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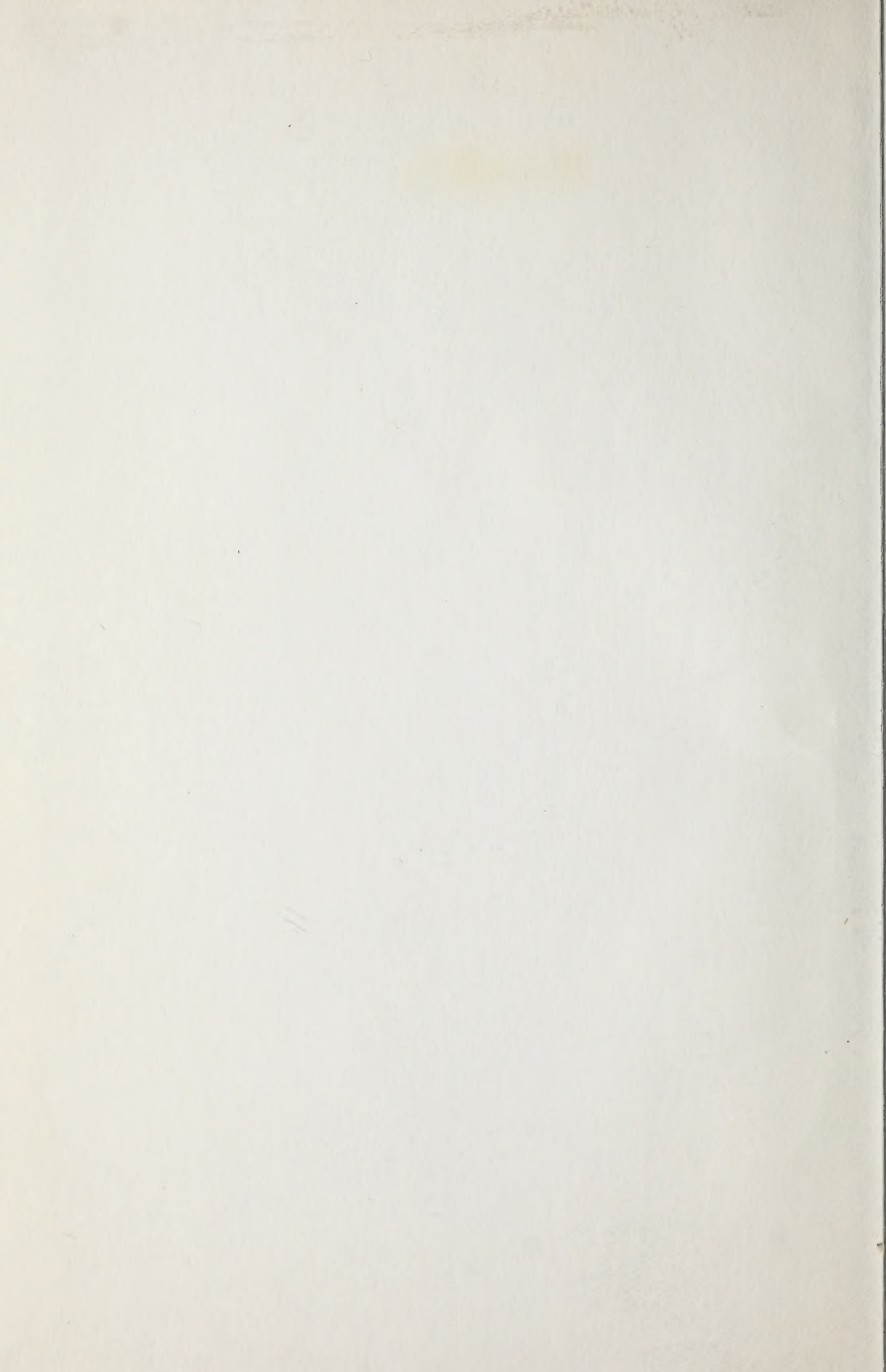
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THE HISTORY

OF

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Vermont

IN THE VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER:

vol. 1

INCLUDING

A COUNTY CHAPTER,

AND THE LOCAL HISTORIES OF THE TOWNS OF

MONTPELIER,—CAPITAL OF THE STATE,

EAST MONTPELIER,

Barre, Berlin, Cabot, Calais, Fayston, Marshfield,
Middlesex, Moretown, Northfield, Plainfield,
Roxbury, Waitsfield, Warren, Waterbury,
Woodbury and Worcester,

BY NATIVE AND RESIDENT HISTORIANS.

COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY.

MONTPELIER, VT.:

VERMONT WATCHMAN AND STATE JOURNAL PRESS.

1882.

THE HISTORY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

IN THE VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER

VOL. I

1898

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ALBANY, N.Y.

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MONTPELIER, VT.

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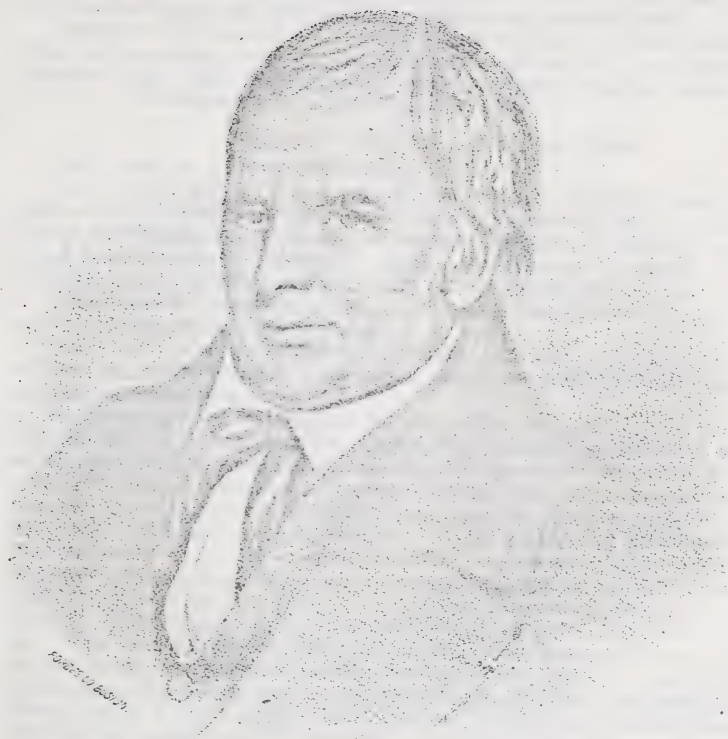
Paul Dillingham

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



W. E. Wood





Parley Davis Brigadier General
of 2^d Brigade in 4th Division,



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STATUS OF THE WORK.

Vols. I, II, III, IV, ready for delivery.

Vol. I.—The first six Nos. : Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, and a part of Chittenden County, including the County Chapter, Vermont History of Lake Champlain. Bolton and Burlington, is printed in Numbers; Addison, 1; Bennington, 2; Caledonia, 3 and 4; and 5 and 6, Chittenden County—50 cents per Number. The balance of Chittenden and Essex Counties in a half volume, paper, price \$2.50

Vol. II.—The towns of Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Orange Counties, 1200 pp. is only printed in whole Volume.

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Back numbers can be supplied for yet a time, but Vol. I, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are not stereotyped, and no complete volumes can be made up after Nos. not stereotyped are all exhausted, the work being too expensive to reset. Vols. II and III are stereotyped and owned by another party, but it would not pay to reprint short of several hundred orders in advance, which no one would be likely to give for the sake of a copy, and who would not order while it can be secured by subscription—so large a work at so low a price for so small an edition, and there would be little encouragement to issue Vols. II and III when Vols. I, IV and V are not in market. There would not now be a copy of the first half of Vol. I printed in numbers left, had we not in those old days of cheap printing issued an edition six times as large as we are now printing. Vol. IV is not stereotyped; the type was taken down as fast as the forms were printed for the small edition issued, which had to be small, the cost of printing 1,000 copies being two-thirds over any State aid yet provided, and there are no reserve sheets, except a small number for the County Volume, none for the State Volume. At first there were sheets laid by, but have been called for and taken for town Nos. and the County Volume. For the towns who wished more copies of their own history than of the whole work a part of the edition of Vol. IV was put into numbers of 100 pages, of which not over 20 copies of Nos. I and II only are now unsold; but of towns since pamphleted, alone or combined with other towns, there yet remain for sale, (June 7, 1882) 95 copies and no more of Cabot complete in one No. with Calais less 1/2 page of its grand list—the new CABOT AND CALAIS No.

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DEDICATION.

TO THE HONORABLE PAUL DILLINGHAM,

PRE-EMINENTLY THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON COUNTY,

Who gave his order for one hundred copies of the History of Waterbury;
his portrait to the work; and is also a contributor
to this volume:

TO HIS SON--HON. WM. P. DILLINGHAM,

SENATOR OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, 1878, 1880,

Who has variously assisted the work:

To SYLVANUS F. NYE, Esq., the Town Historian of Berlin, for an order for one hundred copies of his Town History:

To JOHN M. FISHER, Esq., Historian of Cabot, for an order for two hundred and twenty-five Numbers of Cabot:

To L. A. KENT, Postmaster at Calais, for an order for one hundred copies of Calais:

To V. V. VAUGHN, Esq., the Associate Historian of Middlesex, for an order for one hundred and twelve copies of his Town History.

To JOSEPH K. EGERTON, Hon. P. D. Bradford, M. D., Rev. Frederick W. Bartlett, Hon. Heman Carpenter, for an order for one hundred copies of the History of Northfield:

To DUDLEY B. SMITH, M. D., Historian of Plainfield, for an order for one hundred copies of the History of Plainfield:

To E. P. BURNHAM, merchant, A. N. TILDEN, clerk and treas., ORRIN P. ORCUTT, postmaster, ZED. S. STANTON, Esq., and WILSON J. SIMONDS, merchant, of Roxbury, for an order for one hundred copies of the History of Roxbury:

To the Honorable JUDGE HASTINGS, W. A. Jones and Dea. E. A. Fiske, for obtaining from the town of Waitsfield, at their March meeting in 1881, an order for one hundred and fifty copies of their History:

Whose ready co-operation has been very valuable to us at the most needy time of a work, requiring so much outlay and cost while it is passing through press; to all these, and our other most worthy and indispensable helpers, our most earnest and generally faithful TOWN HISTORIANS and otherwise extensive Contributors:

THIS VOLUME, THE COUNTY OF THE CAPITAL, IS APPRECIATINGLY
AND GRATEFULLY

DEDICATED,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the Donors of portraits and engravings, who have amply enriched this volume:

To Curtis Wells, Esq., at Waterbury, for the portrait of Hon. Wm. Wells:

To the Donors of Montpelier Portraits, p. 591, 592, 929:

To the Donors of Northfield portraits, p. 930; especially to Hon. P. D. Bradford, M. D., who having contributed one to the John Gregory History, contributed another specially engraved for this work:

To the citizens of Montpelier, for having taken already 300 copies of the Montpelier Book, from this work; and for the following names taken in advance for this volume by Chas. De F. Bancroft:

E. D. Putnam,	Horace W. Smith,	Homer W. Heaton,	Marcus Boutwell,
James S. Peck,	Mrs. C. W. Willard,	D. W. Dudley,	Chas. D. F. Bancroft,
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TO THE ABOVE SUBSCRIBERS.—This subscription was opened on the basis that this volume would run 600 to 700 pages, with about 30 portraits. It was without the full consent of the Publisher that any price was fixed until the number of pages and plates should be ascertained. The cost of the work has been increased by almost one-half more pages than promised, by every day's delay in press, and the increase of plates, which has greatly increased the difficulty and cost of binding. But for consideration for our Agent, who has spent much time in the matter, we would not take less for any volume—we ought not to—than the price at which the work is put for general sale. See page II. Our present bound edition is not so large—but 100 copies—but that it will soon sell, all the towns in the County having an interest in this volume. This County volume costs as much in proportion, without binding, as we sell the State volume for. Every binding added is so much loss to the Publisher on this edition. We will consent (though we ought not, we have so increased the interest and value of the work) to give the cloth binding as an extra to the subscribers, and for other bindings must have the difference between them and a cloth binding, and the list may be filled viz.: in cloth, \$5; in half roan, \$5.50; in half Russia, \$5.75; in full leather, \$6; and any subscriber not willing to accept these terms we will excuse from taking the volume. To all others, the price on page II. MISS HEMENWAY, *Ed. and Pub.*

A COUNTY VOLUME

Will be published for ADDISON COUNTY, including what is in Vol. I of this work and the supplementary history of the County, in the State edition; and a volume also for BENNINGTON CO., CALEDONIA, CHITTENDEN and ESSEX—including the past and the supplementary history in the State Gazetteer, in one volume, for any of the above-named Counties, provided a subscription for 100 copies be filed with the Publisher, not prepaid, only C. O. D. on delivery, for the same, by the 10th of March next. We find the people of Washington County manifesting a decided interest in their own County, and this offer is made to provide an easy way for the Counties, also, of our first volume, to have separate County volumes, with all that pertains to their own County history, in one County volume, which, we believe, would be very pleasing to the Counties; therefore, as our back numbers are not many, while yet in time to be able to do so, we have made the proposed edition, and guarantee for, but 100 copies, the price of which we cannot determine till we know how large a supplement will be added to each County, but it shall only be in proportion to the price of the rest of the work.

The present Publisher of Vol. III, of this work, has brought it out shortly since in two vols., one for Orleans and one for Rutland County. It was a curious oversight of Mr. Farman in leaving off the name of the Historiographer and Editor of the work from the title page, but he has assured us, he never thought of it, and will put it on to the next edition, and we presume he may consent, should the Counties in Vol. II and III wish, when their supplements may be completed, they may be combined.

MISS HEMENWAY.

VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

BY G. N. BRIGHAM, M. D.

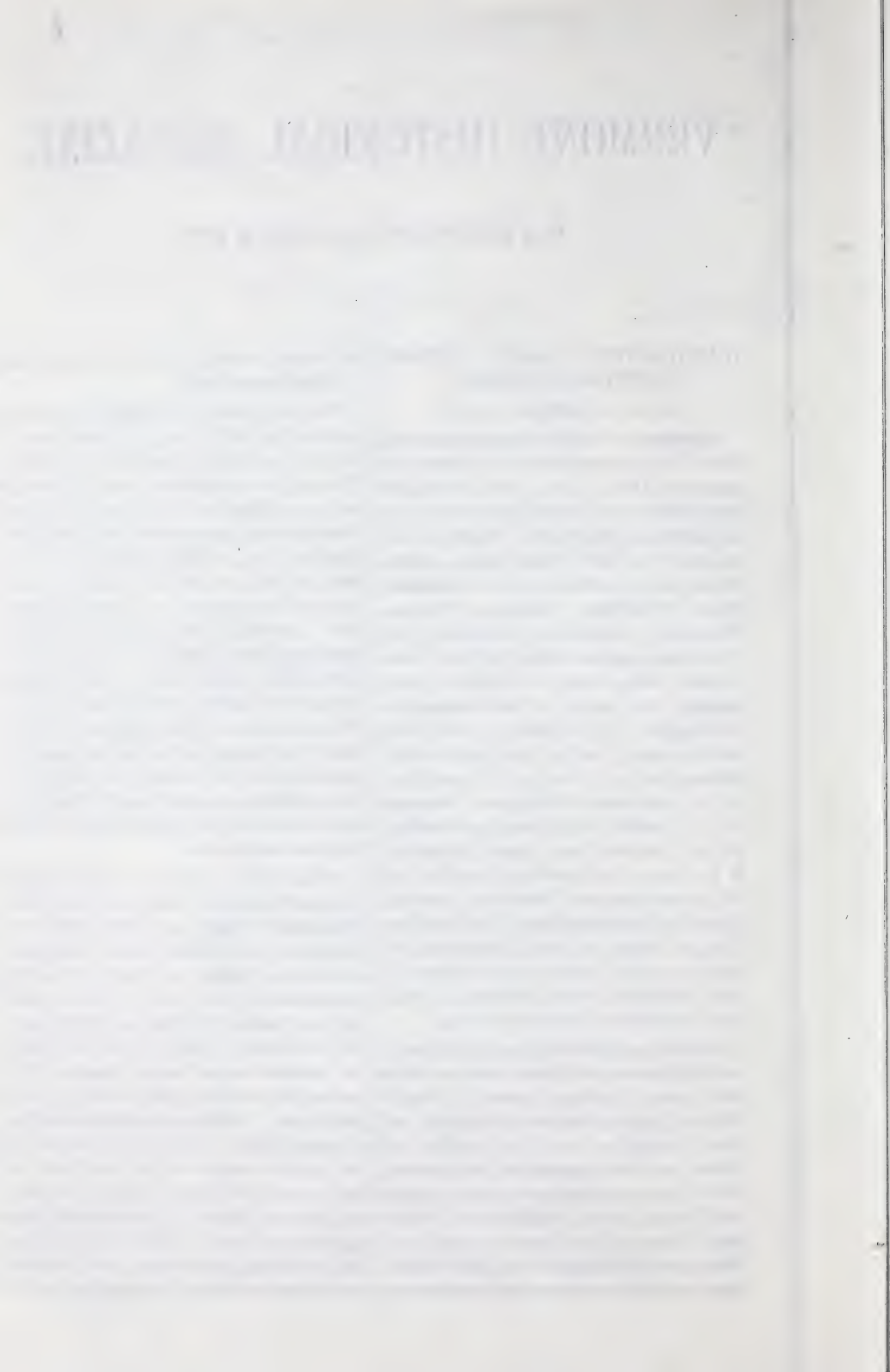
WASHINGTON COUNTY was incorporated Nov. 1, 1810, by act of the Legislature, and organized Dec. 1, 1811, with Montpelier as the shire town, taking from the county of Caledonia, Montpelier, Plainfield, Calais, and Marshfield; from Orange, Barre, Berlin, and Northfield; from Chittenden, Stowe, Waterbury, Duxbury, Fayston, Waitsfield, Moretown, Middlesex, and Worcester, and was called Jefferson County until 1814, when, the Federal party coming into power, it was changed to Washington. It is about 34 miles from north to south, and 31 from east to west, between lat. $44^{\circ} 1'$ and $44^{\circ} 32'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 10'$, east from Washington; bounded N. by Lamoille and Caledonia Counties; E. by Caledonia and Orange Counties; S. by Orange and Addison Counties, and W. by Addison and Chittenden Counties. There has been added to it, Roxbury from Orange County, in 1820, Elmore from Orleans, in 1821, Warren from Addison, in 1829, Woodbury from Caledonia, in 1835, and Cabot from Caledonia, in 1855.

On the organization of Lamoille County, in 1836, Stowe and Elmore were set off to that County, leaving 17 towns; by the division of Montpelier into Montpelier and East Montpelier, and the addition of Cabot, the County again had its 19 towns. The County has also two gores, Goshen and Harris', east of Plainfield and Marshfield. Some of the towns on the west side, upon the ridge of the Green Mountains, are hilly and almost inaccessible even

for timber, though but a small tract can be called waste land.

The surface of the County is somewhat broken, but still it may be classed one of the best agricultural counties in the State. The original inhabitants were Abenaki Indians, a family of the Algonquin tribe. From their language comes the name of its principal river, which is said to mean the land of leeks, or onions, and was first written Winoosque, or, as some insist, [Mr. Trumbull,] Winoos-ki, two words signifying land and leek. There are occasional relics of this ancient people found within this County, and the valley of the Winooski was the great highway through which they made their incursions upon the inhabitants on the Connecticut river in its early settlements, and through which they went and returned in that raid in which Royalton was burned.

In the State Cabinet is a stone hatchet found in Waitsfield. About 2 miles below Montpelier village, on what was once known as "the Collins Farm," now owned by a Mr. Nelson, 40 rods north of the railroad-track, and some 12 rods east of the road leading by Erastus Camp's saw-mill and house, is found what is evidently the remains of an Indian mound. It is rectangular in form, and some 40 to 50 feet across. It has at present an elevation of some 6 feet. It has been lowered by the present owner of the land some 15 inches, and a Mr. John Agila says he helped plow and scrape it down many years ago at least 5 feet. Capt. H. Nelson Taplin, who is 70 years of age, saw it when a boy of ten, and thinks its sides had an an-



gle of about 60 degrees. Mr. Nelson found an Indian tomahawk, a spear-head, and a relic, showing considerable mechanical skill, which we are unable to name, some few rods south of the mound, while plowing his meadow. The mound is situated at the opening of a narrow, glen-like passage running back among the hills, and is flanked by two opposing bluffs, the one on the west being the most elevated. It seems to have been set in a natural niche, admirably chosen for its picturesqueness and beauty. In front is a level piece of land bordering the Winooski, nearly a half-mile wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The soil is light and loamy, exceedingly well adapted to the growing of their maize. Traces of Indian pottery have also been found on the lands here described, and also on one of the lake-made plateaus above the village. An Indian arrow-head has been found on the high land in the rear of the mound; and some 4 miles below, opposite to where Mad River empties into Winooski, on the Farrar meadow, was plowed up a stone-gouge, a spear-head, and a stone-axe, all evidently of aboriginal origin, which are deposited in the cabinet at the State House. The axe is of horn stone of the best quality, with a fine edge. The spear-heads are made of chert, a species of flint, but not the gun-flint;—one finely preserved. Fracturing stone for these Indian implements is said to be an art, and usually done by old men who are disabled from hunting.

See page 196, 2d Vol. of Champlain's History: Upon the Champlain. He says "I saw on the east side very high mountains," &c. [See also Addison for the same, Vol. I. this work.] There is no doubt the mountains here spoken of were Mansfield and Camel's Hump, and the Winooski the waters by which they were able to go close to the mountains in their canoes.

East of Montpelier, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, there is a large block of limestone which was obviously shaped by human hands, and so closely resembles the Indian monuments for graves, to be seen in the illustrations, by Schoolcraft, as to leave little doubt that

it was originally erected as a tombstone, or other memorial of some great aboriginal event. The whole valley was probably at one time here and there studded with wigwams, and by hunting, fishing, and growing of the maize, for many generations, the families of the red man subsisted here, making a part of that traditional glory belonging to the once far-famed and powerful tribe known as the Algonquins. Some of the tribe of St. Francis Indians, a family of the Algonquins, have lived around the eastern border, or within the limits of this County until their families were extinct. Among these were Capt. John and Joe. Capt. John was with a party of Indians attached to the American army when Bourgoyne was captured. [See Newbury, Vol. II.] Old Joe used to make frequent visits to Montpelier, stopping for a few days with a family living in an old log house, a little out of the village on the east side of Worcester Branch. There he used to run bullets from lead ore found by him on land a little west of what is now called Wright's Mills. A young man of this family once went in company with Capt. Joe and cut a block from the vein of very pure lead, which was afterwards purchased by Hon. Daniel Baldwin, and melted. Mr. Baldwin offered a considerable sum to be shown the spot. It was hunted for, but the lands in the mean time having been cleared, the place could not be identified. It was just out of Montpelier village, in this same vicinity, that a novel system of telegraphing was invented in the earliest settlement of the County. The mother of a family of five children, fearing they would get lost in going after the cows in the woods, used to send the oldest forward, enjoining him not to go beyond the call of the next, who would follow, and so of the rest, until all were in line, she herself sending forward word, and getting answers from the scouring party, until the cows were brought in.

In 1760, Samuel Stevens was employed by a land-company to explore the middle and eastern portions of the New Hampshire grants, and, with a few others, began at the mouth of White River and proceeded up the Connecticut till they came to

Newbury. Then finding the head waters of the Winooski river, followed it down to its mouth at Lake Champlain. This was three years before the survey of any lands within the limits of the County. In 1763, a party interested in the Wentworth Grants came to Waterbury and began running the boundaries of our western towns. In the time of the Revolutionary War what was called the Hazen road was cut through from Peacham towards Canada line, which ran across Cabot, now in Washington Co. The line seems to have been run through in 1774, and several companies of Col. Bedel's regiment went on snow-shoes over the line to Canada, in 1776. Hazen made a road for 50 miles above Peacham, going through the towns of Cabot, Walden, Hardwick, Greensboro, and out to Lowell, which has been of great service to the inhabitants since in north-eastern and northern Vermont.

Under the charter King Charles gave to the Duke of York, the State of New York claimed to the Conn. River and north to New France. The old Dutch county of Albany, (sometimes called the unlimited county of Albany) included by this claim, all of the present territory of Vermont. A county by the State of New York was constituted in 1766 nearly identical to the present counties of Windham and Windsor, called Cumberland, and in March 1770, another county by the name of Gloucester, comprising all the territory north of Cumberland Co., east of the Green Mountains, and Kingsland, now Washington in Orange County was made the county seat, and the first proper session of the court held at Newbury. By old maps it would appear this county included most, if not all of the present territory of Washington County. A part of the townships in this county had been previously run out in the interest of those purchasing patents of Gov. Benning Wentworth. Waterbury and Duxbury were chartered in 1763; Stowe, Berlin, Worcester, Middlesex and Moretown about the same time. The more eastern towns do not seem to have been chartered till some years later, and upon the maps then representing Gloucester

County is found a tract by the name of Kilby, which appears to have embraced the town of Montpelier and all, or portions of some of the eastern towns, which at one time was attempted to be run out in the interest of New York claimants. In the summer of 1773, we find that a Mr. S. Gale, with a number of men, was employed in surveying this County in the interests of the land jobbers of New York. Ira Allen with three men started from the block fort on Onion River in pursuit of them. He traversed the towns of Waterbury, Middlesex, and on up to the fabulous shire-town of Kingsland in Gloucester County, and down on the east side of the mountains to Moretown (now Bradford.) Obtaining information of the surveyor's destination and buying spirits and provisions, they went again in pursuit; discovered his line and by that tracked them to the north-east corner of the old town of Montpelier. Probably from the description of the ground where they encamped when like to be overtaken, they were on the Town-meadow beyond Lightning Ridge. They seem to have made a precipitate retreat on the approach of Allen's party. Allen reached the block fort in 16 days from the time he set out. We do not learn of any later attempts on the part of the Yorkers to survey lands within our County limits. New York finding it inconvenient to establish jurisdiction over so large a territory as Albany, where for a long time all writs of ejectment, executions, &c., issued from and were made returnable to, constituted, by act of assembly May 12, 1772, a new county on the west side of the mountain by the name of Charlotte, which included all the old territory of the County of Albany on the west side of the mountain north of the towns of Arlington and Sunderland to Canada line. Thus did the State of New York look after us in the time of our earliest settlements. Whether any part of Washington County had it then been inhabited, for it was not till 9 years later, would have been returnable to Charlotte County Court at Skeenesboro, now Whitehall, is a matter of dispute; as it is not quite certain which range of the moun-

tains was followed. By the line made when they divided the State into two counties, one east and one west of the mountains, the west towns of Washington County would have been so returnable. But the jurisdiction of New York, with right to annul contracts for land obtained by charter from the king's governor, was not acceptable to the settlers, who soon began to cast about for some way to carry on municipal regulations more in harmony with their feelings.

Gloucester Co. disappeared at the first session of the Vermont Legislature, 1778. The State was divided into two counties by the range of the Green Mountains; that on the east side being called Cumberland; on the West side Bennington; and Washington Co. was divided very nearly in the center, north and south. This date is nearly three years before Thomas Meade, the first settler of the County of Washington, made his pitch in the town of Middlesex. We were only two years included in Bennington Co., when by the formation of the new County of Rutland we entered therein, and so remained during the existence of the old Rutland Co.—4 years and 8 months, in which time Middlesex and Waterbury began to be settled. When Addison Co. was formed, we entered into a new County existence with old Addison Co., and so remained with Addison two years, until Chittenden Co. was formed, for which a part of our western towns were taken, and remained with this County many years. By the act at Westminster of the new Vermont, constituting Cumberland County to embrace all the territory east of the Green Mountains, the east part of the County was first included within its limits; afterward, when Orange County was organized it was therein included, and some towns were retained in its jurisdiction until the organization of Jefferson County in 1811. The settlers travelled by marked trees, carried their corn on their backs, or more frequently drove an ox, with a bag of grain balanced across his neck, (many miles distant,) to find a mill to get it ground. Women and children often went

to their new homes on rackets, the husband and father coming in the year before and making his pitch, clearing two or three acres of land, and rolling up the old fashioned log house. Some came in, it is true, in stronger force and with more means, as Col. Jacob Davis, of Montpelier.

Nearly 60 townships had been granted by Gov. Wentworth before the organization of Vermont in 1778, and several of our western towns were among the N. H. grants. After the organization of the State, the Legislature took the power of making grants into its own hands, and both for the revenue and encouraging the further settlement of the State, proceeded rapidly to dispose of its lands. The process of procuring these grants seems to have been very simple, and followed with quick dispatch.

A company of resident and non-resident men got up a petition to the Legislature for the charter or grant of a township, specifying the locality. The appointment of a standing committee to act upon such petition followed, and if the committee's report was favorable, which was usually the case, a simple resolution for making the grant was passed. Then the Governor, on the payment of the required fees, issued the charter. Our eastern townships, not having been laid out in the Benning-Wentworth grants, received their charters in this manner from the Legislature of Vermont, and were run out mainly by James Whitelaw, Surveyor-general of the State. After obtaining a charter, a proprietor's meeting was called by a justice of the peace or other authorized person, in the following form:

"Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one-sixteenth part of the proprietors of ———, in this State, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are, therefore, to warn the proprietors of said Township to meet at the house of ———, Esq., Innholder, in ———, on (here follows the day, the time of day and month) to act on the following articles, to wit: 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. A Proprietor's Clerk. 3. A Treasurer. 4. To see what the Proprietors will do respecting a Division of said Township, and to transact

what other business as shall be thought necessary when met." (Signed)
Justice Peace.

In laying out Caledonia Co. there were run two gores in the S. W. corner, Goshen and Harris, which have been set to this County with the towns set off from that County to Washington Co. Goshen Gore, bounded N. by Marshfield and a part of Harris Gore, E. by Harris Gore, S. by Orange, and W. by Plainfield, contains 2,828 acres, mostly covered with excellent timber, greatly enhanced in value by the Montpelier and Wells River railroad. Some 50 persons probably are residing within its limits. Harris Gore contains 6,020 acres; runs to a point on the N., bounded W. and N. W. by Goshen Gore and Marshfield, E. by Groton, and S. by Orange. It was granted Feb. 25, 1781, and chartered to Edward Harris, Oct. 30, 1801. This tract of land is also well-timbered for the most part, though somewhat mountainous and difficult of access. In 1840 it had 16 inhabitants, and has received but very few additions since. Gunner's branch rises in this gore, passes through Goshen Gore, and unites with Stevens' branch in Barre. The area of the gores, added to the several townships gives us, nearly as can be ascertained, 396,233 acres, a large proportion of which is excellent for grazing and most of the cereals, and the balance the finest of timber lands, except the little crowning of the summits of different spurs of the Green Mountain range. Money was scarce, and trade was carried on mostly in neat stock, grain and salts of lye.

Wood ashes were a long time legal tender to the merchant, who sold his goods to the woodsman, and the merchant paid his bills at Montreal and Boston in black salts. The common price of wheat was 67 cents per bushel, best yoke of oxen \$40, best cows \$25, best horses \$50, and salts of lye \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

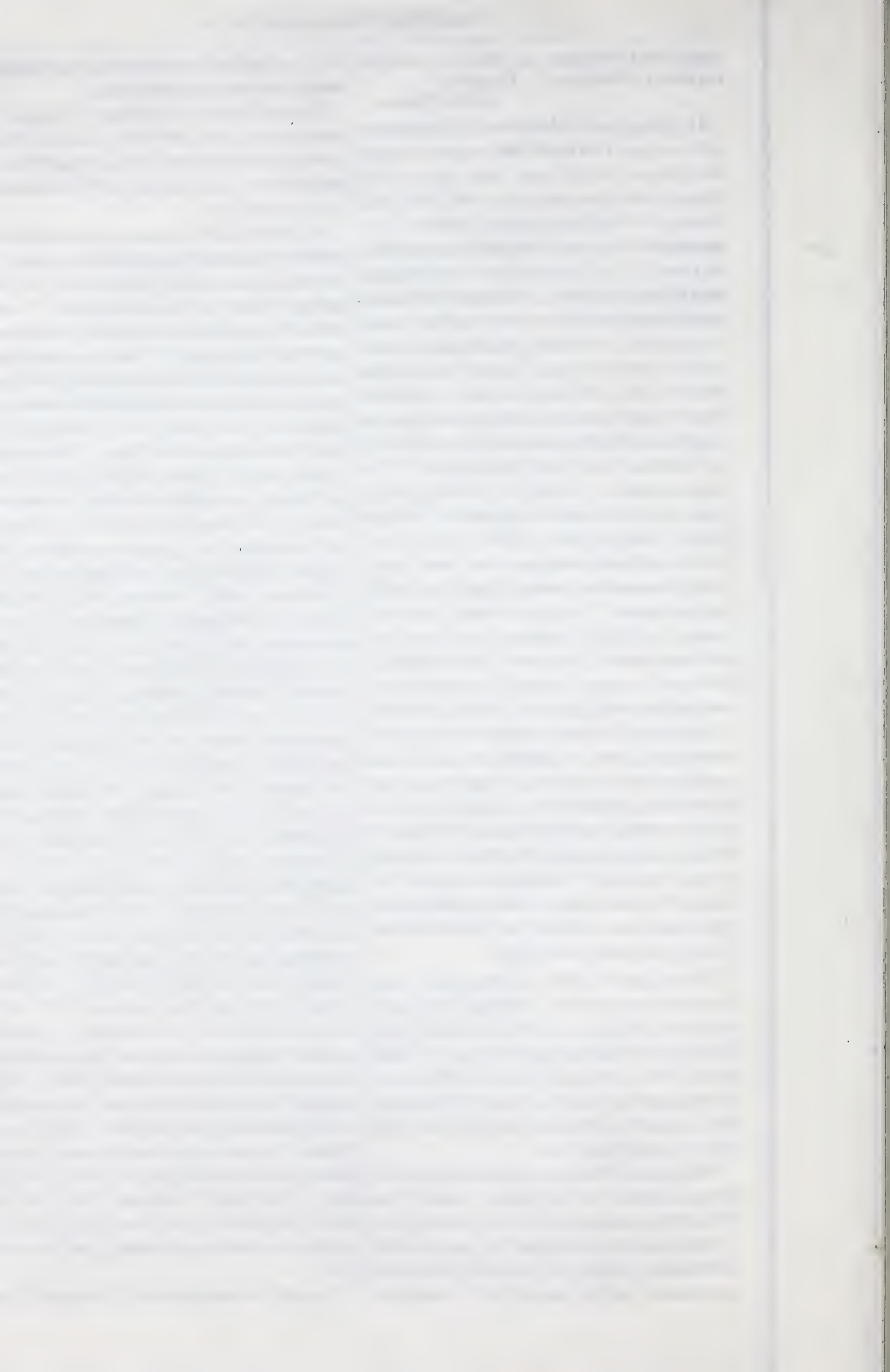
For goods which the laborers paid for in these articles the merchant usually obtained fifty per cent. of profit; among them—price current—rock-salt, \$3 per bushel, common \$2.50; sugar, brown 17 to 20 cents per pound, loaf 42 cents; W. I. molasses

\$1.17 per gallon; green tea \$2.00 per pound; broadcloth \$8 to \$10 per yard.

And still, with these prices for imported necessities, and the low price of their products, the settlers; by their frugal habits and industry, got on very well on the road to competency.

As our County began to be settled immediately succeeding the heroic epoch of the State, the military system was an important feature of its early history. Every township enrolled all of its able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, and companies were formed with commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who were required to give them one annual drill at least—in the month of June. The annual "June training" was a day of jollity for old and young; a regular carnival of fun and masquerade, as well as parade—a display of the cocked hat, gorgeous epaulette and bright cockade: day of salutes, waking up of officers; which wake up was a rousing volley from the under officers and privates, sometimes taking the door off its hinges, to be followed with a treat, marching and countermarching, drinking, toasting and sham fights; a day opened with the obstreperous clamor of the Sergeant's call, and followed with the shriek of the fife and the noise of the drums. The roads leading out of the village where this annual inspection and drill was to take place were filled with old and young, on foot and horseback, in carriages of all patterns, from the "one-horse-shay" to the poor apology of a kanuck two-wheeled turnout, and all crowding on in the grotesque and fun-seeking tide, to enjoy the great military frolic, called an inspection and drill, or, in common parlance, June training. Yankee Doodle, fizzle-pop-bang, and the mock capture of the Red Coats, were all there. June training was an institution, and the militia, so stigmatizingly called the "Old Flood Wood," figured very conspicuously in the history of the county at not a very remote day. This, with "Election Day" of the old style, must now be considered as fairly laid on the shelf, and belong only to history.

In 1805 a turnpike was chartered from



Burlington Court-House, to pass on or near the Winooski to the north end of Elijah Paine's turnpike in Montpelier. The Corporators were Daniel Hurlburt, Thaddeus Tuttle, Salmon Miller, John Johnson, Martin Chittenden, Jacob Spafford, Charles Bulkley and David Wing, jr.; corporate title, "The Winooski Turnpike Company." The road was opened to the public in 1808, the spring before the first session of the Assembly in the new State House at Montpelier. Gov. Martin Chittenden rendered such aid in its construction and was so largely interested in it, it was at one time called the Chittenden Turnpike. Later the stock was mostly, or all, purchased by Thomas and Hezekiah Reed of Montpelier, who were its owners at the time it was bought up for the road-bed, where it could be thus used, of the Vt. Cen. R. R. This old road, with fine coaches and swift horses, was for a long time one of the most popular thoroughfares in New England. Particularly when the stage lines were in the hands of Mahlon Cottrill, the road was patronized largely at home and from abroad. Its toll-gates and numerous taverns along the line are remembered by many: land-marks gradually lost in the progress of the century.

This turnpike with that of Gov. Paine, running south from Montpelier, was the through line of the country from the Lake and Canada to Boston, over which passed an immense tonnage and very brisk lighter travel, and to which the County road in the northeast part of the County was quite a tributary.

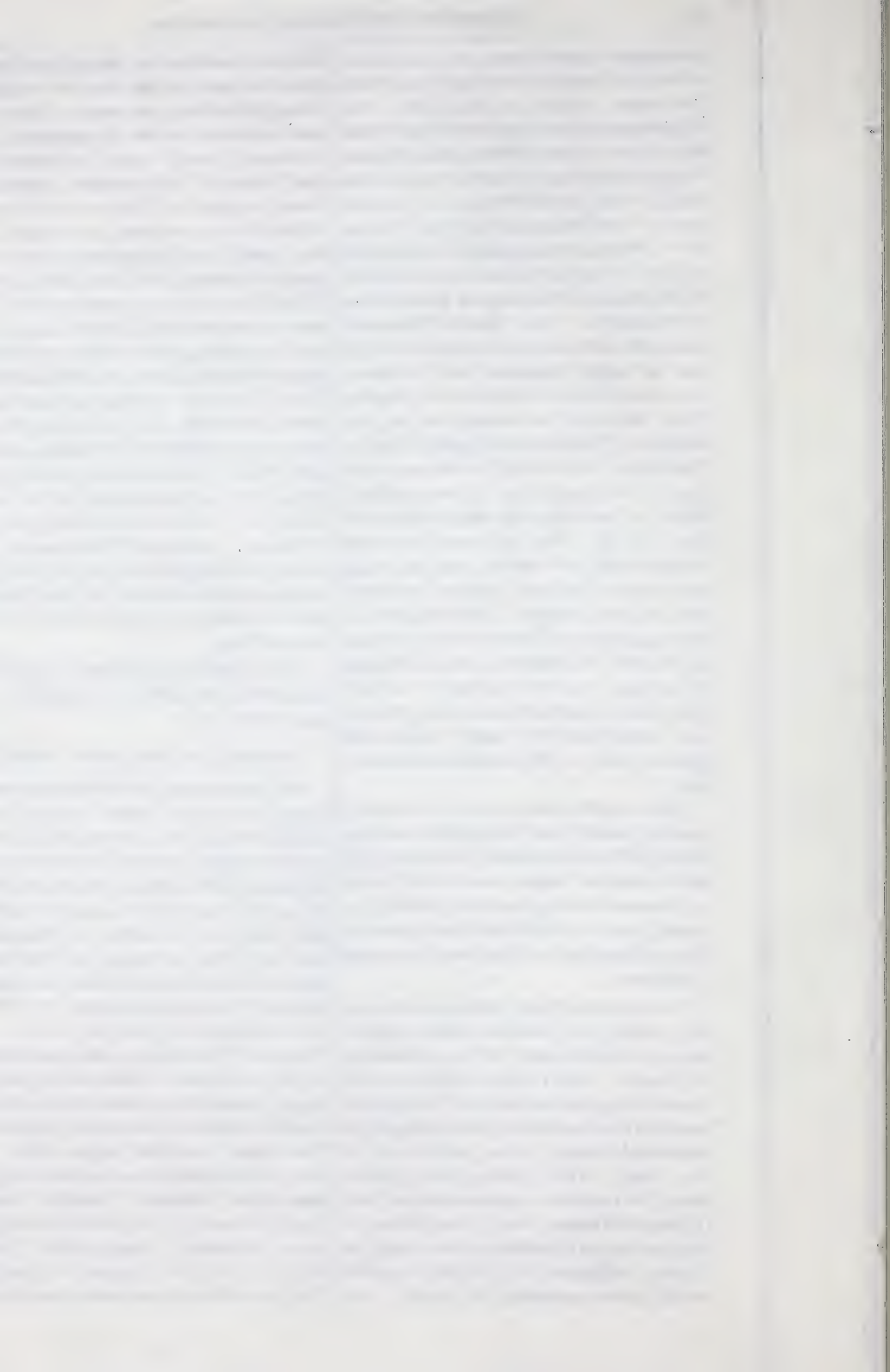
In 1824 John Quincy Adams sent a topographical party into the State, to make surveys with reference to the construction of canals. Hon. Daniel Baldwin, a merchant of Montpelier, received the appointment on the commission, and consequently interested himself in the public works of the State. While holding this appointment, he received a communication from Elkanah Watson, that it was better to look for routes of railways than canals, as it was prophesied the railroad system would soon supersede the canal. Mr.

Baldwin conceived the idea of a rail transit from this point to the foot of navigation through the State, over much of the route now traversed by the Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central roads, but down the Gulf through Williamstown, instead of over the summit at Roxbury and down to White River—proposing to connect with the Lowell and Boston road then being projected toward the Conn. River valley. This he laid before the merchants of Boston as early as 1827, in his business visits, and in meetings later held for devising better communications with the North and West. In 1832, Boston merchants and others interested, held a meeting to consider the feasibility of this route, at which Mr. Parish of Ogdensburgh presided. In 1833, a charter was granted by the Legislature for a road by rail through Central Vermont. Governor Paine was an able manager among the corporators and was instrumental in pushing the road forward and diverting its proposed route to its present line.

The railroad changed much of the local and all the through travel from the turnpike to the rail.

CONTEST FOR THE STATE HOUSE.

The first contest for the location of the State House was in 1805. In 1792, Caledonia County was incorporated, but it does not appear that the county was fully organized until 1796 or '97, when David Wing, Jr., was elected one of its Judges. Mr. Wing was a resident of Montpelier, and, so far as we know, the first Judge upon the bench elected within the present limits of Washington County. Mr. Wing was Secretary of State in 1803. The County of Washington was incorporated in 1810, and Dec. 1, 1811, the Legislature having elected in October the Court and County officers—it was fully organized. Ezra Butler was chief judge; Salva Collins and Bradford Kinne, associate judges; John Peck, sheriff; Timothy Merrill, State's Attorney; and David Harrington, judge of probate: George Rich, County clerk; J. Y. Vail, register of probate. The Court held its sessions in the Council



Chamber in the first State House, until the year 1818, when a new wooden Court House was built adjoining the State House grounds, that was used until 1843, when a brick building was erected, which was burned down during the November term of the Court, the same year. In the summer of 1844, the present commodious and elegant brick edifice was erected. During the October session of the Legislature of 1805, holden at Danville, an act was passed establishing the permanent seat of the Legislature at Montpelier. The location of this place so near the geographical center of the State, no doubt, had more than anything else to do with the decision. It will be remembered the old line between Bennington and Cumberland Counties, made by the first legislative body of the people, was only about a mile below the village, while dividing the State from north to south. It is the nearest to the center of any proper convening point. Still, in this, as in other controversies, Montpelier and the County were not without their able managers and advocates. David Wing, a man of great affability of manners and highly respected in the State, was Secretary of State, and the Hon. Cyrus Ware, a profound debater and a great wit, was representative of the town. At the next sessions, one at Middlebury and the other at Woodstock, there was an attempt to effect a change in location, but neither proved successful. Thus in 1807, four years before its organization, Washington County finds the Capital of the State within its limits, which has had much to do with its history and prosperity as a County. The beginning of a period so important to the County deserves something more important than a passing notice. We transcribe a copy of the legislative action:

An act establishing the permanent seat of the Legislature in Montpelier.

Sec. 1.—It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that Elijah Paine, Ezra Butler and James Whitelaw be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to fix upon a place in the town of Montpelier for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the

Legislature of the State, and to prepare a plan for such buildings.

Sec. 2.—And it is hereby further enacted: that if the town of Montpelier, or other individual persons, shall before the first day of September, which will be A. D. 1808, erect such buildings on the place designated by the aforesaid committee for their acceptance, and shall compensate said committee for their services, and also convey to the State of Vermont the property of said buildings and the land whereon they shall stand, and lodge the deed of conveyance, duly executed, in the Secretary of State's office; then and in that case said buildings shall become the permanent seat of the Legislature for holding all their sessions.

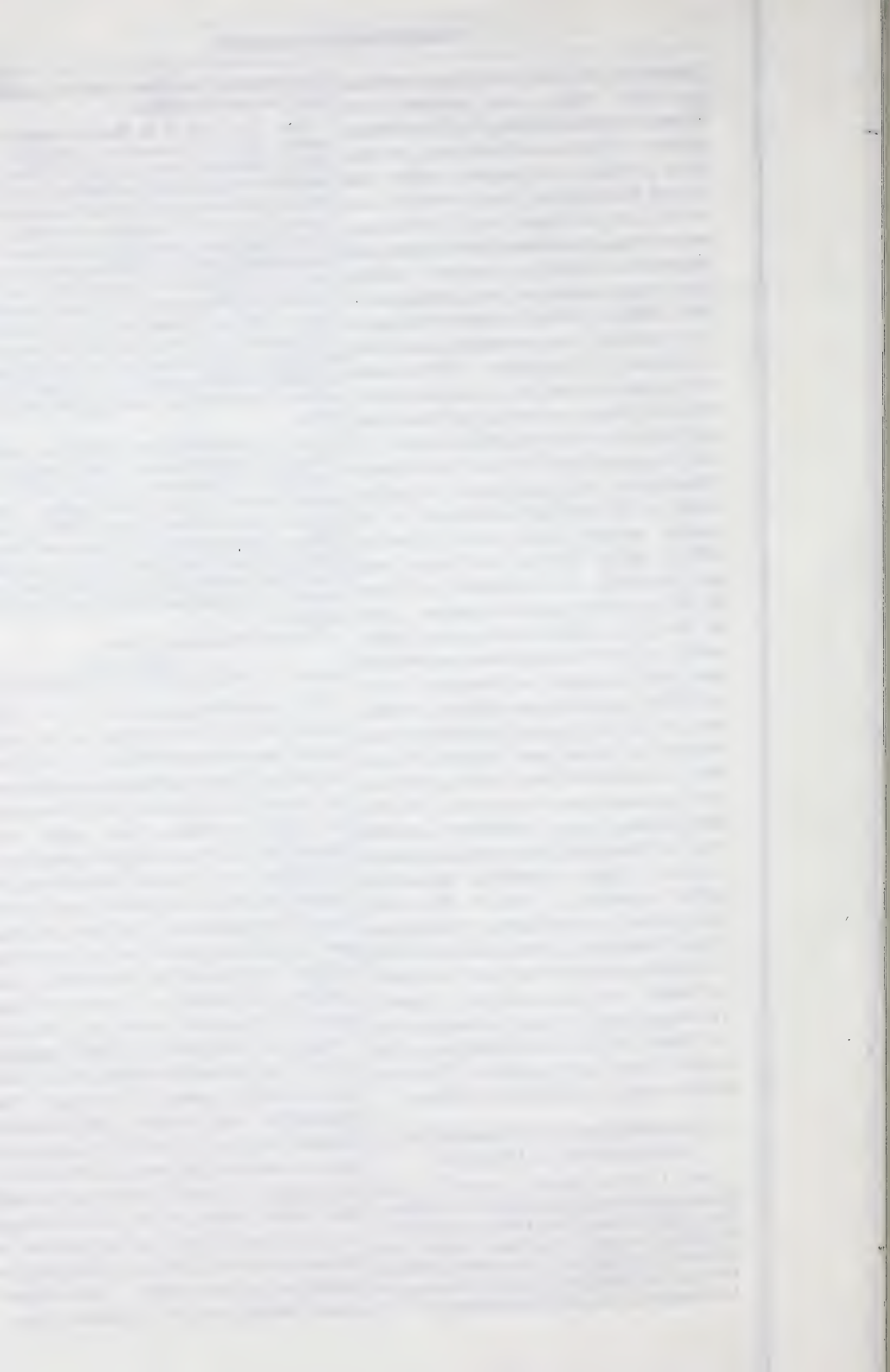
Sec. 3.—Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted: that if any future Legislature shall cease to hold their sessions in said town of Montpelier, those persons that shall erect said building and convey the property of the same and of the land aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of this State the full value of the same, as it shall be then fairly appraised.

Passed November 7, 1805.

A true copy.

Attest. DAVID WING, Jun., *Secretary*.

The committee appointed by the Legislature located the buildings of the new Capitol on grounds a little S. E. of where the present State buildings now stand, and the Assembly in October, 1808, there met and held its session, since which time Montpelier has been the permanent seat of the Legislature. The old State House becoming somewhat dilapidated and insufficient for the growth of the State, in 1832, the Legislature passed a second act to establish the Capitol at Montpelier, and pledging the erection of a new building, provided Montpelier would pay into the Treasury of the State \$15,000, one-half within one year and the other half in two years from the passage of the act. The proposition was accepted, and Lebbeus Egerton, Supt., and Ammi B. Young, architect, commenced the work in the following spring. A spur of rock was blasted from the hill in rear of the old buildings to a level desired, and making room for a driveway—at cost of \$10,000, but giving a foundation of solid rock. The elegant granite edifice, with its capacious dome,



massive arch, and classical columns, so light, so unique, might almost be taken as a model of art. Good judges have doubted if its equal as a work of art was to be found anywhere else in the country. It was built of the Barre granite—cost \$132,077.22. Unfortunately it was accidentally destroyed by fire Jan. 6, 1857, when came the memorable contest. A special session called by the Governor, met in the old Brick Church in Montpelier, Feb. 18th following, to adopt measures for rebuilding or removing the State House. For parliamentary ability and adroitness in management, as well as the display of wit and eloquence, this session stands the rival of any House of Representatives of Vermont, or any other State. We can give by a few passages from the records a faint, and but a faint idea of the warmth, tact, wit and logic in the statement of arguments which moved in this controversy, the vacillating tides of feeling and opinion.

Mr. Bradley, in reply to the idea of entertaining the pecuniary condition, or putting up at auction the State House, said, "I, for one, do not feel like raising a revenue from a loan of our institutions, taking a town in our grasp, as I would take half a lemon, squeezing it dry, and then throwing away the rind and trying another." Replying to Mr. Stacy, of Burlington, he goes on to say, "the able representative of that town has told us, and truly, no doubt, of their wealth, their break-water, their custom-house, their steamers smoking in from all directions, their railroads built and to be built, their monument of the glorious Allen, whose dust is mingled with the earth of their town; and I could not help regretting that the Giver of all good had not offered them one more boon—the blessing of content."

In Mr. Dorr's concluding remarks he added, "the capitol was located at Montpelier as a measure of peace. It was to build up from a divided, a united and homogeneous people. Fifty years of peace have been the product of this act of wisdom. I am for going down to no Jerusalem on the East or the West." If Mr. Dorr was the Nestor of that debate, with

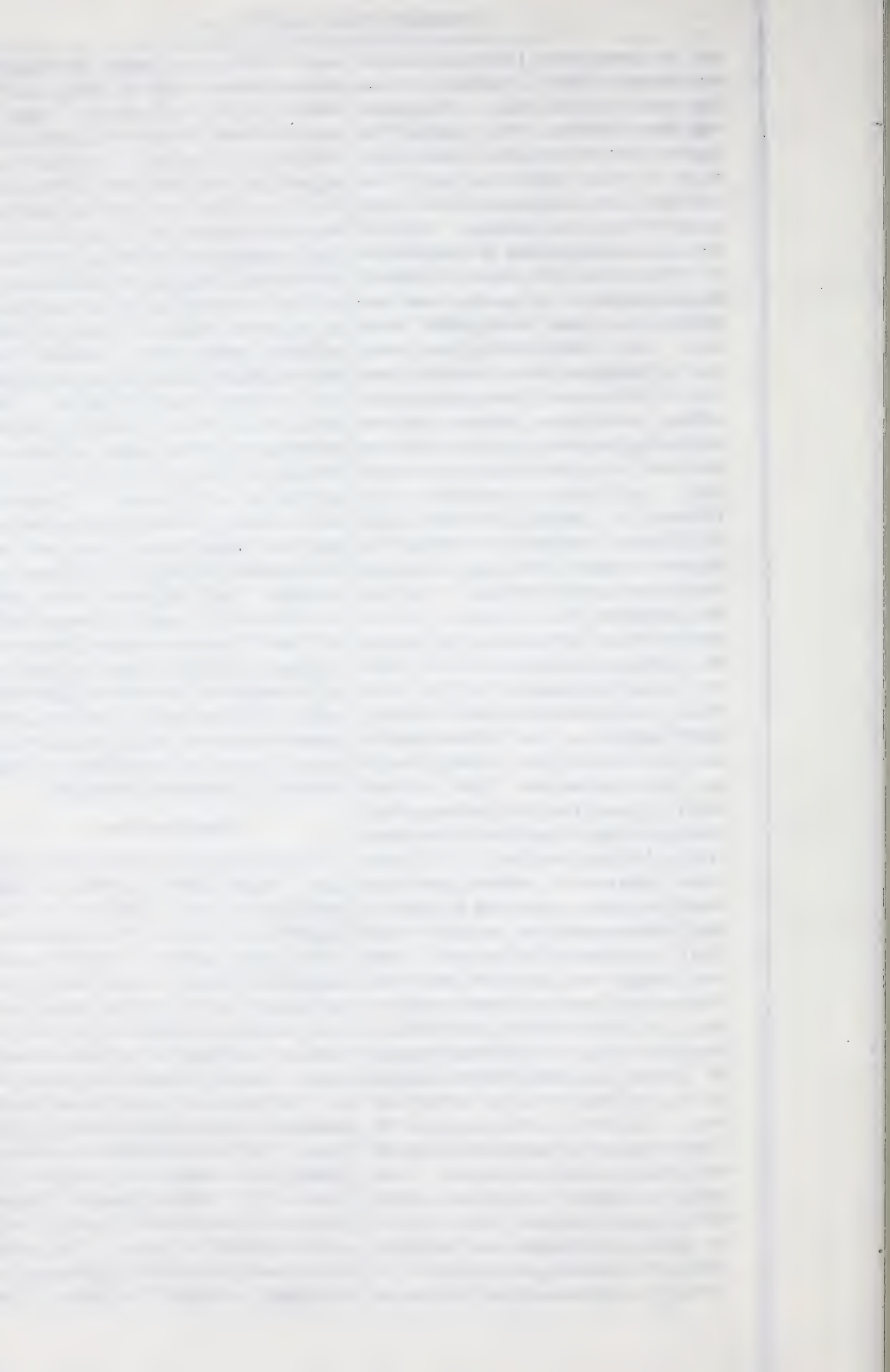
every quality of a parliamentarian and advocate, learning, wit, satire, humor and subtle logic, as his argument everywhere shows, still the satirist and wit of that very remarkable assemblage of men was Moses E. Cheney, of Barnard. Alluding to a remark made by the member from Georgia where a town library was offered as a reason for removal, Mr. Cheney says "Mr. Chairman, why don't some of the friends of removal say that the Representatives and Senators might pursue a brief legislative collegiate course of study at the Vermont University during their sessions? Mr. Chairman, they say that Esq. Edmunds, the counsel for Burlington, talked to us an hour, and very little to his credit as a man of talents. Sir, do people expect a man to work miracles? Those of us who were Representatives in 1855, saw too much of his ability to be made now to swallow these third house insinuations that Mr. Edmunds isn't much. We remember how he made us believe *gas* was cheaper than oil to light the State House with, when the contrary was the truth, and I am bold to say he would have made us believe that Burlington was the best place for the Capitol if we hadn't known all about it ourselves. But, Sir, the State of Vermont isn't so large but every man in it knows very nearly from his own observation where the middle is. *Gas*, Sir, many of us know little about. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Westford is much concerned about the morals of Montpelier. He says the fires of hell are here! Sir, I had heard of a heaven below, and of a hell upon *airth*, and I must own that when the gentleman was depicting the flames which seemed to be curling around us, my eye at the same instant catching a glance at his fiendish look, his horrific glare, for a moment I quailed, and inwardly exclaimed, I am in hell, for there stands Beelzebub. Mr. Chairman, during last Fall's session, occupying my old seat No. 190, which has since dissolved in smoke, with little to do but to gaze at the costly gas chandelier, which has since melted with fervent heat, I sometimes amused myself with reflections upon various members of the house;

and, Sir, among them I discovered a Daniel Webster, a John C. Calhoun, a Henry Clay and a Patrick Henry. The gentleman from Castleton, (Mr. Spencer,) being out a few minutes since, I had almost hoped he would remain out until I had paid him a few compliments which might appear fulsome in his presence. But, Sir, it is not uncommon here in Committee of the whole, where wide debate is admissible, for gentlemen to go very *wide* into praises of our most distinguished members. Sir, I would then beg leave to say that the gentleman from Castleton is my Daniel Webster, and I have seen new and striking resemblances between these two men during the present session, which have confirmed me in the belief of their similarity. For instance, it was said by Dr. Wheeler, in a eulogy pronounced upon Mr. Webster, that whenever Webster attempted to argue a *bad cause* he always *broke down*; never otherwise. Well, Sir, the gentleman from Castleton *fails in every effort he makes during this session*. He is arguing a *bad cause*, and, like Webster, having no knack at it, he *breaks down*. In this respect we see how exactly like Webster he is. Mr. Webster was accused in his latter days of being bought up. But it was *not true*. Well, it is surmised by some that the gentleman from Castleton is bought up; but it is *not true*. I do not believe a word of it. The great Moses Stuart—as a fearless, good man should have done—undertook to make out that Webster acted from the best of motives; but it was all of no use. There were enough who pretended they knew Webster had long been closeted with Calhoun. Mr Webster had a *great Moses* to expound for him, but it didn't do any good. Mr. Spencer has a *little Moses* to apologize for him, but I fear it will be entirely useless." This is but a brief synopsis of Mr. Cheney's method of satire, which convulsed the whole assembly for an hour. Comparing the claims of Barnard, as contrasted with some other towns that had put in the plea of fine prospects and healthy locations, Mr. Cheney goes on to say: "Is *Barnard* a whit behind any in these re-

spects? Why, as to health, the people of Barnard seldom think of dying, and the children *say they will never die*. Some old men have lived till they were tired all out with life, and *have died on purpose*; having told their old yarns over until the taste was all out of them, they said they had lived ever so far beyond all the promises, and they summed up by declaring they 'would not live away,' and got up a contrivance for quitting the world and got off somehow." In a second speech, in reply to some strictures made by the gentleman from Westford on his previous speech, he gives this inimitable touch of satire: "Sir, those who say that my Webster and Henry are unworthy the names, not only admit that my Clay and Calhoun are good, but that my devil is perfect." The speech of Mr. Cheney, whose profession had been that of a singing-master, may well take rank with the wit and satire of Curran and Sheridan. He is a genuine native specimen, with all the benefit of Barnard hills. Mr. Merrill, the member from Montpelier, a descendant of the Fassetts, of Bennington, distinguished himself as a parliamentarian. The final result of the long, keen contest was an act making an appropriation of \$40,000 for re-building the State House on its old site in Montpelier.

SPIRIT OF 1812.

A second war was opened with England. Party spirit in politics ran high through the country. Our State and the Capital had its share in the excitement attending these contests. The Democrats thought our nation to have been injured and grossly insulted by Great Britain, and were staunch advocates of the war, the Federals, believing the war wholly unnecessary, as bitterly opposed and denounced it. The Democrats in ascendancy in the State, had a pretty decided majority in the County. And as the administration was appealing to the country to be sustained, the friends of Mr. Madison thought it important some demonstration should be made at the Capital of the State. They called a war-meeting at the State House, and industriously circulated the notice. This



was in February, and the inhabitants poured in from the surrounding towns, and the neighboring districts, filling the highways with footmen, horsemen, and loads in single and double sleighs, to the place appointed for the meeting, as it was also understood that the Federal party would be there to prevent the passage of any resolutions encouraging Congress to a declaration of war. When the house had become densely packed, one of the committee was sent to call on Rev. Chester Wright, the settled minister at Montpelier, and invite him to open the meeting with prayer. He shortly returned, and informed his friends that on account of conscientious scruples, Mr. Wright declined the invitation. A low burst of indignation followed. The next moment were heard calls for "Uncle Ziba! Uncle Ziba!" Instantly a committee man mounted the platform, and cried aloud, "Is the Rev. Ziba Woodworth present? If so, he is respectfully invited to come forward and open this meeting with prayer." Mr. Woodworth, who had a stiff leg, occasioned from wounds received at Fort Griswold, came forward, stumping through the crowd to the platform. Hastily drawing a chair before him, he dropped down upon one knee, and, throwing out the whole of the other leg with a jerk, raised his sharp voice, peculiarly emotional, in the invited invocation. After a very brief address, in the manner of a prayer, he entered into the political spirit of the meeting, showering a torrent of blessings on our rulers for their wisdom, patriotism and fearless stand in resisting the aggressions of British tyranny; then he began to ask God's pity on the blindness of the enemies of the war, and enemies of our blessed country, and His forgiveness of their treasonable dereliction of patriotic duty, and still more treasonable opposition to the wise measures of our God-appointed rulers, in such language as involved the rebuke of a scorching satire. At this stage of the prayer, Judge Ware, a prominent war Democrat of the town, who was a noted wag as well as a hot politician, standing by the platform and within reach of the excited speaker,

reached over, and sharply punching his extended leg, in a low, eager, half-whispered tone, exclaimed, "That is right! give it to 'em, give it to 'em, Uncle Ziba!" And it is said that he did give it to 'em in a manner which very likely never had a parallel in the shape of a prayer. The Democrats opened the meeting with a very zealous speech for the administration, which was often interrupted by applause. Mr. Baylies, an astute lawyer and of commanding talents as a speaker, proceeded in his reply, and, having to his own satisfaction proved the fallacy of the position of his rival, commenced a general attack upon Mr. Madison and his advisers at Washington. He had not proceeded far, however, when old Matthew Wallace, of Berlin, a tall, resolute man, leaped suddenly to his feet, and, in a voice which seemed to be the tocsin of war, exclaimed, "Can't stand that! can't stand that, Mr. Chairman! anything in reason, but, by heavens, sir," his eye flashing and fist raised, "I sha'n't sit here to listen to outright treason!" Mr. Baylies, before he got through, was hissed and coughed down. Resolutions supporting the administration were read, and passed with a tremendous acclamation.

The chairman of the meeting in the early part of the day was Hon. Ezra Butler one of the oldest settlers of the County, who was a Democrat. Finding the meeting likely to be controlled by the Federal party, at this time so well organized into what was called the Washington Societies, he resigned, and the Federals elected Hon. Charles Bulkley, a most bitter opponent of the war. But when the convention was thoroughly represented from the surrounding towns coming in, the war party was found to be in such majority they had everything their own way, and Esquire Bulkley, as Chairman of the convention, saw his name signed to the war resolutions so triumphantly passed, and thus was made to give his sanction to what he had intended, with his friends, to defeat. The war was heartily supported by a large majority of the County, and patriotic volunteers were not wanting to defend the country's



honor. When the news of Prevost's army invading the State reached our inhabitants, it was but a grand rallying-cry from the Border, which was responded to by almost every able-bodied man shouldering his musket and marching for the front. They flocked from the hills and the glens, swarming down the Winooski, the same patriotism firing them that characterized the Green Mountain Boys in the days of Allen and Warner. An example to illustrate may be given in the person of Capt. Timothy Hubbard, who, when the news of the invasion of Plattsburg, N. Y., by the British, reached Montpelier, in September, 1814, sallied out came in hand into the streets, summoning a drummer and a fife to his side, one of them being a hired man, and marching the streets all day beating up volunteers to start forthwith to the scene of action. And such were his appeals, and such the heat of patriotism in the community, that before night nearly or quite two thirds of the male population were enlisted, and ready to march on the following morning, which they did, they reaching Plattsburg in season to take place in the line of battle. Capt. Campbell, often known as "old Captain Blue," from Waitsfield and vicinity, summoned with the same alacrity the war spirits of Mad River. Other towns with equal right offer their muster-rolls to vindicate their claim to equal honors.

There are a few individuals so prominent in the affairs of the State and nation, born or residing more or less in this County, it seems fitting their names and services should be noticed here. And first among these stands Gen. Benjamin Wait, a distinguished revolutionary veteran and associate of Ethan Allen and the men who made the heroic epoch of Vermont.—[There will be in Waitsfield, this volume, a notice of Gen. Wait.]

JOHN CLOUD,

a long-time resident of this County, was in many engagements in the Revolutionary War; in his last battle, while leading a retreat and firing back, he was shot through the thigh, which had to be amputated.

WILLIAM PHEN,

also an old resident, was in the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington.

[We reserve a sketch of Col. John Taplin for Berlin, and notice of other eminent men here introduced, for the towns to which they more specially belong.—Ed.]

Conspicuously identified with the growth of the County or connected with its internal improvements were

JUDGE ELIJAH PAINE,

living on the borders of the County in Williamstown. [See vol. II, page 1150. Ed.] and his son,

GOV. CHARLES PAINE,

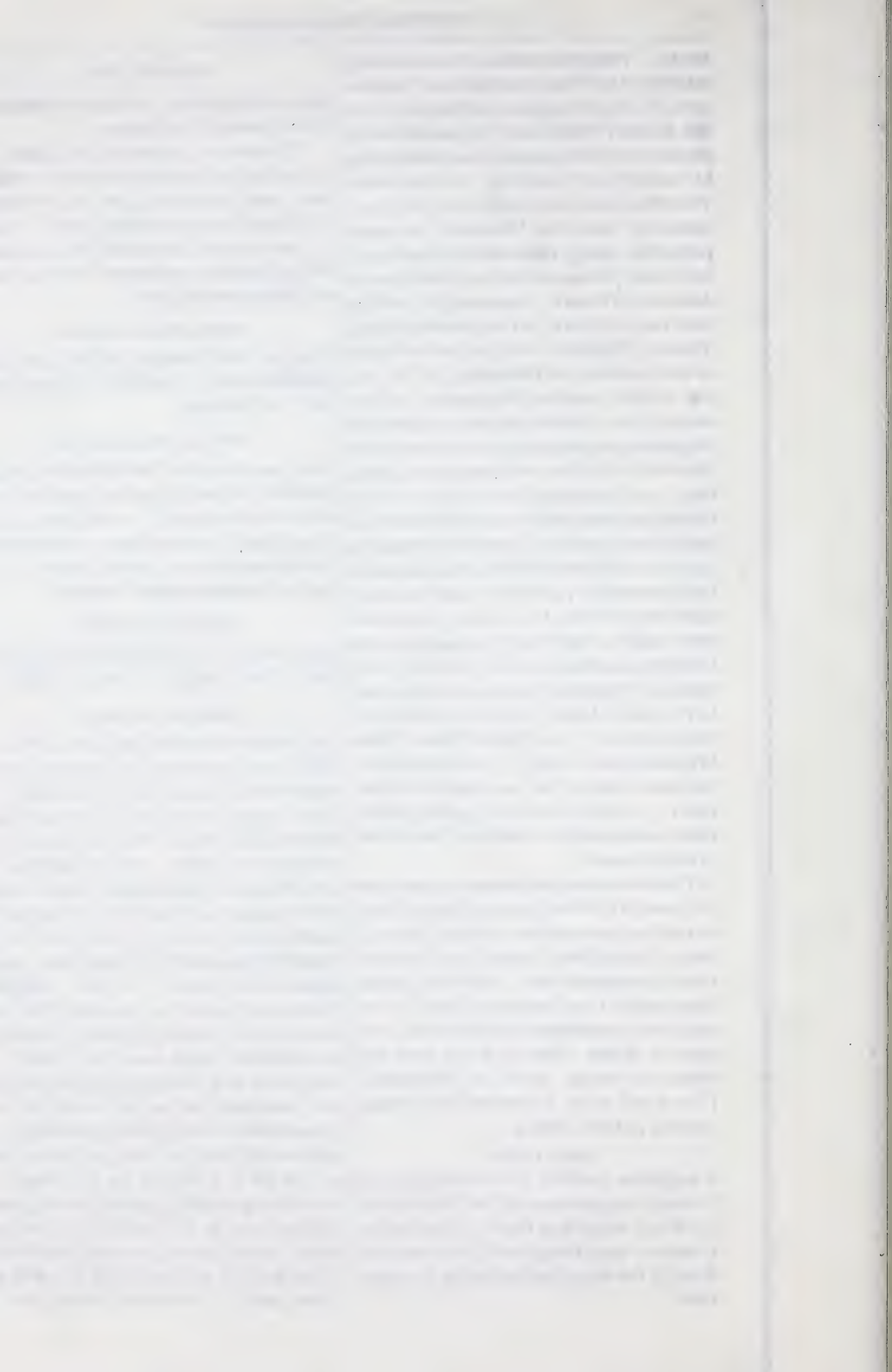
who passed most of his life in the County, a man of exceeding active, practical mind and indomitable will. In addition to running a large manufacturing establishment he did more than all others toward securing our present railroad facilities.

HORACE HOLLISTER

built most of the old County road, going north from Montpelier through Calais.

MAHLON COTTRILL,

the long-time popular landlord of the Pavilion, was proprietor of several lines of stage in the County, and at one time was more largely connected with the public travel in this vicinity than any other person before or since. One of his lines was over the great thoroughfare from Boston to Burlington and Montreal via Montpelier, with coaches drawn by from four to six superb horses, and the finest stage equipments ever known in New England. Thompson relates a wonderful feat of a driver by the name of Blaisdell, performed on this road, which was the difficult and dangerous task of leaping from his seat on the coach-box on to, and over the near wheel-horse to the ground, and seizing the pole which had just dropped with a cant to run off a precipice 60 feet deep, the wheel being within a yard of the edge, and, holding also to the neck-yoke, guiding a heavy load of passengers safely to the foot of the hill. The rock, which is a mile and a half south of Waterbury street, on the



Moretown side of Winooski river, has since been known as Blaisdell's Rock.

WILLIAM UPHAM

was a most remarkable advocate before a jury, and his speeches in the United States Senate were very highly complimented by Daniel Webster.

SAMUEL PRENTISS,

as a jurist, said Chancellor Kent in speaking of him, "Judge Story, the only man to be thought of in comparison, is certainly a very learned and able man, but I cannot help regarding Judge Prentiss as the best jurist in New England." He was also held in high estimation in the Senate of the United States.

PUBLIC MORALS AND EDUCATION,

a very active interest in, sprang up in the County about the time of its organization, the leader of which was Rev. Chester Wright; and which under the influence of James H. Langdon extended also to trade. In addition to a new impetus in the common district-schools, sabbath-schools were organized, libraries purchased and lyceums formed; the effect of which was felt in all parts of the County, and in 1858, the Union School at the Capital was put in operation, which has really revolutionized the old manner of teaching. Hon. Roderick Richardson superintended the erection of the building, and was chairman of the committee-men. The example was followed by other towns. Academies and seminaries made their appearance; one at Barre, under the auspices of the New England Universalist societies, and one at Montpelier, under the auspices of the Vermont Methodist Conference, and one at Waterbury, under the management of the Baptist denomination.

The County has also been very creditably represented in the number and character of its authors and publications, as well as many able articles from its pens entering into the journalism of different parts of the country.

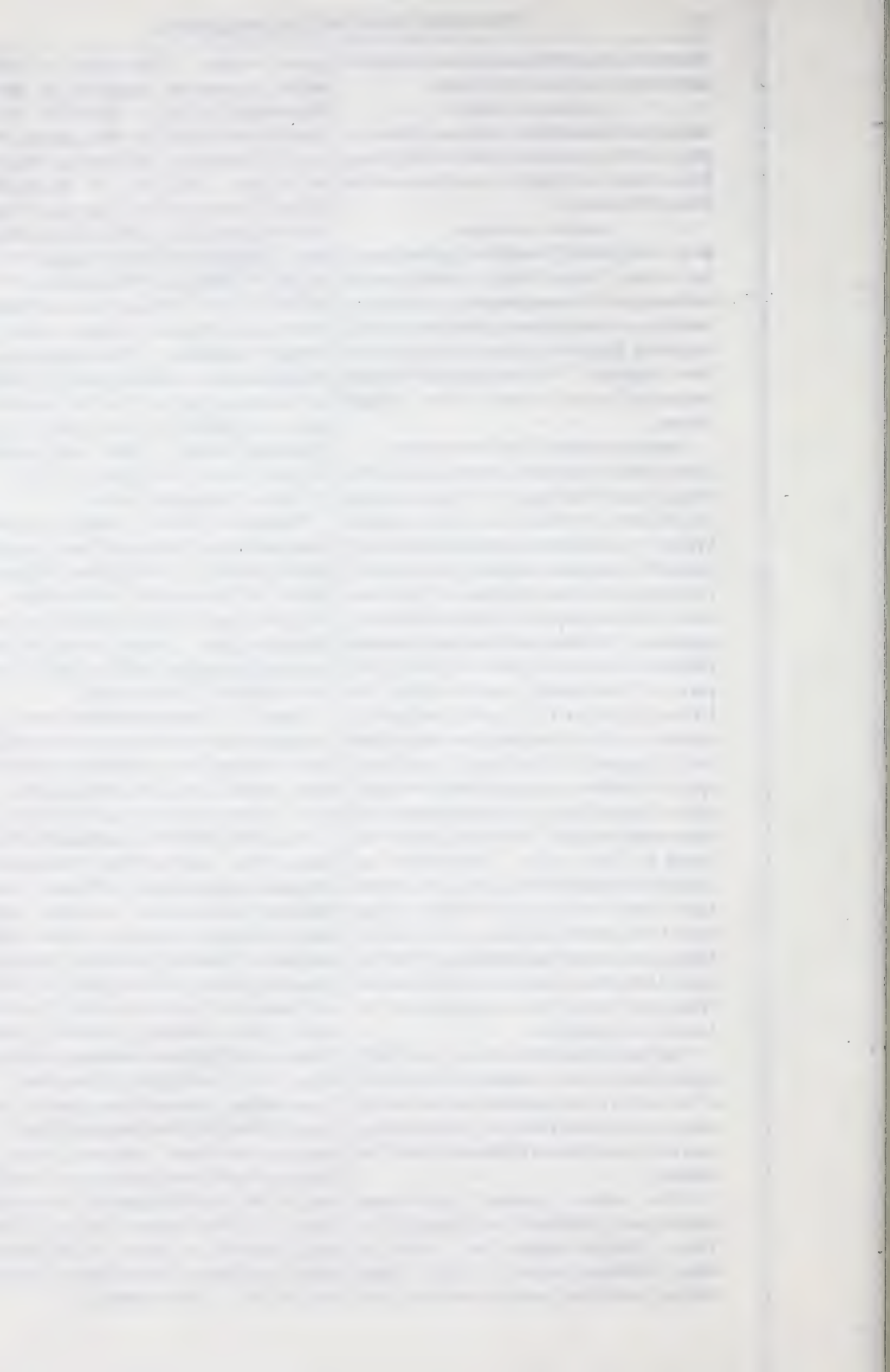
"The Indian Captive," by Horace Steele, was published in Montpelier in 1812; "Baylies Index," in 3 vols., by Hon. Nicholas Baylies, in 1814; Judge Baylies published beside a book on Free-

agency in 1821. "The Battle of Plattsburgh," a poem in pamphlet, by Samuel Woodworth, in 1815; "The Gift," 16 mo., a small poetic book, by Miss Sophia Watrous, of Northfield, published at Montpelier in 1840. The Rev. F. W. Shelton, formerly Rector of the Episcopal Church in Montpelier, has published at different times "Salander and the Dragon," "The Rector of Bardolph," "Chrystaline," "Up the River," and "Peeps from a Belfry," which have given the author a wide and pleasant reputation. Here was also the long-time home—at Montpelier—of Charles G. Eastman, one of the few American poets complimented with notice by the Edinburgh critics. Here was published his book, some 200 pages, of very fine lyrical and descriptive verse.

The native birdlike melody of some of Eastman's songs has rarely been equalled in our country. An excellent painter of nature, he reflects with much felicity the living features of the rural life of the Green Mountain land. [A full notice of Eastman and his poems will be found in his native Barnard, Windsor Co.]

Daniel P. Thompson held the most prolific pen of any man born or ever residing in the County, the novelist of Vermont, whose books have run through fifty editions. [For full notice of, see Berlin.]

There have also been published in Montpelier, The Astronomical Discourses of Thomas Chalmers in 1819, Thomas Cook's Universal Letter-writer, in 1816; James Dean's Vermont Gazetteer, in 1808; Life of Benjamin Franklin, in 1809; Religious Courtship, 1814, The Accident, or Henry and Julia, by Wm. Perrin, 1815; Peter the Great, 1811; Infantry Exercise, 1820; Thompson's Vermont Gazetteer, 1824 and 1840; "A Thanksgiving Discourse," by John Gridley, wherein was given a condensed history of Montpelier, in 1843; "A Geographical Poem" of the County, by Ithamer Smith, some years ago; "A History of the 13th Regiment," in journal form, by Edwin Palmer, Esq., of Waterbury, in 1866; in 1870, "The Harvest Moon and other Poems," by G. N. Brigham, M. D. [See Fayston.]



Other several noted authors have had a temporary residence within the County. Samuel Hopkins, author of an Ecclesiastical History in relation to the Seceders and the Puritans; John S. C. Abbott, and the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, a long-time resident at Montpelier, and for 25 years a member of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and nearly 10 years its Chief Justice, whose more recently published work, called a "Practical Treatise on the Law of Railways," has become a standard work, and given Mr. Redfield, at home and abroad, rank with the first of American and English jurists.

The County has sustained within the last fifty years two, and much of the time five, weekly journals, which have been ably conducted for what is known as the country newspaper, the "*Vermont Watchman*," the "*Free Press*," which was changed to the "*Vermont Patriot*," and more recently to the "*Argus and Patriot*," the "*Voice of Freedom*," now the "*Green Mountain Freeman*," the "*Christian Messenger*," and the "*Christian Repository*."

CENSORS:

Ezra Butler, 1806; J. Y. Vail, 1820; Jos. Reed, 1834; H. C. Reed, 1841; H. F. Janes, 1848; Wm. W. Wells, 1855; Jos. Prentiss, 1862; Chas. Reed, 1869; T. P. Redfield, 1869.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

Ezra Butler in 1804, '20, '28, '32; Dr. Edward Lamb, 1836; Jos. Reed, 1840.

UNITED STATES SENATORS:

Samuel Prentiss, 1831-42; William Upham, 1843-53; Matt. Carpenter, Senator from Wisconsin, born in this County.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS:

Ezra Butler, 1813-15; H. F. Janes, 1835-37; Paul Dillingham, 1843-47; L. B. Peck, 1847-51; E. P. Walton, 1857-63; C. W. Willard, 1869-73. A son of Judge Rice, of Waitsfield, has also been a territorial Representative, and we have furnished District Judge, Samuel Prentiss; and one District Clerk, Edw. H. Prentiss; and two District Attorneys, Lucius B. Peck and B. F. Fifield.

S. B. Colby received the appointment of first register in the office of the secretary of the treasury under Abraham Lincoln.

Ezra Butler was Governor from 1826 to '28; Chas. Paine from 1841 to '43; Paul Dillingham, Lieut. Governor in 1862, '3, '4, and Governor in 1865 to '67. Gov. Dillingham was also Lieut. Governor for 3 years preceding his election to the chief magistracy.

D. M. Camp and Geo. N. Dale were long-time residents of the County; the former being Lieut. Governor from 1836 to '41, and the other being the present incumbent of that office (1869).

The office of State treasurer has chiefly been held by individuals of the County since the location of the State House here. H. F. Janes, John Spaulding, E. P. Jewett, Geo. Howes, H. M. Bates and John A. Page being the persons receiving at different times the election to that office to 1869.

The office of Secretary of State has also been held by County residents: David Wing, Jr., Timothy Merrill, C. L. Knapp, F. F. Merrill, D. P. Thompson, C. W. Willard, Geo. W. Bailey, Jr., and Geo. Nichols. Mr. Nichols also was chosen president of the last Constitutional Convention.

Major Charles H. Joyce, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a long time resident of this County. Timothy Merrill, O. H. Smith, F. F. Merrill, G. R. Thompson, have been severally elected to the position of clerk of the House. David Wing, Jr., of Montpelier, was assistant judge of Caledonia Co. in 1800, and first judge from 1803 to 1805; Chas. Bulkley, [judge and Ezra Butler, see Berlin and Waterbury]; Cyrus Ware of Montpelier was chief judge of Caledonia Co. Court in 1808. The judges of Washington County Court have been Ezra Butler in 1811-12; Chas. Bulkley, 1813; Dennison Smith, 1814; Ezra Butler, 1815 to '18, when Jno. Peck presided for one year; Ezra Butler from 1819 to '25. Of the judges of the State supreme and circuit courts Samuel Prentiss, Nicholas Baylies, Isaac F. Redfield, Asahel Peck, and



Timothy P. Redfield, are or have been residents of this County. The first Representatives from this County were Sam'l Harris from Middlesex and Jacob Davis from Montpelier, who took seats in the assembly held at Bennington, Jan. 10, 1791. Ezra Butler was Councillor from 1809 to '13, and from 1815 to '26; Nicholas Baylies in 1814; George Worthington from 1826 to '30; Henry F. Janes from 1830 to '35; Milton Brown, 1835.

STATE SENATORS.

In 1836, by a change in the constitution a Senate was substituted for the Council, to which we sent first Arunah Waterman and Newell Kinsman two years, and after: Jos. A. Curtis and Israel Goodwin, 1838, '39; O. W. Butler, 1840; Nathaniel Eaton, 1840, '41; Paul Dillingham, 1841, '42, '61; Wooster Sprague, '42, '43; Jacob Scott, '43, '44; Roderick Richardson, '44, '45; C. H. Smith, '45, '46; Moses Robinson, '46, '47; Nath'l Bancroft, '47, '48; Wm. Carpenter, '48, '49; Asaph Town, '49, '50; Leonard Keith, '50, '51; C. G. Eastman, '51, '52; Royal Wheeler, '52, '53; Jos. Moody, '53, '54; Horace Hollister and James Green, '54, '55; John Gregory and F. A. Wright, '56-'7; Joseph Poland and Enoch Putnam, '58-'9; Calvin Fullerton, '60-'1; C. W. Willard, '60, '61; Roderick Richardson, Addison Peck and P. D. Bradford, '62, '63; Chas. Reed, '64, '65, '66; Denslow Upham, '64, '65; M. P. Wallace, '64; Wm. W. Henry, '65, '66, '67; J. H. Orcutt, '66, '68; Chas. Dewey, '67, '68, '69; C. H. Heath, '68, '69, '70; J. H. Hastings, '70; Heman Carpenter, '70, '71, '72, '73; Clark King, '72, '73, '74, '75; Eliakim P. Walton, '74, '75, '76, '77; Ira Richardson, '76, '77; W. P. Dillingham, '78, '79, '80, '81; Albert Dwinell, '78, '79, '80, '81.

WASHINGTON COUNTY RECORD IN THE REBELLION OF 1861.

If in men's minds were doubt whether there were those who could uphold the honor of their sires in the generation of to-day, the illusion dispelled with the answer to the call for men to defend the country's flag; yeoman and clerk and pro-

fessional man, with the sound of the fife and drum, all moving on, like a sudden blast from the north to the terrible storming of the ramparts and charge of the battle-field, proved more than words can blazon the heroism still in the race—a soul-working principle profound in the Vermonter, which needed but a spark to fan it into a blaze of patriotism. War meetings were held, union leagues formed, liberal bounties paid to men, and the families of those in the field cared for. Our heroes and martyrs did well; where shines the lustre of so glorious an epoch, we still feel all of our old State pride when we look on our war-soiled banners, and hear recited the later deeds of our sons. Our dead are on most of the battle-fields from Bull Run to Apomattox; individual deeds they have achieved which will not suffer in comparison with the martial prowess of any time. Instance our old Vt. 2d detached as a reserve to the 26th New Jersey, ordered to carry the heights of Mary's Hill. Our Col. Joyce, who had won the cognomen of Murat in the regiment, had the command. The Jersey boys, meeting tornadoes of lead and iron rained from the battlements above, surging back, "Forward, Vermont Brigade," cried the gallant Joyce, and our gallant 2d:

"Then came our gallant Second up,
And passed them on the run;"

"Vermont might well be proud that day
For every martial son."

"St. Mary's Heights were won."

Sergeant Bennett, a soldier of intrepid daring, was the first to mount the parapets; as he sprang over the breast-work, a rebel officer met him, sabre in hand, and aimed a blow, he dexterously parried with his musket, and pressed to close quarters by several soldiers joining the officer, clubbed his musket in a twinkling, exclaiming. "I'll clean you out of here!" levelled them all to the earth; the next instant fell, pierced by a dozen bullets, and expired at once.

During the battle of the Wilderness, after forcing the rebels from strong intrenchments and capturing and holding them a half mile in front of the main line,



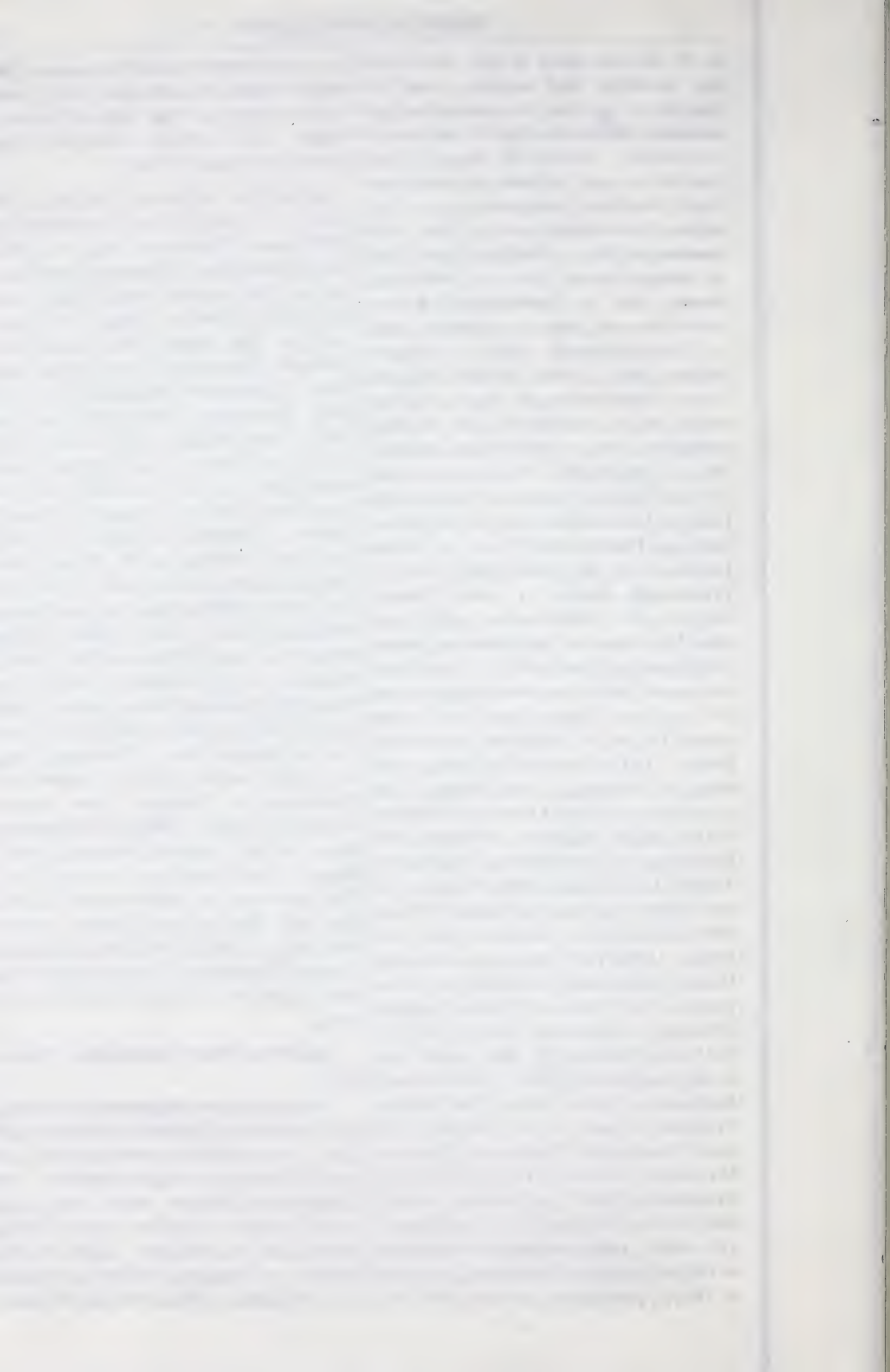
the Vt. 2d were asked if they could hold their position until supports could be brought up. "Send us ammunition and provisions and we can hold it six months if you want." Besides the battle of Bull Run, the second regiment, in which our County had two companies, was in the battles of Lee's Mills, Apr. 15, 1862; Williamsburgh, May 5; Golding's Farm, June 26; Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; South Mountain, Sept. 14; Antietam, Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13; Mayre's Heights, May 3, 1863; Sailor's Heights, May 4; Fredericksburgh, June 5; Gettysburgh, July 3; Funkstown, July 10; Rappahannock, Nov. 7; Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10, 12, 14 and 18; Cold Harbor, June 1-12; Petersburg, June 18; Charlestown, Aug. 21; Opequan, Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 21; Mount Jackson, Sept. 24; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Petersburg, March 25, 1865; Petersburg, April 2; Sailor's Run, April 6, and after Bull Run, five additional regiments participated in these battles, to which also they would add a few other engagements, and in all our County found itself; represented in the 6th Regiment by two companies. In the Seventh Regiment, at the siege of Vicksburgh, Baton Rouge, Gonzales Station, Spanish Fort and Whistler. In the Eighth Regiment at Cotton, Bislard, Siege of Port Hudson, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Newton. In the Ninth Regiment, at Harper's Ferry, Newport Barracks, Chapin's Farm, Fair Oaks. In the Tenth Regiment, at Orange Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Monocacy, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg Mar. 25 and Apr. 2, 1865, and Sailor's Creek. In the Eleventh Regiment, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg June 8, '64, Weldon Railroad, Washington, Charlestown, Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Mar. 25, 27, and Apr. 2, 1865, and in the Thirteenth at Gettysburgh, July 2 and 3, 1863; Seventeenth Regiment, at the battles of the Wilderness, May 6 to 9, 1864; Spottsylvania, 12 to 15 and May

18, 1864; North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg June 17, and the mine July 30, 1864, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg April 2, 1865.

In the First Regiment Cavalry, in the battles of Mount Jackson, Fort Republic, Middletown, Winchester May 25, 1862, Surry Court House, Culpepper Court House July 10, '62, Orange Court House, Kelley's Ford, Waterloo Bridge, Bull Run, Ashby's Gap, Broad Run, Greenwich, Hanover, Huntersville, Gettysburgh, Monterey, Lightersville, Hagerstown July 6, 1863, Boonsboro, Hagerstown July 13, 1863, Falling Waters, Port Conway Aug. 26, '63 and Sept. 1, '63, Culpepper Court House Sept. 13, '63, Somerville Ford, Raccoon Ford, Falmouth, James City, Brandy Station, Gainesville, Buckland Mills, Morton's Ford, Mechanicsville, Piping Tree, Craig's Church, Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Hanover Court House, Ashland, Hawe's Shop, Bottom Bridge, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Ream's Station, June 23, Nottaway Court House, Keysville, Roanoke Station, Stony Creek, June 28 and 29, 1864, Ream's Station, June 29, '64, Ridley's Shop, Winchester Aug. 17, 1864. Summit Point, Charlestown, Kearneysville, Opequan, Front Royal, Mooney's Grade, Millford, Waynesboro Sept. 28, '64, Columbia Furnace, Tom's Brook, Cedar Creek Oct. 13; 1864, Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64, Middle Road, Middle and Back Road, Lacy's Springs, Waynesboro Mar. 2, 1865, Five Forks, Namozine Church, Appomattox Station Apr. 8, '65, and Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865.

Gen. Wm. Wells enlisted from Waterbury.

In all of the given Regiments the County had commissioned officers as high as captain. It also furnished men to the 1st, 2d and 3d Batteries of Light Artillery. Of commissioned officers there have been killed in battle and died from wounds, twelve from the County: Lieuts. A. M. Nevins, of Moretown, David B. Davenport, of Roxbury; Major Richard B. Cran-



dall, of Berlin; of wounds received at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, 1862, David B. Davenport, of Roxbury; of wounds at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62, Major Richard B. Crandall and Lieut. A. J. Davis, of Berlin; Captain Luther Ainsworth, of Waitsfield; Major Edwin Dillingham, Lieut. J. E. Henry, Capt. Lucian D. Thompson, of Waterbury; Capt. Edward Hall and Lieut. A. K. Cooper, of Worcester; Lieut. W. E. Martin, of Barre; Lieut. Ezra Stetson, of Montpelier; Lieut. Isaac G. Putnam, of East Montpelier; Lieut. Luther B. Scott and Adjutant Abel Morrill, of Cabot. [Of whom further account will be given in their respective towns in this volume.]

Chas. H. Anson, of Montpelier, was brevetted Captain for gallantry in the assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

This County furnished for the war 44 captains, 5 adjutants, 7 quarter-masters, 10 majors, 7 lieut. colonels, 4 colonels and 2 generals.

Grand list of the towns in the County; town-bounties paid and number of men raised by each town:

TOWNS.	Men.	Grand List.	Bounty.
Barre	161	\$7,375.17	36,500.64
Berlin	144	4,674.26	31,399.54
Cabot	174	4,177.52	6,376.22
Calais	98	4,500.85	26,095.23
Duxbury	152	2,145.68	9,940.00
E. Montpelier.	74	5,292.36	12,808.83
Fayston	121	1,221.32	16,840.25
Marshfield	150	2,636.56	13,952.20
Middiesex	338	3,229.20	20,882.42
Montpelier	146	11,972.79	24,585.65
Moretown	351	2,954.80	19,830.00
Northfield	94	8,002.20	32,664.84
Plainfield	113	2,250.34	15,598.52
Roxbury	104	2,227.10	200.00
Waitsfield	110	3,267.84	10,671.17
Warren	236	2,560.20	13,438.88
Waterbury	99	7,729.22	23,766.26
Woodbury	84	1,965.59	22.50
Worcester		1,637.01	5,245.95
Total	2965	79,519.95	320,826.00

Col. Randall's statement of the

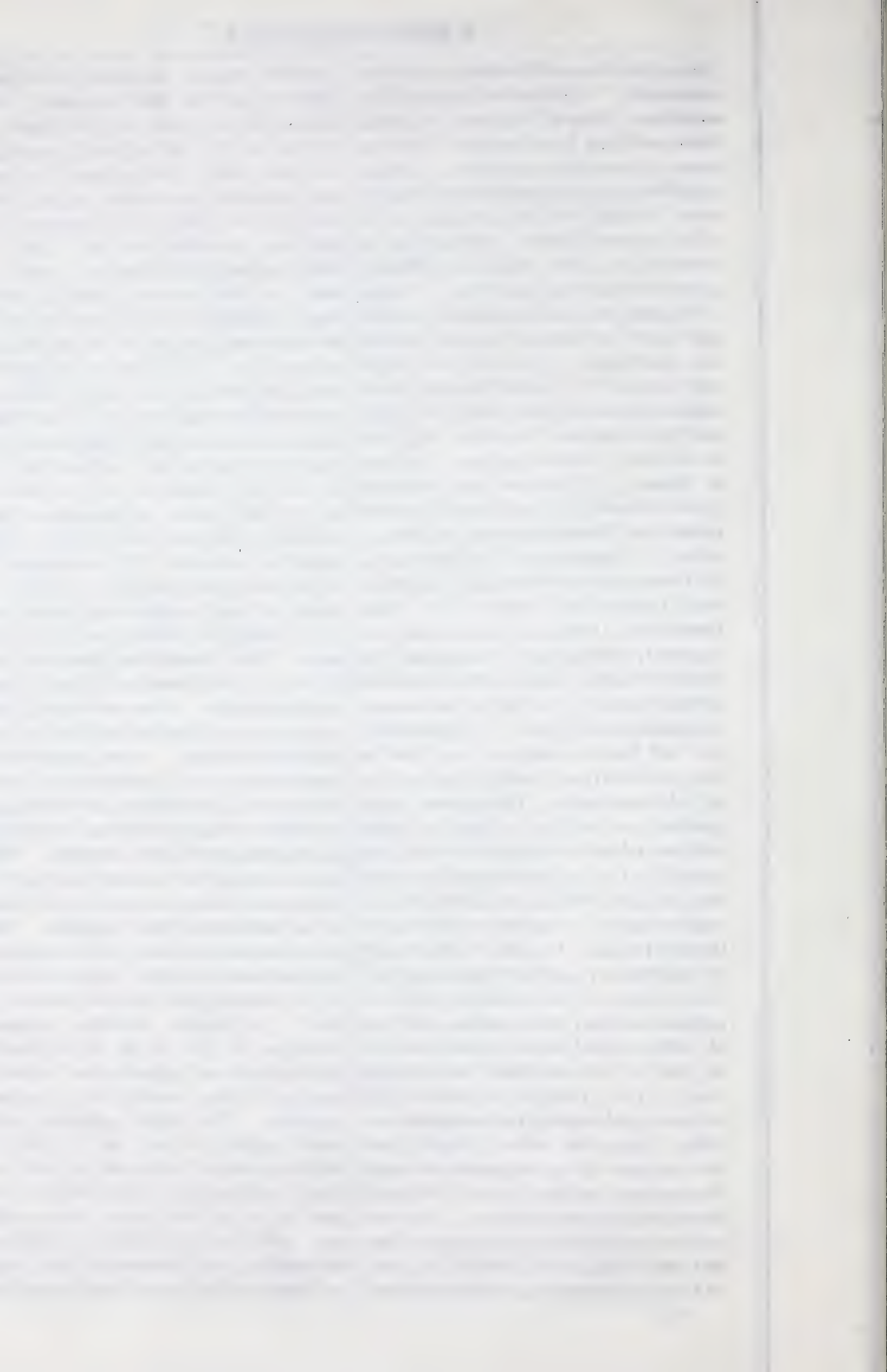
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG:

"The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Vermont Regiments constituted Stannard's

Brigade, and were attached to the First or Reynolds' corps at the battle of Gettysburg. This brigade arrived on the field at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day, and took position in the rear of Cemetery Hill, in the rear of the main line of battle, where they remained through the night, and through the fore part of the next day. At about noon of the second day the fighting in our front and to our left was quite animated, Generals Sickles and Hancock being at our left. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon I was ordered to advance my regiment to the front, and somewhat to the left, and took a position some thirty rods in advance of the rest of our brigade, where I held my regiment in column by divisions at rest until about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At this time the battle was raging at our left, in front of Hancock's corps, with much violence, and many stragglers were passing to the rear. The balance of Stannard's brigade were lying in their original position. At about this time an officer came riding from the front directly towards where my regiment lay, very fast. As he approached the spot he halted, and asked me what regiment that was. I told him it was the 13th Vermont, of Stannard's brigade. He asked where Stannard and the rest of the brigade were. I pointed out the brigade, some 30 rods in my rear, and also the spot where Stannard and his staff were, a little way in the rear of the brigade. He then said to me will your regiment fight? I told him they were comparatively new troops, but that I thought I could rely on them. He then said, "I am Gen. Doubleday, and now command the first corps." He also told me he had just come from Gen. Hancock, that that officer was hard pressed, and he was afraid unless he had help very quick he would lose his artillery, or some of it. He ordered me to take my regiment, or what I had of it, proceed in the direction from which he came, and report to Gen. Hancock, and act as he directed, but before I started he said, "Colonel, introduce me to your regiment." I turned with him to the regiment, and said,

"Boys, this is General Doubleday, our corps commander." He then said, substantially, as follows: "Men of Vermont! the troops from your State have thus far in this war earned an enviable reputation. I understand that you are comparatively inexperienced in battle, but you are about to be led in by your Colonel. Much will be expected of you, and I hope you will nobly uphold the honor of your State. To-day is the great day that determines whether Jeff. Davis or Abraham Lincoln controls this government. You will now follow your Colonel." I then led them in the direction indicated by him, at a double quick, and before reaching the crest or high land in our front, I left the regiment in charge of Major J. J. Boynton and Adjutant James S. Peck, and rode myself forward to find Gen. Hancock, and see in advance where my regiment could aid him most. As I came on top of the high ground or crest between the cemetery and Little Round Top, I met Gen. Hancock, who was vigorously rallying and encouraging his shattered ranks, many of whom were still fighting valiantly, to hold on and contest the ground inch by inch. I accosted him and told him my regiment was close at hand, and that Gen. Doubleday ordered me up to his assistance. He appeared much gratified, and said to me that the rebels had just taken a battery from him. He pointed out to me the direction in which they had gone with it, and asked me if I could retake it? I replied to him that I thought I could. He said, "go in, then." By this time my regiment was coming up; I took charge of them, and put them in position to deploy from column into line of battle parallel to his main line, and in front of his somewhat disorganized troops. Gen. Hancock sat near me on his horse, and watched the movement narrowly. I gave the order to deploy, and rode in front of my companies to watch the movement and see that each company came promptly on to the line. This was under a sharp fire from the enemy, and my men were falling on all sides by this time. As I saw my last company come on the line,

I inclined towards the center of the regiment and gave the order to forward. Just as I did this my horse was shot dead under me, and fell, catching me by my right foot under him. The regiment for a moment supposed I was killed, but the horse was rolled off from me by the men as they came up, who soon saw that I was not hurt, and they followed me as I went on foot. At this moment a body of rebel troops, probably a brigade, was deploying from the bushy ground to our left directly in front of us. This I did not see until my horse fell, when I got a view of them under the smoke and dust, as it was lifted. About that time we got a volley from them. I saw the situation was a critical one for us, and that promptness was our chance; and I gave the order to charge upon them, thinking to surprise and overpower them before they reloaded. My men responded to the call most admirably. Before the rebels had time to reload or put themselves in an attitude of defence we were upon them. They threw down their arms and *laid low*, and we passed over them without much opposition. Here we witnessed one of many acts of treachery which the rebels exhibited at times. As we passed over them as they lay like yarded sheep, a rebel officer rose on his elbow and discharged his pistol at Major Boynton, the charge just brushing the Major's ear-locks. This piece of perfidy was instantly avenged by half a dozen of our men pinning the rebel to the earth with their bayonets. We passed on, and in about 30 rods overtook the detachment of rebel troops in charge of the captured guns, four in number, of the U. S. Regular Artillery. Captain Lonergan, of Co. A. of my regiment, (Burlington) and myself about simultaneously, I think, came up with the guns overtaken. The rebels appeared very much surprised to see us, but after a flourish or two of sabres and a little emphatic language they surrendered all the guns to us, and we passed them to the rear. All this time I think Gen. Hancock was watching our movements, and when my horse fell he was so near to me that



when I got up and left the horse I heard him direct one of his men to keep guard over my saddle and straps on my horse. When afterward I came back the guard, saddle, and straps, were gone, but I afterwards found my saddle. Our men from whom the guns had been taken followed them up, took their guns, and returned with them to our lines. My regiment was now within about 50 rods, as I should judge, of the Emmetsburgh road, and I determined to push forward and gain that road, unless I met with formidable resistance, as I did not. I reached the road, my right resting at a small farm house, which I suppose is called the Peter Rogers house. Here we halted, and I directed Adjutant Peck to go back and apprise Gen. Hancock of our position, and get his orders. About this time Capt. Lonergan came to where I was, much excited, and informed me that the house above mentioned was full of rebels. I immediately went with him to the house, and sure enough it was. I ordered them to throw out their arms and surrender, which they all did; there were eighty-three of them, including officers. While this was going on, the rebel sharpshooters and skirmishers were keeping up a sharp fire at my men, which they were returning, and at about this time they ran out two twelve pound brass field pieces at our left on the line of the road, and commenced to fire upon us. At this I directed the attention of two of my companies to them. They soon cleared the pieces of horses and men, and then charged upon them, capturing both of the guns, which we brought off. Adjutant Peck having returned with word from Gen. Hancock to keep my flanks well protected, and return when I had done what I thought I could. Seeing no more game in the bush, we retired to the Union lines, amid much cheering from the troops who had witnessed to some extent our operations. I have seen some account of this affair in which it is said that in this movement the 14th regiment led the advance, followed by the 16th, and that afterwards the 13th regiment came up. Now the truth is the 13th were in a position to

be first, having been in advance of the other regiments, and did lead. They were no doubt well in the fight before even Gen. Stannard knew of the movement, as I took my order for this advance from Gen. Doubleday, who had then not seen Gen. Stannard.

I do not wish to detract one jot from what any other regiment may have done at this or any other battle, but must not allow my regiment to be misrepresented, either through ignorance or design."

F. V. RANDALL.

The brilliant achievements of our nine months' men, the 13th regiment under Colonel Randall at the battle of Gettysburgh, from the magnitude and importance of the battle, and the circumstance that such bravery was displayed by men for the first time under fire, deserves something of detailed account. Our statement of the part taken in the 2d day's fight is in Col. Randall's own language. The 3d day's part, we collect from published accounts given at the time, from both rebel and union officers and correspondents on the field.

In the third and last day's struggle for the victory in this greatest of modern battles, our Regiment of thirteen months' men, never before under fire, did more than honor to the County and State—they proved to the world that the thinking bayonet is immeasurably superior to that of any other: that an educated citizen soldiery, fired by patriotism and a sense of duty, would stand fire of an enemy equal with veteran corps, provided they were well officered, and for such disapproved the need of standing armies.

After the previous day's service, illustrious in the annals of war, as a dash made by inexperienced troops, they joined the 2d Vt. Brigade and slept upon their arms. Friday, the third day of this great battle, a simultaneous cannonade was opened upon our right and left at daybreak—Longstreet commanding the batteries firing upon the left where was our Brigade, from an advantageous ridge he had gained in the afternoon of the previous day. Ewell commanded the right, which seems to

have been really the point selected for the chief attack in the morning upon our lines. The cannonade lasted only for a short time, when on the right one of the most obstinate and terrible infantry duels took place known in the history of fire-arms. Says an eye-witness. "for six hours—from 5 till 11 o'clock—the musketry rolled on those hill-sides in one incessant crash. For six hours, from other portions of our lines, we watched the white smoke-clouds curling up through the tree-tops and wondered what the issue would be. At 11, Geary had driven the enemy back over the breastwork into the valley below." In the left centre, before Longstreet's batteries, was the 2d Vermont Brigade, General Stannard in command, in which was our 13th Regiment engaged in their first battle—for although they had made such a brilliant dash the day before, it could hardly be considered of the nature of a pitched battle, and had not proved that they would stand a withering fire or a charge. They were in General Doubleday's Division. Col. Randall tells me that Gen. Doubleday very skeptically inquired "Colonel, will your men stand fire?" "I think they will," Col. Randall replied. We will introduce the language of another who was present on the field, to speak for our 13th Regiment. "The troops of Gen. Doubleday's Division were disposed in three parallel lines of battle. There were two reasons for this show of strength: first, the comparatively level and open nature of the ground at that point invited assault; second, our Division and Corps Generals distrusted the ability of the nine months troops to withstand a charge. It was owned they did well the night before, when their prompt presence apparently saved the day in that part of the field, but it was known—and it was about all that was known about them in the Army of the Potomac—that they were *nine months men*, their term of service just expiring, and that they had had no previous experience under fire. They were expected to break at the first earnest onset of the enemy, and a double line of battle was placed behind them,—quite a needless precaution it was

found." Col. Randall's Regiment of *nine months men* was advanced a little forward and to the left of the main line of the 2d Corps, where they threw up a few rails for protection, and lay low, the brow of the hill also affording a slight protection from the shells. A few men were wounded here in the short morning cannonade, which was followed by a long lull in the storm of battle at this point, meanwhile the vortex of the storm clung to the right, where it raged till 11 o'clock, as we have seen. A little picket skirmishing was all there was in the vicinity of our 13th until the grand assault was heralded by the almost simultaneous burst of 150 guns from the enemy in front. This gave a little opportunity to strengthen the breastwork of rails, which was done some two or three feet with rails scattered upon the ground, which was considerable protection to the men when flat upon the ground, and proved much needed before night.

The silence for two hours had been almost oppressive along the whole left, although the din of arms roared terribly enough away to the right. At ten minutes before 10 o'clock the signal gun was fired, the top of the low ridge in front almost instantly opened with a storm of shell, round shot and spherical case—even grape thickening the angry tempest. All this against that breastwork of rails, the cannonade ceased on the rebel side soon after 3 o'clock, the last two hours being rapid firing from this battery of 150 guns, concentrated from every angle upon our left centre, when followed the grand charge. It was not thought possible by the rebel generals that there could be any Union line left to resist a charge after such a cannonade. Now commenced to move in close compact lines, in the finest of order, 17,000 of the picked troops of the Confederacy. On they came at common time, closing up as fast as our cannon opened a gap with that fearful hurtle of iron hail. The assaulting force had a front of about 1,000 yards moving in double column, with supports in the rear extending beyond either flank in front. The advance was across a broad stretch of open meadow,



something over a mile in length, and varying from a half mile to nearly a mile in width between the confronting ridges, where thus far the battle had raged.

The long gray confederate lines, preceded by their skirmishers, have reached the low ground, half the distance between the confronting armies, when the Vermont regiments which are in advance of the main line are ordered up into line to receive the enemy. The enemy's right at first seemed aiming directly upon our 13th and 14th regiments, and they were preparing to give them a volley, to be followed by a charge, when an unexpected movement of the enemy offered the opportunity of a brilliant display of military tactics and prowess, which our Colonels and commanding officers did not fail to take advantage of. As the 13th and 14th rose to deliver their fire, the rebel force in front changed direction by its flank, and marched to the north across their front some 60 rods, when again fronting it, came in upon the line of the 2d Corps to the right of these regiments. Upon the commencement of this movement, the two regiments opened fire upon them by battalion, and continued it by file at about 60 rods with great effect.

At the time the rebel charging lines fronted and advanced, after this side movement, they swung partly to the rear and right, where they seemed to become massed, presenting from the position of the Vermont Brigade a column massed by regiments. Thus in position they, with a wild yell, heard above the din of our playing batteries, came in on the charge. The shock of the charge was truly terrible, and it was resisted with a terrible obstinacy. They reach our lines, and the rebel Gen. Armistead is shot down with a hand on one of our guns. They even pierce the line in the terrible struggle, but the opportunity for a flanking movement is discovered by the commanding officers of the Vermont Brigade, a movement already participated in to a certain extent by Col. Randall, of the 13th, and the 13th and 16th were ordered out upon the enemies' flank, Col. Randall already well under way.

They marched some 60 rods parallel to the main line, then changing front, their line swung out at nearly right angles upon the right of the rebel column, still resolutely struggling to force our lines. As we have said, the 13th led, which marched by the right flank, and approached very close upon the enemies' flank, when they changed front forward on the first company, under a scattering fire from the enemies' flank. There was but an instant of time before a rapid fire ran down the line of the regiment, at scarcely more than half pistol range. The effect was instantaneous and destructive beyond calculation. The rebel lines withered away as stubble before the flame. To help complete the havoc and scoop up the prisoners, the 16th were soon seen taking up a position upon the 13th's left. Some 15 rounds were fired by Col. Randall's regiment at this short range, raking the enemy through and through by this fire upon his flank. The 16th also gave him about half as many rounds, every bullet probably taking effect, and many passing through two or three rebel bodies. The rebels broke and fled in all directions, the larger portion of their centre and right dropping their arms and rushing into our lines, surrendering themselves as prisoners. Such was the result of that great charge made by the flower of Southern chivalry (and braver men never went to death), and such the brilliant record made by a regiment of men never under fire before—men who nine months before were in their shops, behind their counters, and in their farmers' suits, engaged in the pursuits of peace. And Washington County has the honor of sending the commanding officer of this regiment as well as two companies in it, whose singular rare fortune it was to have such an opportunity to distinguish themselves, and whose singularly good fortune it was to so brilliantly fill a record so illustrious by improving its opportunity. The loss of the 13th was 8 killed, 89 wounded, and 26 missing. Men need not "doubt if the warp of gold" be yet in the stock descended from the compatriots of Ethan Allen.

The Richmond Sentinel says of the



flanking attack, "As Kemper's Brigade moved up it swung around to the left, and was exposed to the front and flanking fire of the Federals, which was very fatal." Another account in the same paper says: "A flanking party of the enemy, marching in column by regiments, was thrown out from the enemy's left on our extreme right, and by an enfilading fire forced the retirement of our troops." The Richmond Enquirer gives a similar account, to which we may add the testimony of the correspondent of the London Times, who details the movements of the flanking column and speaks of Gen. Longstreet's order sent by Major Latrobe relating thereto, which was never received, as Latrobe's horse was shot under him, all making the issue of the battle turn on this point. It was one of the most memorable battles in history, equalling the carnage of Waterloo and surpassing all others of this generation until we come to the great battles in the campaign of the Franco-Prussian war. The aggregate casualties of the armies fell not much short of 8,000 killed and 35,500 wounded. 5000 rebel dead were buried on or near the field. 7,600 wounded were left in our hands, and 13,621 prisoners were taken. It is not a little singular that our own County seems by the good fortunes of the hour, and the bravery and talent shown by its men, none of them ever under fire before, except their Colonel, to have supplied the pivotal points on two days of this great battle's issue.

Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, filled the office of Chief Magistracy of the State for more than half the period of the war. He served both the County and State with signal ability. Earnest in suppressing the rebellion, he was prompt to act in filling the several quotas called for by the Government. Zealous in the Union cause, by word and act, he encouraged his fellow citizens to withhold no sacrifice, while he also gave two sons to the country's service, one of whom remains with its dead.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The County abounds in water-privileges and numerous cold springs, which add

greatly to the value of its lands for dairying purposes, as well as its excellent quality of grass. The Winooski, the largest river in the State, rises in the towns of Walden and Peacham, in Caledonia Co., its two head branches uniting in Marshfield, from whence it flows through the whole width of this County and thence through Chittenden Co. into Lake Champlain. It drains an area of about 1,000 square miles. After the junction of the two head branches in Marshfield, we have for its tributaries: Kingsbury's Branch, coming in on the west side of Plainfield Village, Stevens' Branch, coming in 2 miles above Montpelier village, from Barre, the Worcester Branch, uniting at Montpelier village, Dog River 1 mile below, Mad River 1 mile below Middlesex village, and Waterbury River, 2 miles below Waterbury village. There are many brooks beside, in the County, of considerable size and several ponds of varying sizes. Of ponds, the town of Woodbury alone has no less than 9, and the water-power of the County is greatly increased by its ponds which are natural reservoirs.

The geological formation of the County is for the most part talcose slate; mica, hornblend and limestone are found in considerable quantities; argillaceous slate in the southern towns, felspar and quartz, with mica, in the eastern; steatite and iron ore in the town of Warren. Stalactite and asbestos have also been found in smaller quantities in different localities, as well as gold.

Camel's Hump, which lies upon the western border of the County, is only a few feet below the Chin, the highest peak in the Green Mountain range, a bold landmark seen in nearly all parts of the County. Bald Mountain, rising from the spur to the east of Mad River, is also a noticeable peak nearly in the corner of the town lines of Waitsfield and Northfield. A spur or range broken off from the Hog-Backs in Middlesex, at what is called the "Narrows." The Winooski seems to have channeled a gateway of a few feet in width down some 80 or 90 feet in the rock, leaving abrupt and precipitous sides crowned



with overhanging pines. Before this cut there must have been a lake of some miles in length, extending up the river and some of its tributaries above. The Marshfield Falls are also noticeable, where the main branch of the Winooski is said to fall 500 feet in 30 rods.

Benjamin's Falls, near the outlet of Berlin Pond, which are exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, have become a place of frequent resort.

The talc, slate, mica and limestone, mixed and pulverized, are the best and among the most durable of soils. The intervals on Dog, Mad and Winooski Rivers is very fine, though in much of the length of these streams the valleys are narrow. Scarcely inferior to the meadow lands along the rivers are many of the hill farms. Pasturage is even better here, and the hay of better quality, if falling off a little in quantity. The soil is excellent also for corn and oats in the valleys, and besides well adapted to wheat-growing on the uplands. As a dairy County it has few equals.

In 1841, there was a severe tornado in the towns of Fayston and Waitsfield. It commenced on the heights of the land in the middle of the town of Fayston, and had a S. E. direction, spending its force against the sides of a mountain in the town of Waitsfield, where it leveled some 20 or 30 acres of heavy woodland in a body. As it moved down from the highlands into the valley of Mill Brook, the scene of the storm was said by those who observed from the hill range above the cloud, to be sublime beyond description. One rolling sea of fire with perpetual thunders, crashed and roared as it swept through, as it seemed almost at their very feet. A more general tornado visited the County in 1866, which had a N. E. course, doing much damage in nearly all the towns. The gust that did most of the damage did not last more than a minute or a minute and a half, yet barns were carried from their foundations, with cattle, horses, and all to be mixed in one common ruin; houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down, woodlands leveled, and all movable things put in motion. Some of our towns had forty

or fifty barns destroyed; one or two valuable horses were killed, and several head of horned cattle. A few persons were seriously injured, though we do not know of any one being killed. Some of the barns were among the very best in the County, valued at two or three thousand dollars. The County has been visited by a number of freshets since its organization, the most notable of which was in 1830, which occasioned the memorable slide upon the eastern slope of the Green Mountains, and by which the County lost most of its bridges and a large share of its mills; several lives were lost. In that of 1869, nearly as destructive, the little village of Plainfield suffered to the amount of \$20,000. Half of Montpelier village was under water, several streets in Northfield, and there was a general destruction of bridges and mills throughout the County; also railroad trains were delayed for days.

Deer and the black bear were found very plenty in the first of the settlement, and occasionally the American mousal, or moose. The bear still contests the rights of civilization, rather too successfully for our sheep pastures at times. Fish, also, particularly that favorite, the speckled or brook trout, abounded in our streams. This county is no doubt among the best localities of the world for trout raising. The spruce partridge and wood-pigeon were considerably hunted for game in former times, and partridge is yet sought by the sportsman with some success. The American panther, or catamount, which figured in our first coat of arms, was occasionally seen, one of which had a bloody fray with a bear just out the precincts of Montpelier village, near the sand-bottom bridge, if we credit the story of Joel Frizzle, an old trapper, who claims to have been an eye witness, and wolves were quite numerous. The Hon. Daniel Baldwin when a lad was chased by a pack while traveling the road on Dog River between Northfield and Montpelier one night after dark, and only saved himself by the dexterity with which he handled a fire-brand.

The cold season of 1816, I have been told by those living at the time, the snow



tell a foot deep here the eighth of June. The trees full in leaf looked after the freeze as if a fire had over-ran the woods. Many were broken by the weight of the snow, and the apple crop was spoiled, and hardly enough corn raised for seed; but the cereals and the wheat gave abundant harvest, and there was no famine.

Champlain, on the Lake that took his name, saw mountains to the east covered with snow the 4th of July, 1609. Our winters have considerably shortened since the settlement of the country, and our snow-fall and rain-fall no doubt diminished.

We are aware of our incompleteness in this chapter. We have invited the members of the Bar and clerks of the County Court to add whatever may be of interest in that direction, receiving some encouragement it would be done. The social societies of the County are so much of the nature of those already given by others, we have not thought their interest with the repetition, desirable.

Montpelier, 1869.

BARRE.

BY HON CARLOS CARPENTER.

BARRE is situated in the S. E. part of Washington Co., lat, 44° 11', long. 4° 31', bounded N. by East Montpelier and Plainfield, E. by Orange, S. by Williamstown and Washington, W. by Berlin, contains 19,900 acres, and was chartered Nov. 6, 1780, to William Williams and 66 others by the name of Wildersburgh, and organized under that name Mar. 11, 1793: Joseph Dwight, first town clerk; Joseph Sherman, Joseph Dwight, Nathan Harrington, selectmen; Jonas Nichols, treasurer; Job Adams, constable; Isaac S. Thompson, Apollos Hale, Elias Cheney listers. The name of the town was soon after changed. At a town meeting holden Sept. 3, 1793,

Voted, that the man that will give the most towards building a meeting-house in said town, shall name the town, and the town will petition the Legislature for that name. The name of the town vendued and bid off by Ezekiel Dodge Wheeler,

for 62 £ lawful money, he being the highest bidder, and said Wheeler named the town Barre.

At the same meeting,

Voted, to recommend Lt. Benj. Walker to serve as justice of peace.

At the March meeting in 1794, the town

Voted, to vendue the collectorship to the person who will collect the taxes for the least premium, and the collectorship was vendued to Joel Shurtliff, and he is to give the town three pence, three farthings on the pound for the privilege of collecting all the town taxes.

At a town meeting holden June 23, 1794, the town

Voted, to choose a committee of three to procure a preacher of the Gospel. By vote, chose Benj. Walker, Esq., Apollos Hale and Samuel D. Cooke, committee.

The town at an early day evinced a desire to look after the moral, social and religious interests of the people that should come among them to settle on the lands, and clear them up to make a thriving community.

The settlement was commenced about 1788, by Samuel Rogers and John Golds-bury, who came into town with their families. Soon after, a number of families came in, and from 1790, the town became rapidly settled by emigrants from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It was first represented in the General Assembly in 1793, by Nathan Harrington. The town lies 6 miles easterly from Montpelier.

The Vt. Cent. R. R. extended its line to Barre in 1875. The first passenger train carried students and those attending Goddard Seminary Commencement exercises, July 1, 1875, since which passenger and freight trains have run regularly. L. F. Aldrich, first station agent, appointed in August, 1875, served till June 1, 1878; E. K. Williams, from June 1 to July 8, 1878; and M. C. Kinson, appointed July 20, 1878, is present station agent.

Thos. W. Bailey has been passenger conductor since the road was opened, and Dexter Moody baggage-master; engineers, James Bowers, Robert Gregg, David Daniels, and present engineer, Albert Caswell. The cars have never but once been



off the irons, it is said, on this line, and no serious accident has yet occurred. The freight business at Barre depot is ranked about the fourth on the Vt. Central lines. Barre is the present terminus of this line (1881) but it is expected it will soon be extended to Royalton, Windsor Co.

Barre has two flourishing schools—the Academy and Seminary.

BARRE ACADEMY.

BY CHAS. A. SMITH, OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BARRE ACADEMY was chartered by the Legislature in 1849. Of the first board of trustees, chosen by the corporators, Hon. Newell Kinsman was president, and Hon. Leonard Keith, secretary. In 1853, the board was increased to 25 members, who have full oversight and administration of the affairs of the school. The present officers of the board are: President, Hon. Hiram Carleton, of Montpelier; Secretary, Chas. A. Smith; Barre Prudential Committee, E. W. Bisbee, Esq., H. O. Worthen, M. D., Hon. R. E. Patterson. The academy building was erected in 1852. The school opened in that autumn, with J. S. Spaulding, A. M., principal, who came from Bakersfield, Vt., where, as Prof. Benedict, of Burlington, wrote for the "Free Press" at that time, he had "acquired a high reputation by his superior management of Bakersfield Academy." Mr. Spaulding continued at the head of Barre Academy until his death, which occurred suddenly of heart disease, Apr. 29, 1880, and during all this time he maintained his reputation as one of the ablest and most successful teachers of the State, and by his persistent and self-denying labors made the Academy one which, for excellent discipline and thorough practical training, was unsurpassed by any school in the country. Mr. Spaulding's influence was also felt among all the teachers of the State. He was one of the founders, and for many years the president, of the Vermont State Teachers' Association. He was keenly alive to all the material interests of the community in which he resided, by his instruction of the young men, by his conversations with the fathers, and by

the enthusiastic labors and the practical experiments by which he converted the little farm on which he lived and died from a barren hillside pasture to a fertile field, and pleasant grounds, with quiet walks and cooling shades; he did much to awaken among the farmers of town a higher idea of their calling, and to stimulate a taste for scientific farming in its truest sense. He was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1870; in 1876, elected a representative to the legislature. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College in 1868.

Dr. Spaulding was born in Tewksbury, Mass., and while a child, removed with his parents to Temple, N. H., where he lived until he entered Dartmouth College in 1837, graduating in 1841. He was soon after married to Miss Mary W. Taylor, who in his labors was a most interested and efficient co-worker, and who now survives him. They had no children.

The school has since the death of Dr. Spaulding been under the charge of A. N. Wheelock, A. M., a graduate of the institution, class '73, and of the U. V. M., class '78, and under his able management, promises to maintain its high reputation among the educational institutions of the State. There have been connected with the school as assistant principals since its establishment 24 gentlemen: Rev. Simon Gilbert, editor of the *Advance*, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. A. W. Hazen, of Middletown, Ct.; I. W. Camp, A. M., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. John M. Thatcher, ex-Commissioner of Patents, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Seneca Hasleton, Judge of Municipal Court, Burlington, Vt., and others; and about 30 ladies, some of whom have been well known teachers in other schools of the land, have been employed as assistants. The number of scholars of both sexes who have completed the courses of studies prescribed has been nearly 300, and the honorable record made by some of these, and of the thousands more who have been for a longer or a shorter period connected with the school, afford the surest testimony of the faithful work done by its teachers in the past. Names of a few old



students who have become prominent in the localities in which they have settled, and in the calling they have chosen. Walworth Z. Mitchell, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. John I. Gilbert, Malone, N. Y.; Hon. John M. Thatcher, Chicago, Ill.; Percis A. Thompson, teacher, Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt.; Rev. Geo. P. Beard, Principal S. N. School, Shippenburgh, Pa.; Miss Emily Cook, teacher, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Geo. L. Godfrey, Des Moines, Iowa; Hon. Albert Clark, St. Albans, Vt.; Rev. J. J. Lewis, So. Boston, Mass.; Hon. M. B. Carpenter, Denver, Colorado; Hon. Seneca Hasleton, Burlington, Vt. The Academy has always been under the control of those who are Congregationalists; still there has never been any discrimination with respect to the advantages of the school, and there is nothing in the rules or the discipline of the school which distinguishes between scholars of this and any other religious belief. The curriculum of studies covers a course of 4 years, and is admirably adapted to fit students for any New England college, or for the active pursuit of a business or professional life. The attendance for the school year, ending June 16, 1881, aggregated 175. The graduating class numbered 9—5 gentlemen and 4 ladies.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF BARRE.

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. SMITH.

It was chartered and organized Jan. 11, 1873, by the removal of the old Chelsea Bank to this place, effected through the influence of Hon. B. W. Bartholomew, of Washington, Vt., and Dr. Braley, of Barre. Dr. N. W. Braley was chosen President of the first board of directors, and William G. Austin, Cashier. Mr. Austin died of typhoid fever in the autumn of the same year, and was succeeded by Chas. A. King till 1877.

On the night of the 5th of July, 1875, an attempt was made to burglarize the bank by compelling the Cashier to disclose the combination of the locks, which was foiled by a chronometer lock that had been placed upon the safe only a few days previous.

By the prompt and courageous action of

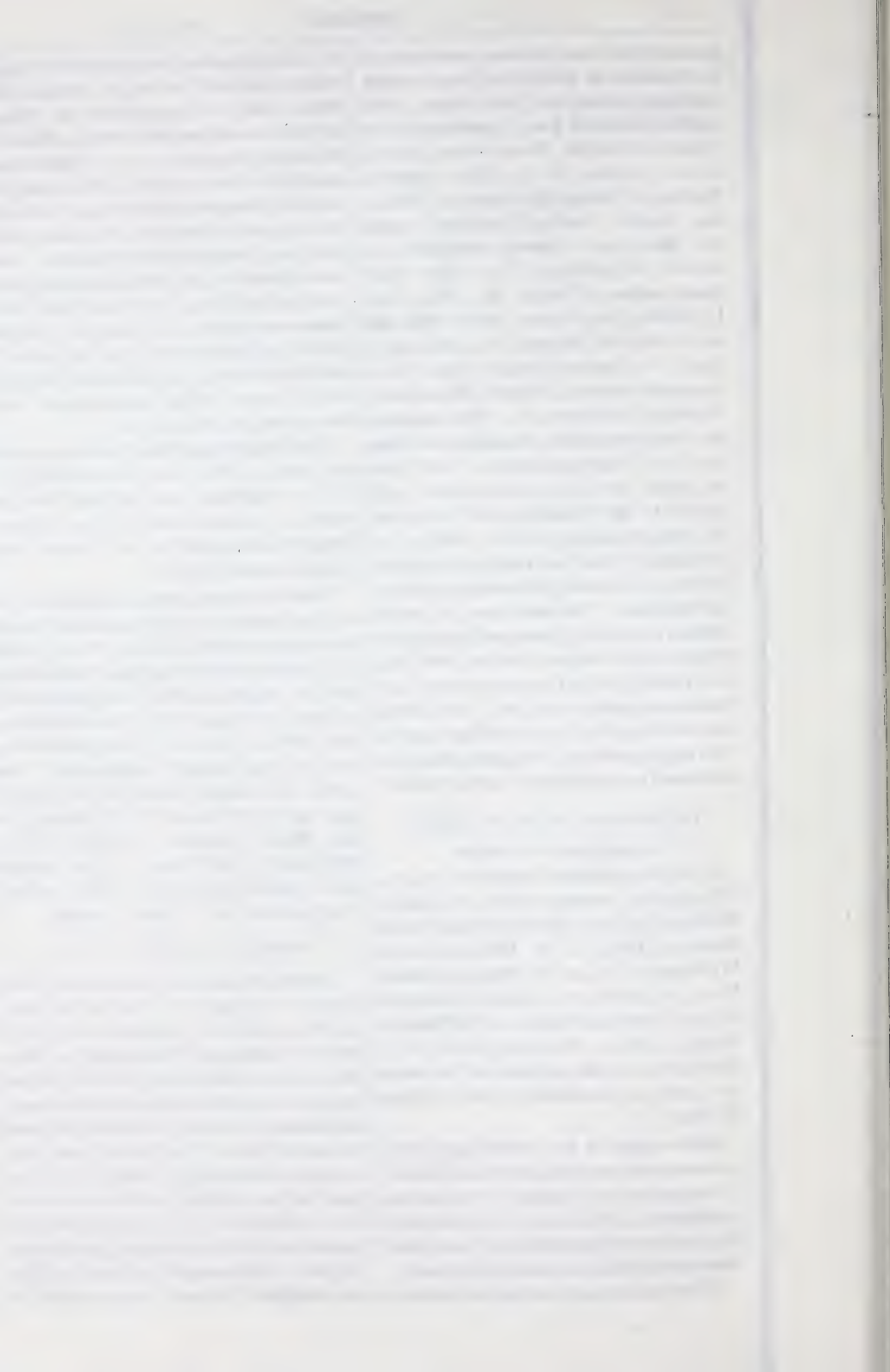
Mr. King, who was, on the departure of the robbers left with his family, bound in his house, nearly half a mile from the village, but who soon slipped his bonds, and alarmed the officers of the bank. A pursuit was instituted, which resulted in the capture of one of the burglars near Rumney, N. H., the next day, and subsequently two others of the gang were arrested in New York city. One was delivered up to serve out an unexpired term at Sing Sing; one, Geo. Miles with numerous aliases, was brought to Montpelier, tried and sentenced to 15 years in the State Prison. The one first arrested, called Peter Curley, turned state's evidence, and was discharged.

Mr. King resigned his position as cashier June 11, 1877, and was succeeded by E. D. Blackwell, who resigned Feb. 26, 1881, to become cashier of the National Bank of Montpelier, F. L. Eaton being chosen to succeed him.

There have been chosen 11 directors of the bank since its organization, of whom only two have died in office: Hon. Luther M. Martin, of Williamstown, died in 1874, and Dr. Braley in 1880. The capital stock of the bank was at its organization \$200,000, but by a vote of the stockholders in 1880, it was reduced to \$100,000. The board of directors chosen at the annual meeting in 1881, were L. F. Aldrich, Josiah Wood, Willard S. Martin, B. W. Braley and J. M. Perry. These elected L. F. Aldrich, president, B. W. Braley, vice president, F. L. Eaton, cashier.

NORMAN W. BRALEY, M. D.,

The first President of the National Bank of Barre, was born in Pomfret, Vt., Aug. 14, 1823, and was graduated at the Vt. Medical College at Woodstock, in 1844. He soon after commenced practice in Washington, Vt., where he remained a few years, and moved to Chelsea, where he lived until he came to Barre. By his skill and success as a physician, the Doctor in the 25 years of his practice gained an extensive and a lucrative ride and a reputation which placed him in the first rank of physicians in the State. He removed to Barre in 1872, and identified himself at once with the



business interests of the place, using his influence, and freely contributing of his means to further every enterprise which promised to promote the prosperity of the place. He died Sept. 11, 1880, of apoplexy. His wife, Mrs. Armina P. (Califf) Braley, to whom he was married Nov. 16, 1852, and 3 sons, survive him.

GODDARD SEMINARY.

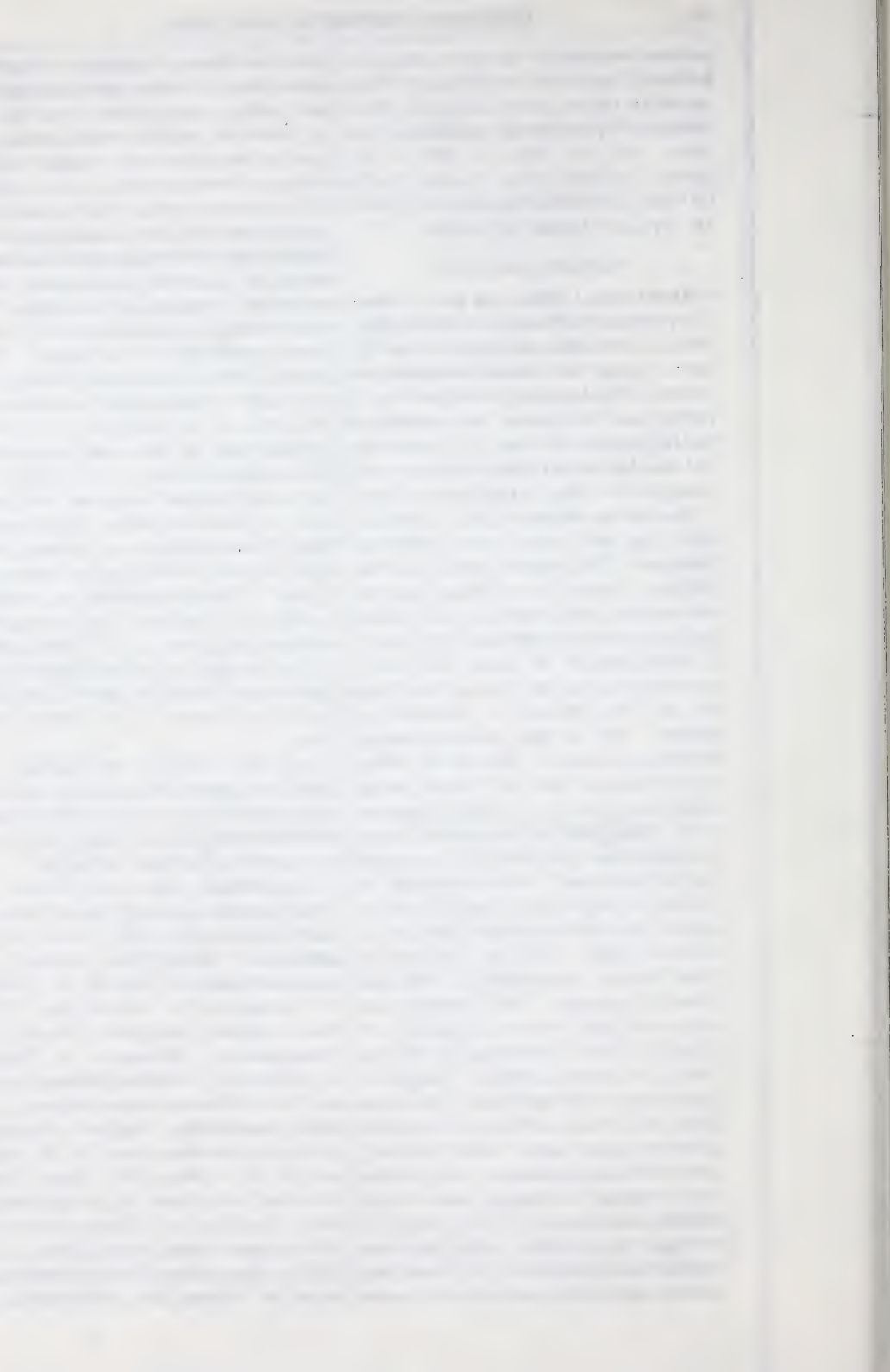
At the annual session of the Vt. State Convention of Universalists in Montpelier, 1863, a committee was appointed to obtain a charter for a state denominational school of the highest grade below that of college, and the charter was obtained of the Legislature the same fall, under title of Green Mountain Central Institute; name changed Nov. 1870, to Goddard Seminary.

The charter has the right to hold personal and real estate to the amount of \$100,000. The charter obtained, Prof. Shipman, now of Tufts College, took the field to raise money till Sept. 1864; raised \$15,000; increased afterwards by Rev. J. J. Lewis, Rev. S. W. Squire and others, to about \$50,000, and \$10,000 was given by the late Thomas A. Goddard, of Boston. Fall of 1864, location was referred to committee: Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., Boston, Hon. E. Trask, Springfield, Mass., Rev. G. W. Bailey, Lebanon, N. H. Springfield, So. Woodstock, Bethel, Northfield and East Montpelier competed for the institution. It is said through influence of Judge Tilden, largely, Barre location won, a 9½ acre lot of land on an elevated plain, a little to the north of Barre village, commanding a wide and beautiful prospect. The building committee was Hon. Heman Carpenter, L. F. Aldrich, Charles Templeton; T. W. Sil-loway, of Boston, architect. Judge Carpenter was a devoted friend to the enterprise, and Messrs. Aldrich and Templeton gave the greater part of their time for 3 years without remuneration. The building was completed in about 4 years. 160 ft. length: central part, 52 ft. sq.; wings, 53½ ft. length by 43 width: 9 feet back from central front; foundation bed, coarse, hard gravel; walls, split granite, laid in mortar

upward to basement windows; height, 5 stories; body of edifice, hard-burnt bricks, best quality; material taken out of the hill on which the building stands; manufactured on the spot at cost of about 7,000; at top of basement story, belt 9 inches width, of hewn granite, with fine cut work 4 inches deep extending completely around the building; window-sills and edifice trimmings, all of granite; over central part, two towers, extending 45 feet above the main building; but the charm of all, is the scenery amid which it is located. The sweep of view is remarkably fine the site commands. It was opened for instruction Feb. 1870, L. L. Burlington, A. M., first principal, for 2½ years, now principal of Dean Academy, Mass. F. M. Harris was the second principal, 1½ years, now principal of Somerville, Mass., High School. Henry Priest, the third and present principal, has now presided over the institution 7 years. The whole number of students to 1881, 831; graduates, 132; average attendance, 275. Rev. C. H. Eaton, class of '70, first class of Goddard Seminary, is pastor of the Church of Divine Paternity, in place of the late E. H. Chapin, New York.

Both the Academy and Seminary at Barre have always been open to the education of both sexes, and have always maintained an honorable and high position in the State as educational institutions.

The Seminary has about \$80,000 invested in school property; fund of \$10,000 just completed—June, 1881. Present board of teachers: Henry Priest, principal, assisted by Charles C. Bates, A. M., and J. N. Darling, B. Ph., in fall term; Miss Flora C. Eaton, preceptress; Misses P. A. Thompson, A. J. Watson, S. C. Tilden, F. A. West, F. J. Hopkins, assistant teachers; W. A. Wheaton, music-teacher; J. M. Kent, penmanship. Number of trustees (1880) 30; President, Rev. W. R. Shipman, A. M., College Hill, Mass.; Vice President, N. W. Braley, M. D. (deceased) Barre; Secretary and Treasurer, George Tilden, Barre; Hon. Harvey Tilden, L. F. Aldrich, Henry Priest, Charles Templeton, David W. Mower, Esq., Miles Morrison,



Esq., Rev. W. M. Kimmell, trustees residing in Barre, other trustees residing in the County: Rev. J. E. Wright, Hon. Chas. H. Heath, Hon. Clark King, A. J. Hollister, Esq., Montpelier; Hon. Heman Carpenter, John Gregory, Northfield; I. S. Dwinell, Calais; S. D. Hollister, Marshfield. Miss Tilden, teacher, now Mrs. Averill.

The soil of the town is generally very good, producing wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes in abundance; along the streams the meadows produce good crops of hay. There is an abundance of sugar maple on the lands back from the streams, from which a large amount of sugar is yearly made.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND THE YEARS OF REPRESENTATION.

Nathan Harrington, 1793; Asaph Sherman, 1794, '95, '96; Benjamin Walker, 1797, '99; Nathaniel Killam, 1798; James Fisk, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4, '9, '10, '15; Luther Holton, 1805; Nathan Carpenter, 1806; John Dodge, 1807, 1808; Nathan Stone, 1811; Warren Ellis, 1812, '13, '14, '16, '17, '20, '22; Phineas Thompson, 1818, '19, '27; Jacob Scott, 1821; Peter Nichols, 1823, '26, '28; Denison Smith, 1824, '25, '29; Alvan Carter, 1830, '32, '33; Lucius B. Peck, 1831; John Twing, 1834, '35; Jacob Scott, Jr., 1836, '37, '38; Newell Kinsman, 1839, '40; Leonard Keith, 1841, '42; David D. Wing, 1843, '44; Webber Tilden, 1845; Obadiah Wood, 1846; George W. Collamer, 1847, '48; Harvey Tilden, 1849; Warren H. Ellis, 1850; Jesse Scott, 1851, '52; Denison K. Smith, 1853, '57; Joseph Sargent, 1854, '55; Joseph C. Parker, 1856; None, 1858, '61, '64; Leonard F. Aldrich, 1859, '60; Ira Holden, 1862, '63; Geo. W. Tilden, 1865, '66; Frank Stafford, 1867; Charles Q. Reed, 1868; William E. Whitcomb, 1869, '70, '71.

LIST OF TOWN CLERKS.

Joseph Dwight, 1793, '94, '95; Gardner Wheeler, 1796, '97; Nathan Carpenter, 1798, '99, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6; Sherman Minott, 1807, '8, '9, '10; Warren Ellis, 1811, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17; Joseph Ripley, 1818 to 1840; Alvan Carter,

1841 to 1862; Albert Johannott, 1863; Clark Holden, 1864; Carlos Carpenter, 1865, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.

LIST OF FIRST COSNTABLES.

Job Adams, 1793, '97; Joel. Shurtliff, 1794; Samuel Scott, 1795; Isaac S. Thompson, 1796, 1812; Apollos Hale, 1798; James Paddock, 1799, 1800, '1, 10, 11, '13; Reuben Carpenter, 1802, 1803; Phineas Thompson, 1804; Ezekiel D. Wheeler, 1805; Chapin Keith, 1806, '7, '9; Andrew Dewey, 1808; Peter Nichols, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28; Moses Rood, Jr., 1820, '21, '22; Lewis Peck, 1829; Otis Peck, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35; Thomas Town, 1836, '37, '38, '39; Alvan Drury, 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51; Joseph C. Parker, 1852; Silas Town, Jr., 1853; David D. Wing, 1854, '55, '56; Micah French, 1857, '58, '59; N. F. Averill, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '68, '69, '70, '71; A. M. Jackman, 1846, 1865; A. A. Nichols, 1864; Ira P. Harrington, 1866; A. J. Smith, 1867.

COL. BENJAMIN WALKER

was one of the early settlers in Barre. He was born in Rehoboth, Mass., 1751, was a Lieutenant in the Revolution, was at the capture of Burgoyne, and commanded a company of the Massachusetts line, (his captain being sick). He removed to Barre, Mar. 1793; held the office of selectman a number of years; was a Colonel of the militia; was the first justice of the peace; represented the town in the General Assembly, and was called to discharge the duties of arbitrator and committee to settle matters of difference between his townsmen and the towns around him in numberless instances. He was quite infirm for some years previous to his death, which occurred at Barre, May, 1823.

MAJOR NATHAN HARRINGTON

was the sixth settler in Barre. He came from Holden, Mass., about the year 1790, and settled on the East hill in the town; cleared the farm on which his grand-son, Ira P. Harrington, now resides; was one of the first board of selectmen; was the first town representative, and discharged the duties of many of the town offices, with



great promptness. He was a Mark Antony man—He “spoke right on,” was always kind and generous, frank and honest. He was nearly blind some years before his death, which occurred at Barre, July 30, 1828, aged 71 years.

HON. JAMES FISK

came into Barre about 1796, from Greenwich, Mass.; was elected one of the selectmen in 1799, a member of the Legislature in 1800, and represented the town 9 years; was a judge of the County Court in 1802; was 10 years a Member of Congress; received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Indiana, which he declined; was a Senator in Congress from 1817 to 1819, when he accepted the appointment of Collector for the District of Vermont, and subsequently removed to Swanton. He was a very able and efficient legislator; could express his views upon almost any subject without previous preparation. He was a firm friend of Mr. Madison, and frequently counselled with him relative to the subject of carrying on the War of 1812. Judge Fisk was a Republican of that time, and a live Whig in 1840. He died some years since.

HON. WARREN ELLIS

came into Barre about 1803, from Claremont, N. H.; was born May 24, 1777. He was a saddler by trade, and carried on the business very successfully. He gave considerable attention to music, was a good performer on the violin, taught singing, and was one of the best vocalists of his day. After he had done singing in public, he took great delight in conversing and instructing others in the science of music. He held the office of town clerk of Barre 7 years, was judge of the County Court 6 years, and represented the town 7 years in the General Assembly. He has one son, Warren H. Ellis, Esq., who resides at Waukegan, Ill.; is clerk of the County Court for that county, and one daughter, Mrs. D. H. Sherman, who resides in the West. He died at Barre, June 10, 1842, aged 65 years.

DEACON JONAS NICHOLS

was one of the first settlers in Barre; took

up the lot of land on which John N. Wilson now resides; cleared it up, and resided on the same lot until his death, which took place Aug. 26, 1841, aged 96 years.

CAPT. JOSEPH WATSON

settled at an early day in the south-easterly part of the town; carried on the tanning and shoemaker business a number of years. He became involved in building a part of the Chelsea turnpike in 1808; sold out and retired from business, but lived to the age of 99 years. His death occurred June 7, 1862.

HON. DENISON SMITH

came into Barre about 1808, from Plainfield, N. H., and established himself as an attorney, and became eminent in his profession. He was called to many offices of trust; was 6 years State's attorney, 3 years a member of the Legislature, and one year judge of the County Court. In all his business relations, he was ever true to every trust; was genial, kind and affable; never urging suitors into litigation. His health was poor for some years previous to his death, which occurred at Barre, Feb. 8, 1836, aged 51 years. He left one son,

DENISON K. SMITH,

who was a graduate of Dartmouth College; fitted himself for the practice of law, resided in Barre, and became a good book lawyer. He represented the town in the Legislature 2 years, and was State's attorney 2 years. He was twice married, but was without wife or children at his death, which took place at Barre, Mar. 6, 1860; age 38 years.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BARRE.

BY REV. L. TENNEY.

The Congregational church was organized Nov. 14, 1799, consisting of 12 members. The council called for the organization of the church was made up of Revs. Richard Ransom, of Woodstock, John Ransom, of Rochester, Jonathan Kinney, of Plainfield, and James Hobart, of Berlin, and Deacon William Wood, delegate from Woodstock. During the first 7 years the church had no settled pastor. February 22, 1807, the Rev. Aaron Palmer was or-



dained, and his ministry continued until his death, Feb. 7, 1821.

Rev. Justus W. French was ordained over this church May 23, 1822, and dismissed Dec. 22, 1831.

Rev. Joseph Thatcher was installed Jan. 6, 1835, and dismissed Jan. 31, 1838.

Rev. James W. Wheelock was installed Sept. 17, 1838, and dismissed Nov. 20, 1839.

Rev. Andrew Royce was installed Feb. 24, 1841, and dismissed Sept. 18, 1856.

Rev. E. Ervin Carpenter was installed Dec. 22, 1857, and dismissed Mar. 6, 1867.

Rev. Leonard Tenney commenced preaching for this people in Oct., 1867, and still (1871) continues to be their minister.

The first meeting-house was raised in the fall of 1804, but was not fully finished until 1808. The church and society continued to worship there until 1841, when the present brick church was erected, which has since been very tastefully fitted up inside, by frescoing and carpeting, etc. It has a fine toned bell and a large organ, and the attendance has always been quite large. A large and flourishing Sabbath-school has been kept up for many years past.

The Society have a very commodious parsonage. Rev. Mr. Tenney resigned his charge May 1. 1881. Under his ministry the church was prospered; differences of opinion which had existed between members were adjusted, and 130 new members added to their number; a debt that had been incurred was paid, and the society placed on a sound financial basis. By his resignation, which he was moved to tender on account of failing health, the church lost a faithful pastor and leader.

The Rev. P. McMillan, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, is at present supplying the pulpit. No. of membership in 1880, 171; Sabbath-school, 256.

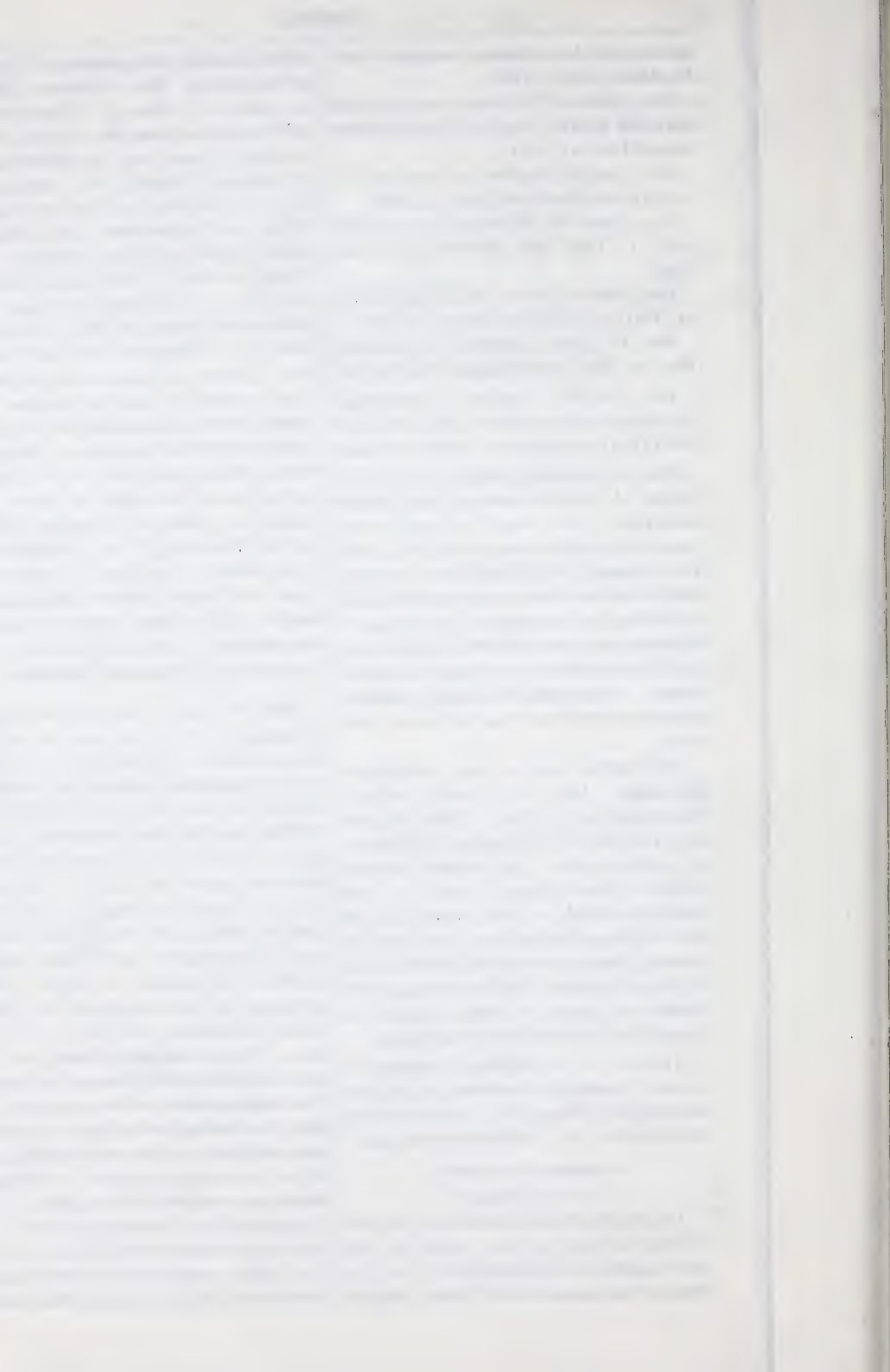
METHODISM IN BARRE.

BY REV. P. MERRILL.

The first Methodist sermon was preached in Barre in 1796, by Rev. Jesse Lee, the great apostle of Methodism in New England, in the house of Col. Benj. Walker.

While listening to the sermon of Mr. Lee at this meeting, Mrs. Catherine Thompson, the wife of Isaac S. Thompson, received into her heart the precious seed of the Gospel sower, and the following day her husband, listening to a sermon from Mr. Lee, gave his heart to the Saviour. Others soon joined them, and a class was formed consisting of 11 members. Mrs. Thompson died in this same Christian faith, Apr. 13, 1860, aged 93 years, living all this while within one mile of where she heard the memorable discourse of Mr. Lee. In the year 1797, Rev. Ralph Williston was sent to Barre as preacher. The church since that time has been blest with good and efficient preachers. It has witnessed three great revivals, in 1824, '26 and '42, under the labors of Revs. A. D. Merrill, I. Templeton, Daniel Kilborn, H. W. Wheelock, N. H. Houghton and J. L. Slason. The labors of other ministers have been crowned with abundant success. The church now numbers 165 members and 32 probationers, and is on the whole in a prosperous condition.

The first church was erected on the common, but in what year the writer is unable to learn. [For date of early history of Methodism in Barre, the reader is referred to the history of Methodism in Williamstown in the supplement volume of this work—Ed.] It was subsequently removed across the road to where the Congregational parsonage now stands. In the year 1837, a new church was erected, and 3 years since it was refitted and repaired at an expense of \$8,000. A fine parsonage is located opposite the church, which is furnished with the heavy furniture. This is considered among the best appointments in the Vermont Conference. The congregations are large on the Sabbath, the Sabbath-school is in a prosperous condition, and the social meetings are of an interesting character. During its history no minister who has served it has degenerated, and no serious church trials have been experienced by its members. The oldest member connected with this church now living, (1871) is Mrs. Content



Patterson, aged 94 years, with her mental powers all vigorous. She has always enjoyed good health—(deceased).

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

BY REV. P. S. BLISS.

The Universalist Church in Barre was organized Oct. 27, 1796. The Town Records, (vol. 1), has the following certificate:

These may certify whom it may concern, that John Goldsbury, John Goldsbury, Jr., William Goldsbury, Thomas Dodge, Calvin Smith, Bartholomew French, Thomas Ralph, Amos Conant, Eliphalet Denmore, George Little, Lemuel Farwell, Jonathan Culver, Sylvanus Goldsbury, Henry Gale, Phineas Richardson, James Bodwell, have formed themselves into a Religious Society, professing themselves to be of the Universalist Denomination, viz.: Believing in universal redemption and salvation by the merits of Jesus Christ.

WILLIAM FARWELL, Elder.

This organization was formed 16 years after the township was chartered, and 3 years after it received the name of Barre.

Although Universalism in this place has passed through various fortunes, it has never since been disorganized. The large and influential society and church now existing here are the outgrowth of this apparently small beginning.

There were Universalists among the first settlers of the town. John Goldsbury, whose name stands at the head of the sixteen which represent the original society, was one who began "the work of converting the wilderness into farms." And most of these men are known to have been men of intelligence, enterprise and good moral and religious character. Some of them were prominent citizens among the earlier settlers of the town, and a large part of them are still represented by leading families in the community, and in the Universalist church.

REV. WILLIAM FARWELL,

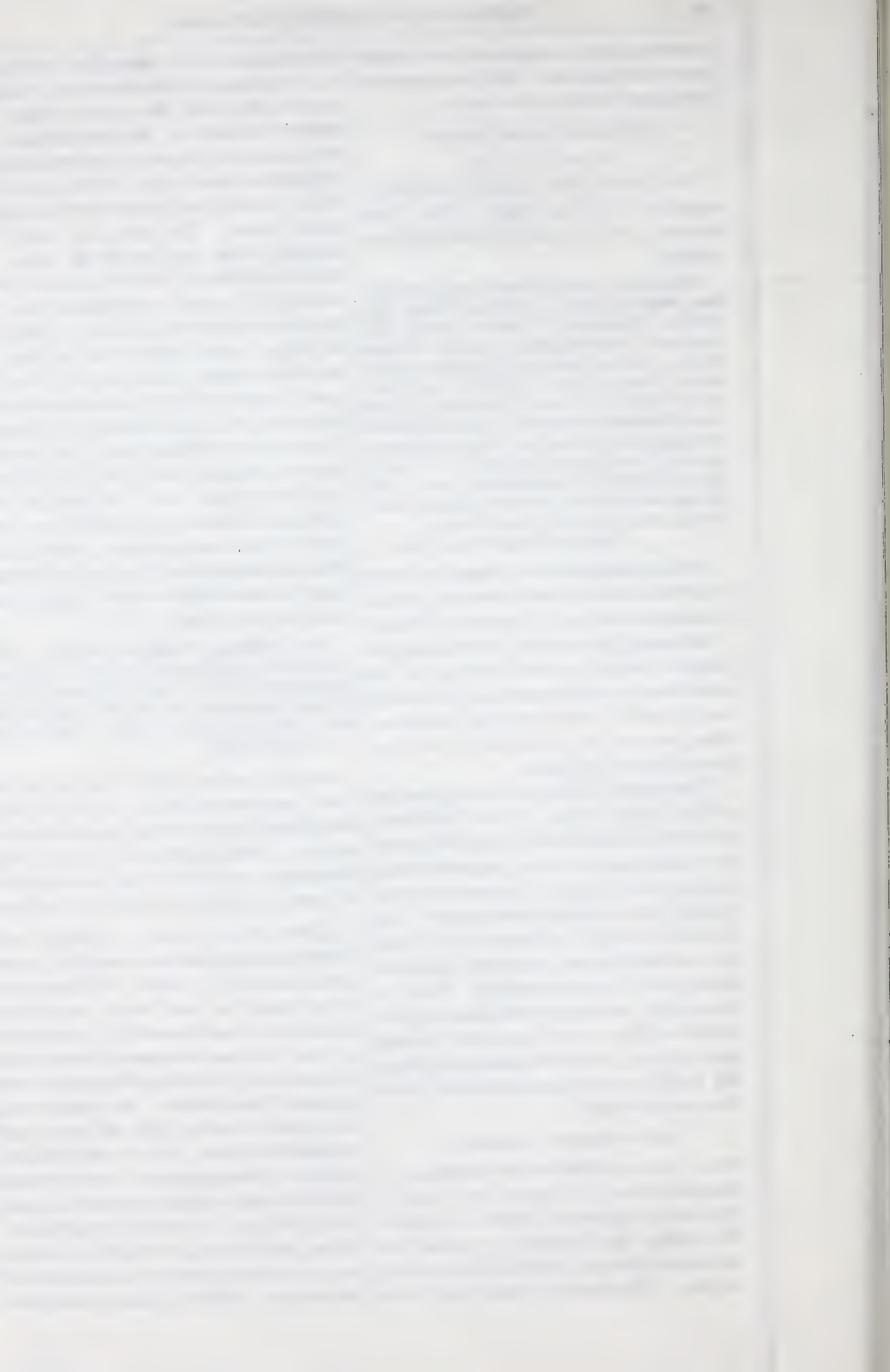
whose name is affixed to the certificate of organization as the Elder of the society, was not a resident of Barre at the time the society was formed, but visited this and other places in the vicinity from time to time. He moved to Barre from North

Charlestown, N. H., some time in 1803 or '4. But there is little doubt he labored considerably with the society before he came to live with it. Mr. Farwell was the first resident Universalist minister in Barre. He did not preach here all the time, but did the work of an Evangelist in the region round about. We have no means of knowing what portion of the time he preached in Barre; but we know he often took quite extensive missionary tours in the State and into other States. Probably he did not regard himself at any time as strictly the pastor of the society; but he gave it much of his labor, and contributed largely to its establishment and growth. He was a man of fervent piety, and greatly beloved, not only in his own church, but by all who knew him. He died at the residence of his son, and his body was laid to rest in the rural graveyard, near his old home in the south-east part of the town. Upon the stone which marks his grave we read this just tribute:

Rev. William Farwell, died Dec. 11th, 1823, in the 74th year of his age. He was a preacher of God's universal love, cheerful and friendly in life, faithful in his labors, and departed in hope of future life and immortality.

In 1808, the Rev. Paul Dean moved to Barre, and became pastor of the society. He labored with it several years with great success. After his removal, it had no resident pastor until 1821; but was supplied by various clergymen a portion of the time.

In 1821, REV. JOHN E. PALMER was settled, and preached here statedly, a part of the time for 15 years. At that period in the history of our church, much missionary labor was demanded. Our preachers were few, and not many of them were permitted to give their undivided labors to the care of one church. Mr. Palmer was often called to other fields of labor, and the church in Barre had to seek frequent supplies by other preachers. REV. THOMAS BROWNING was regularly employed a quarter of the time for several years, thus releasing Mr. Palmer, and enabling him to comply with the numerous demands for his services. Other preachers were also



frequently employed, under the ministry of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Browning. Against all these disadvantages, the church steadily increased in numbers, strength and spiritual life. Fathers Palmer and Browning still live, (1871) rejoicing for what has been done by their instrumentality, not only in Barre, but in many other fields which are now rich with harvests, grown from the seed which they sowed.

In 1822, the society built a substantial brick church at South Barre, in which it worshipped until 1852.

Rev. R. S. Sanborn became pastor here in May, 1844, and was dismissed by his own request Oct. 1, 1848.

Rev. Joseph Sargent took charge in the autumn of 1849. His resignation was accepted at the annual meeting, January 12, 1857. His labors contributed largely to the growth of the church. By his untiring efforts a new and beautiful church was built in the Lower Village in 1852. The business and population of the town had largely moved to this village, and the life of the church seemed to be waning.

The church built in 1852, is the one in which the congregation now worships. It needs, and will soon receive, extensive repairs. Since the society moved to its present place of worship, its growth has been constant and rapid. There are now 100 families connected with the society.

The church was re-organized in October, 1859, and since, 136 persons have united with it; present membership, 118. There is connected with the society a flourishing Sabbath-school, and it has a good parsonage. The society has a small fund from which it derives an annual income.

The present pastor, Rev. F. S. Bliss, began his labors Mar. 8, 1857, and has preached to it all the time for nearly 15 years.

GODDARD SEMINARY, under the control of the Universalists of Vermont, was located in this town in 1864, and is in intimate connection with this society. It has contributed \$25,000 within 6 years for its benefit. In the meantime it has done its full share in sustaining the various en-

terprises of the denomination. It has contributed liberally for the freedmen, for the circulation of the Bible, for missionary work and other benevolent enterprises. And it now develops more ability, zeal and liberality than ever before. In numbers, wealth, intelligence, moral and Christian character, it is thought to compare favorably with the other churches in town. Barre, 1871.

Record continued to 1881, by Rev. W. M. KIMMELL.

Rev. F. S. Bliss resigned his pastorate of 15 years, 2 mos. from ill-health, preaching his last sermon, April 28, 1872.

Rev E. J. Chaffee succeeded Mr. Bliss for one year; after him Rev. Lester Warren 2 years. Upon his departure the old church edifice was enlarged and remodeled at a cost of several thousand dollars. The present building is modern in style, commodious, and nicely furnished. In the fall of 1875, the Rev. James Vincent became pastor of the society, remaining until February, 1880, and followed the first of the next month by myself. There are 120 families belonging to the parish. The Sunday school has enrolled 180. The Library contains 501 volumes.

W. M. KIMMELL,

Pastor of Universalist Society.

PAPERS CONTRIBUTED FOR BARRE.

BY STILLMAN WOOD, EX-POSTMASTER.

For a while after the first settlers came in there was no grist-mill in town, and they had to go 20 miles or more to Randolph with their grists. There then was no road through the gulf as at present; they had to go by way of the route since known as the old Paine Turnpike. The first roads built in town were over the hills instead of around them. The object sought was to go as much on dry ground as possible. At an early day there was a turnpike road chartered and built, commencing at the checkered store in Barre and ending at Chelsea. The gate to this pike was in the town of Washington. This pike was the main thoroughfare south-east, leading from town towards Massachusetts, and an outlet for traffic to and from Boston. At



a later date, Ira Day, then the principal merchant in town, obtained a charter for a turnpike through the celebrated gulf in Williamstown. This was found to be a feasible and easily built road—was owned and built principally by Mr. Day—and found to be a source of profit, taking away a large part of the travel from the Chelsea route. The gulf road subsequently became the stage route, traversed by six and eight horse coaches, taking the travel from Montpelier and towns north, from Canada, even, and at one time carrying the British mail, which came then by the way of Boston, a British soldier accompanying each mail having his musket always in readiness for depredators.

STAGE COACHES AND OLD-TIME TEAMS,

before the advent of railroads, were a prominent feature in the business of Barre, and were owned principally by Ira Day and Mahlon Cottrill, of Montpelier. When the stage horn was heard, there was always a rush for news, and the few moments the stage stopped, spectators were abundant.

Barre was also celebrated for its six and eight horse teams which carried freight to and from Boston, for Montpelier merchants as well as for those in Barre. Six or eight such teams were always on the road, and the regular trips were made once in each three weeks. Among the foremost of these teamsters was Capt. Wm. Bradford. He had one horse who went 100 trips without missing a single trip, going, of course, each journey for 6 years without a rest. A large per cent. of the heavy freight drawn consisted of hogsheads of new rum, to supply Montpelier and Barre. Some say as much as one-half, but perhaps one third would be nearer correct.

STOCK AND FARMING.

Barre has always held a good rank in raising good horses, some spans selling as high as \$1,000, and some stock horses selling for several thousand. As a farming town, Barre ranks among the best in the State.

Formerly sheep and wool-raising was the leading interest, but of late years

dairying has taken the lead. Although there are no large dairies in town, those of from 10 to 25 cows are numerous. We have one creamery where excellent butter is made, and the milk is used after skimming to make skim cheese. A large amount of Western grain is being used by dairymen; whether to profit or not, is a question to be settled by longer experience.

Grain and potatoes, in the early days of the settlers, were much used in the manufacture of whisky, but of late years it has entirely ceased. Potato starch was formerly made in large quantities, potatoes selling at the first introduction of the business from 10 to 14 cents per bushel, delivered at the factory.

Wool-carding and cloth-dressing was formerly quite an extensive business. The first carding works were built by John Baker, and were situated on the site now occupied by the Fork Co. It was also early introduced by Ira Day, near South Barre.

Once on a time Mr. Day and his foreman were in his mill in time of a freshet. The mill was in much danger of going down stream. It soon started, Mr. Day and his man in the meantime rushing for the door, too late to reach dry land, sprang upon some timbers floating within reach. The timbers were sometimes uppermost, and then the men, but after a cool and dangerous ride, both were happy to regain solid ground, wetter, if not better, men than before.

EARLY POSTMASTERS.

John Baker was at a very early day appointed postmaster, and held the office many years. Afterwards it was located at South Barre, and Walter Chaffee appointed P. M. Mr. Chaffee was a large, fleshy man, a tailor with a wooden leg. Each Sunday he would come to church at the north part of the town, with the week's mail in the top of his hat, and deliver the same at noon upon the meeting-house steps, to the various claimants. Postage was then 25 cents for each letter that came over 400 miles; 6 cents and one-fourth



was for the shortest distance, each one paying when he got his letter.

Alvan Carter was the successor of Mr. Chaffee, and held the office a long time. After his time was ended, there was a loud call for a P. O. at the lower village, and warm discussions were held which should be *Barre*, and which *North* or *South Barre*. But the people in the north part of the town carried their point, and since have largely outstripped their southern rival. It is now the main business centre. Since the office has been at the north village, the respective postmasters have been, James Hale, Frances Hale, E. E. French, G. B. Putnam, Stillman Wood, and Wm. A. Perry, the present occupant.

THE FIRST MERCHANTS

in town were SILAS WILLARD, who built the checked store in the lower village. IRA DAY was located at South Barre, and for many years the leading merchant in town. Each year he bought large droves of beef cattle in this and the surrounding towns, for the Boston market, which gave him an extensive and lucrative business, no one knew how to manage better than himself. At the time Gen. Lafayette made the tour of New England, he was the guest of Mr. Day, who furnished a splendid coach and six beautiful white horses for transportation of the General and his suite.

JACK POLLARD was also a merchant in those early days, of considerable notoriety. He was famous for collecting large droves of mules which were raised at that time, and sent south. Of late years the business has been entirely abandoned.

Other merchants of a more recent date were Harry Tracy, Daniel Spring, Center Lamb, George W. Collamer, John & Charles French, I. A. Phillips, H. W. French, and several others since. The present merchants are Perry & Camp, H. Z. Mills, John Morrison, L. J. Bolster, dry goods; men's furnishing goods, G. P. Boyce; drugs and medicines, Wm. H. Gladding, Chas. A. Smith; flour and feed, H. Webster, R. L. Clark, L. M. Averill, L. J. Bolster; hardware and tin, J. M. Jackman, G. I. Reynolds.

Until the advent of railroads, the town was well supplied with hotels, or taverns, as the older folks called them. The three principal in an early day were, one at South Barre, owned and run by James Paddock, one at the Lower village, owned by Apollos Hale, and afterwards by James, his son; also one at Gospel village, so called, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Lower village. Judge Keith, the proprietor, was one of the noted men in town, and high sheriff of the County for several years. He used to relate that from the profits of his office of high sheriff he built, and paid for building, his tavern stand in one year.

Judge Keith was a man of much influence, and held many and important offices. His family of boys were intelligent and influential, and also became leading men. The late Judge Keith, of Montpelier, was his oldest son.

Subsequently there were at least 6 taverns in town at one time, all doing an extensive business, owing to the large amount of travel which went through town, but since the advent of the railroad, hotels are at a great discount.

When the first settlers commenced to clear their land and raise wheat, the wild pigeons came in great abundance, so much so as to be quite a drawback, and it required great care and skill to protect the crops from their depredations. They might be seen at all hours of the day flying from point to point in different directions all about town. Thousands were caught by nets, but for the want of proper markets, were of little value, except what could be used by the inhabitants, and at some seasons of the year they were lean and scarce fit for the table.

Uncle Brown Dodge, who was famous for his large stories, and told them so often he supposed them to be true, used to relate that once when he had sown a piece of wheat, he saw it covered with pigeons, and went for his old fusce, and fired just as the pigeons were rising, and was aware of making an under-shot—"Never killed a pigeon, not a pigeon—but mind you," said he, "I went into the field afterwards and picked up two bushels of legs."



Mr. Dodge had three sons. Two of them settled on excellent farms, and became influential and wealthy, and the younger one went with his family as Missionary to the Cherokee Indians. He had two sons, who when grown to man's estate were in need of some one for soothing the rough passage of life. Mr. Dodge, the father, started East, came to Vermont, and when he returned was accompanied by two handsome young ladies, and very soon after his arrival home, had the satisfaction of seeing his sons both married to Vermont girls. Leonard, the oldest son, became a teacher; the younger son built and run a saw-mill. He was a brave young man, to whom the Indians took an offence, and one day, while standing in his mill, a bullet from an Indian's rifle came rushing through his heart.

DOCT. ROBERT PADDOCK

settled in town about 1806, and spent a long life in the practice of his profession. He was a well-educated and energetic man, successful in practice, and not easily turned from his own way. To illustrate: He was troubled with an in-growing nail on the great toe of his right foot. One morning he came into his office, where his son and another student were studying, bringing in a chisel and mallet. Having suitably placed his chisel, he told a student to take the mallet and strike. He at first refused, but he said he should be obeyed—I tell you to *strike*. The toe went flying across the room, and the remedy was successful.

Doct. Lyman Paddock, son of Doct. Robert, who succeeded him in practice, spent a long number of years in the profession. He is now with his sister in Illinois, is 97 or 98 years old, with a fair prospect of living to be a hundred.

DOCT. VANSICKLIN

was another of our early and noted physicians. He was a man of decided talents, and had a large number of students, some of whom became men of talents. The celebrated Doct. Socrates Sherman, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was one of his students, and a Barre boy, the son of Capt. Asaph Sherman. Time does not permit us to mention particularly all who have

practiced in town, but we will not neglect to speak of

DOCT. WALTER BURNHAM,

who removed to Lowell, Mass., and became celebrated as a successful surgeon.

Later came Doct. A. B. Carpenter and Doct. A. E. Bigelow, now our oldest practicing physician. Doct. H. O. Worthen, Doct. J. H. Jackson, Doct. A. E. Field and Doct. B. W. Braley are our present physicians in the allopathy practice. Doct. H. E. Packer succeeds the late Doct. C. H. Chamberlin as a homœopathist.

LAWYERS

in town: one of the first was Judge James Fisk; another, the Hon. Dennison Smith, of both of whom, see notice by Mr. Carpenter.

Hon. LUCIUS B. PECK, a partner of Judge Smith, was a man of note and a representative in Congress.

NEWELL KINSMAN was in practice for a long time, associated in business a part of the time with E. E. French, Esq. C. W. Upton, D. K. Smith, L. C. Wheelock, have all successfully practiced in town.

Our present lawyers are: Wm. A. & O. B. Boyce, E. W. Bisbee and G. W. Bassett.

SOIL AND GAME.

There is no land in town so broken but what each lot is capable of becoming a passable farm if well cultivated. No broken land except the granite hills, which are still more valuable than the land in general. The streams were formerly well stocked with the speckled trout, but of late years they have become exceeding scarce. The first settlers found wild game quite plenty, but bears and other large game found too many sharp hunters to make their haunts safe places to dwell in.

Doct. Robert Paddock kept a small pack of hounds, and no music was sweeter to his ear than the baying of his dogs. General Blanchard was not much behind the Doctor in his love of the same kind of music. Occasionally a bear was captured; generally by a regular hunt, when every man had a chance to show skill, as well as the more practiced huntsman. There was

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one killed in 1844 or '5, and but one since to the writer's knowledge.

Our most successful hunter was Lemuel Richardson, who is now living in our midst, and is 81 years old. His record is as follows: Between the years of 1821 and 1847, he killed with hound and gun 714 foxes; since then he has taken in traps 675, making in all 1,389 foxes. He has during the same time killed of other game three deer, 12 fishers, five otter and sable, coons, muskrats and mink too numerous to mention. Mr. R. is a man to be relied on, and the above statement may be taken as correct.

BARRE VILLAGE

is situated nearly in the centre of the town. The principal stream running through the village is called Jail Branch, taking its name from a log jail once built on its bank. Coming from the south part of the town is a stream called Stevens' Branch, and uniting with Jail Branch before it enters the village. On this stream is situated a famous water-privilege called Day's mills, on which is now a grist and saw-mill, an extensive door, sash and blind manufactory; on the same stream there is also Robinson's sash and blind establishment and granite polishing works, and on the same stream before it enters Jail Branch is located Moorcroft Flannel Factory. The first water occupied on Jail Branch is by the Stafford & Holden Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of hay and manure forks, potato diggers, etc., and in addition to the water power they have a 30 or 40 horse-power engine. Next on the stream are the mills and furnace of Smith, Whitcomb & Cook. These are the works formerly owned by Joshua Twing, once a celebrated mill builder.

There is one principal street running through the village, called Main street, and near the upper end of the village called South Main street: Bridge street crossing the Branch and connecting with Brooklyn street; also with Hoboken. Elm street leaves Main near the National Bank, and runs north; Merchant street is another

fine street running north; Seminary street also runs north, and passes the Goddard Seminary. Depot Square and its surroundings is also very pleasant. The street leading from the village by Barre Academy is a very gentle rise, leading to the Cemetery.

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BARRE CEMETERY justly deserves, and has the reputation of being one of the best in the State. It is partly surrounded by a very beautiful cedar hedge, and has two fountains, furnished by water from the neighboring hills, which add very much to its beauty. Many fine monuments of goodly variety have been put up, the grounds tastefully laid out, and, taking it all in all, we are happy to compare it with any in the State.

The streets of Barre are well lined with shade trees, which add very much to its attractions. There are 18 stores in town, and our post-office has been made a salaried office, and does a very fair business.

The town has a well regulated library, of several hundred volumes, which are considerably read, but the newspapers probably take nine-tenths of all the time devoted to reading. Geo. P. Boyce is our librarian.

"BARRE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.—First officers, J. S. Spaulding, pres.; S. E. Bigelow, vice-pres.; C. Carpenter, sec.; Stillman Wood, treasurer and librarian." Among the things that were: sold out.

Barre has a Job Printing Establishment run by Prentiss C. Dodge, and a newspaper.

The first newspaper printed in town was "THE BARRE TIMES." It was a monthly sheet, issued during the year 1871, spicy, of a literary character, and published by Stillman Wood, Esq.

"THE BARRE HERALD," established in 1879, by E. N. Hyzer, was published about 9 months.

"THE BARRE ENTERPRIZE," was commenced in 1880. The first number was issued December 11th of the past year. It was conducted till April, 1881, by Mr. Lewis P. Thayer, of Randolph,

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when W. F. Scott, its present editor and proprietor, came into possession of the publication and issued his first number of the paper, April 16, 1881.

MANUFACTURES.

Plows and casting for mill-irons are manufactured at the old Twing stand, by Smith, Whitcomb & Cook. Their plows are becoming a great favorite among the farmers. We have also Stafford & Holden's Fork Factory, Holden's Factory—Dr. McCroft, proprietor: Makers of Tin Ware: J. M. Jackman, Geo. J. Reynolds. W. C. Durkee, Coffins & Caskets: Sheplee & Jones; Harnesses, C. La Paige, M. B. McCrillis. Boots & Shoes, J. Porter, O. D. Shurtleff. Sash, Blinds & Doors, South, J. S. Robinson, Abel Wood: Woolen Goods, William Moorcroft—are our minor manufactures: *See Walton's Register*, 1881; our chief business being the Granite Works, a notice of which will appear by the parties themselves, or some representative from their numbers.

We have a very efficient

FIRE COMPANY

of sixty stalwart young men, with a first-class hand engine, that took the first prize at a trial made in Burlington a few years since.

Barre has a Lodge of Good Templars in successful operation, which promises to be of great benefit to the people.

BARRE CORNET BAND,

well organized, is under the present leadership of Dr. Clarence B. Putnam. This Band was organized several years before the late war, and was at that time one of the best in the State. Early in the war they volunteered to go as a Band, were accepted, and served during the war.

They did not all return. Some were left to occupy a grave in the Southern States. G. B. Putnam, who resigned the office of Postmaster to go and serve his country, now rests in an unknown grave. He was the father of the present leader of the Band.

Those who belonged to, and went as members, were H. Warner French, leader;

A. B. Fisher, P. Parker Page, Geo. Beckley, Albert Wood, James Averill, John W. Averill, Geo. Blanchard, Wm. Clark, G. B. Putnam, Wm. Olds. With some few exceptions, the Band has been in practice ever since the war, and some of the veterans still occupy prominent places in the same.

BARRE BOYS IN THE WEST.

Barre has furnished its full share of young men who have gone West to earn a living, and build up the land of their adoption. Among the more successful we might mention Henry Wood, son of Stillman Wood, Esq., a merchant. He has traveled in Europe a year; is the owner of real estate in Chicago which yields a goodly income, and of a handsome cottage on Scituate Beach, in Massachusetts, a summer residence. The firm of Keith Brothers, sons of Martin Keith, in Chicago, are also Barre boys, carry on a wholesale trade in the millinery line, are among wealthy and leading firms in Chicago. Clark Upton; late Mayor of Waukegan, Ill., was a Barre boy, and a lawyer of more than common ability. Five sons of Micah French are in the West, working to lay up a fortune. It is said to be much easier to get up a large party of intelligent Barre boys in Chicago than in Barre itself at the present time.

LONGEVITY.

Names of some of the older people who have died in town: Abel Camp, aged 92, and his wife, Abigail, 86; Benjamin Wood, 86, and his wife, 87; Chapin Keith, 80, and his wife, 86; Mrs. Sally Willard, 81; Miss Mary Gale, 80; Gould Camp, 92; Robert Parker, 83; John Goldsbury, 90, and his wife, 80; John Wheaton, 95; Mrs. Benjamin Wheaton, 80; Luke Olds, 86; Israel Wood, 80; Isaiah Little, 84; Capt. Wm. Bradford, 86, his wife, 83; Anna Bradford, 88; Silas Town, 88; Reuben Nichols, 83; Samuel Cook, 94; Daniel Kinney, 82; Mrs. Judith Wood, 83; Polly Cook, 81; Alvah Wood, 84, his wife, 83; Otis French, 89; Jerra Richardson, 82; Jerry Batchelder, 83; Mrs. John Thompson, 83; Mrs. Nancy Barber, 84;



James Knowland, 85; Mrs. Dudley Sterling, 92; Thomas Town, 84; Jonathan Clafin, 84; Joseph Sterling; Plina Wheaton, 83.

The above list might be greatly extended if time now permitted.

June 27, 1881.

Names of people now living in town whose ages are 80 years and upwards—so far as we can learn: Lucy Davis, 97 years old; Hetty Willey, 93; Eleanor Needham, 94; Lucy Wood, 95; Delia French, 86; Hannah French, 85; Louis Dana, 85; Jonathan Bancroft, 87; Aaron Ashley, 81; Freedom Homes, 83; Fisher Homes, 81; Charlotte Goldsbury, 81; Sally Gale, 86; Samuel Burns, 87; Nathaniel Lawson, 82; Justus Ketchum, 81; Cynthia Hooker, 82; Joseph Norris, 81; Peter Nichols, 81; Mary Noyes, 87; Achsa Richardson, 81; Lemuel Richardson, 81; Bersey Waterman, 81; Rodney Bradford, 81; Sarah Cox, 84; Susan Chamberlin, 84; Mason Carpenter, 82; Josiah Beckett, 86; Lucy Lawson, 83; Otis Durkee, 80; Mrs. Carroll Smith, 86.

GRANITE LODGE F. & A. M.

was chartered January 11, 1855, to John Twing, Otis Peck, James Hale, Maynard French, Adolphus Thurston, S. W. Davis, Martin Keith and their associates. The first three principal officers installed were Alva Eastman, W. M., Martin Keith, S. W., Webber Tilden, J. W.; and Clark Holden was the first Secretary elected by the Lodge. The organization has been in good working order from the first, and its membership steadily increased with the growth of the place, being now 125. They have a pleasant and commodious lodge-room in the old Tilden Block. The lodge have ever given ready attention to the calls of charity, caring for a sick and needy brother, and distributing to the wants of a brother's widow and orphans. Measures have recently been taken to provide a burial fund in the benefits of which the family of every member might share. Thirteen masters have been elected by the lodge since its organization; of these Geo. W. Tilden held the office 7 years, and to

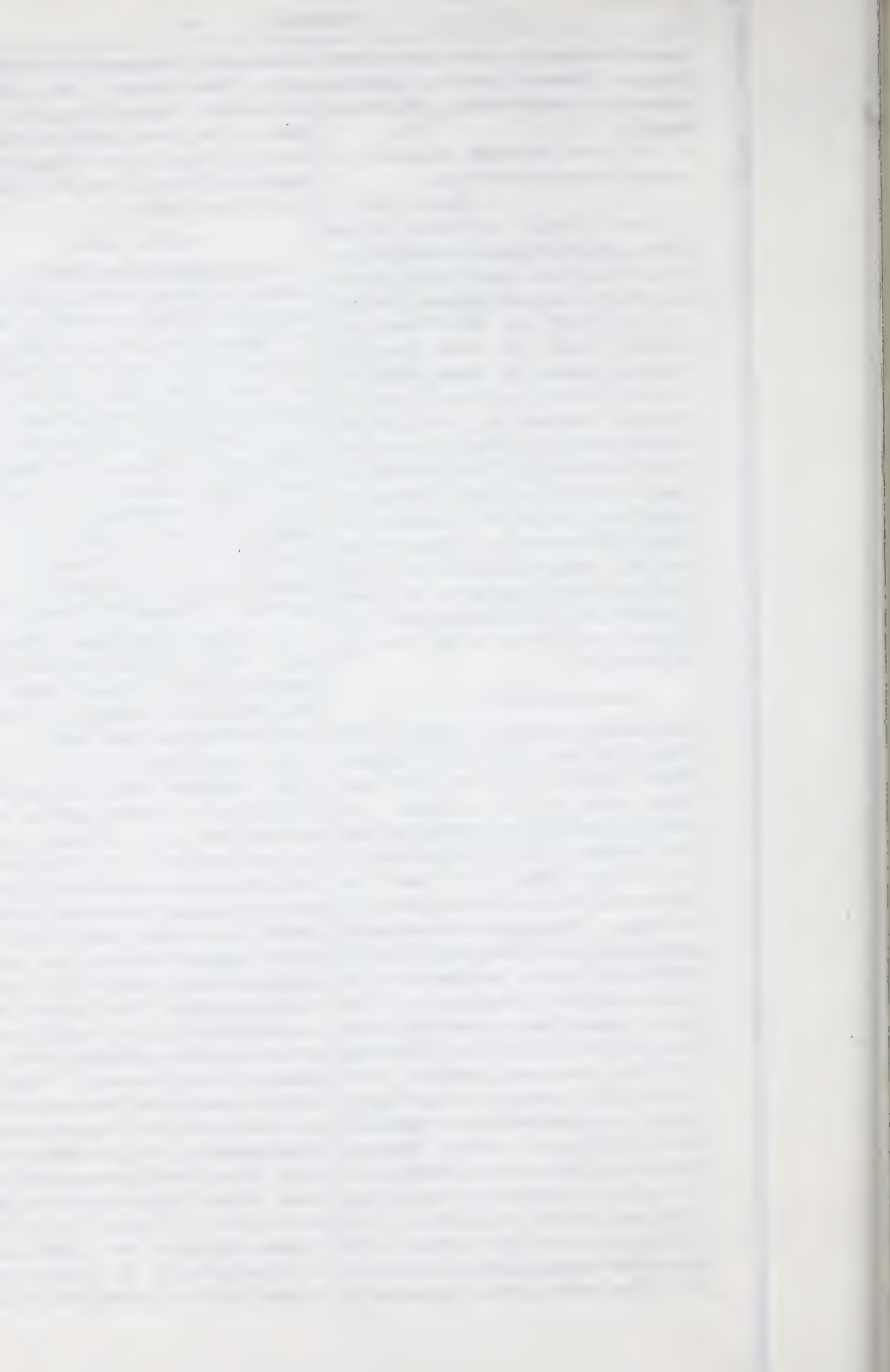
his labors the Craft owes much of its prosperity. Past Masters: Alva Eastman, Martin Keith, Webber Tilden, Dr. N. W. Perry, A. A. Owen, Justin H. Blaisdell, Geo. W. Tilden, Henry D. Bean, Hial O. Hatch, Eli Holden, Henry H. Wetmore, Dr. J. Henry Jackson.

BARRE LODGE,

No. 929, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, was instituted in Barre, March 4, 1878, composed of 13 Charter members: George W. Tilden, J. H. Jackman, M. D., E. D. Blackwell, J. M. Perry, O. H. Reed, W. A. Perry, B. W. Braley, M. D., C. A. Gale, M. D., E. D. Sabin, Henry Priest, F. P. Thurber, J. G. Morrison, L. J. Mack, and the officers of the lodge were, Henry Priest, Dictator; E. D. Blackwell, V. D.; J. G. Morrison, A. D.; B. W. Braley, G.; W. A. Perry, R.; J. M. Perry, F. R.; O. H. Reed, T.; L. J. Mack, G.; F. P. Thurber, S.; J. H. Jackson, C.; George W. Tilden, P. D.

The lodge met in Masonic Hall until Feb. 1, 1879, after which they rented and furnished a hall in Jackman's block, where they still remain. Meeting the 2d and 4th Monday evenings of each month.

The lodge has been always in a flourishing condition since first organized, there being an average addition of 20 members each year. The lodge is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State, but makes reports direct to the Supreme Lodge, and also sends all money for widows' and orphans' benefit fund direct to the Supreme treasurer, the Supreme lodge only having power to pay out money on death benefits. There has been twelve assessments for the year ending June 30, 1881, making only six dollars paid for each thousand dollars insurance. When the Order was smaller and also in the time of the yellow fever south, there were assessments amounting to eight dollars per thousand. Three deaths have occurred in the Order in Barre Lodge since its organization: Frank P. Thurber Dec. 3, 1879, Thomas McGovern Nov. 4, 1880, and C. H. Chamberlin, M. D., Feb. 22, 1881. A death benefit of (\$2,000) two thousand



dollars each was paid to their families very soon after the death of these members, and was of great benefit to the families. The lodge now consists of 68 members and is constantly increasing. The present officers are W. C. Nye, D.; L. W. Scott, V. D.; Lewis Keith, A. D.; George M. Goss, R.; George P. Boyce, F. R.; B. W. Braley, T.; A. C. Reed, C.; C. A. Wheaton, Guide; William Clark, Guardian; W. L. Huntington, S.; O. H. Reed, P. D.

Our lodge is free from debt; the hall nicely and tastefully furnished. A new Prescott organ purchased this spring stands in the hall, and we have a surplus of \$200 in the treasury; our best citizens are its members, and we predict for the Knights of Honor in this place a green and flourishing old age.

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1870 to 1880.

BY C. HOLDEN, TOWN CLERK.

Representatives: Wm. E. Whitcomb, 1870; Wm. A. Boyce, 1872; Eli Holden, 1874; Jacob S. Spaulding, 1876; J. Henry Jackson, 1878; Henry Priest, 1880.

Town Clerks: Carlos Carpenter, 1871; Clark Holden, 1872-1881, present Town Clerk.

First Selectmen: W. C. White, 1871, '73, '74, '75; Augustus Claffin, 1872, '79, '80, '81; Ira P. Harrington, 1876, '77, '78.

Constables: N. F. Averill, 1871, '72, '73; G. I. Jackson, 1874, '75, '76; Carlos Carpenter, 1877; L. W. Scott, 1878, '79, '80; Chas. L. Currier, 1881.

PAPER OF E. L. SMITH, DEALER IN BARRE GRANITE.

In regard to the statement of the "quarries" of Barre, I cannot give a very definite one in regard to any but of the one in which I am interested. This one, known as the Smith & Kimball Quarry, is located upon the farm formerly owned by the late Edward J. Parker, consists of nearly 3 acres, and has not been fully developed as yet. It was opened in the summer of 1879, by E. J. Parker, but not worked to any extent until the spring of 1880, since which there has been taken away from the quarry not far from 20,000 feet of working

stock. We claim that this granite is equal to any for monumental and polished work, and so far has been quite easy to quarry, laying in large sheets of more than ordinary thickness, being covered with soil to the depth of 4 feet in many places, and the top sheets are found to be nearly as good and clean as those underneath, which is not often the case.

We have made no public monuments, nor furnished stock for any public buildings. We ship stock in the rough to quite an extent to Burlington, Vt., Albany, N. Y., Danville, Pa., and numerous other points; am now furnishing granite for a bank building, to be erected in Danville, Pa., to the amount of 1500 cubic feet; have a contract to furnish the stock for a large monument to be erected in Boston, Mass., which will take nearly 1000 cubic feet. One piece alone is to be 9½ ft. square and 2 ft. thick; will weigh nearly 20 tons. If we had facilities for handling and drawing, we could quarry a block of any desired size. We employ now upon an average about 15 quarrymen, and the number of cutters in the employ of Mr. S. Kimball, (works are located at Montpelier, Vt.), and Smith & Wells, Barre, Vt., must number at least 30. We make any kind of work to be made in granite, from rough underpinning to a nice polished monument; value of stock taken from quarry at least \$10,000; amount of finished work made during year ending June 1st, 1881, by E. L. Smith & Smith & Wells (Mr. Wells became a partner in March, 1881), about \$12,000.

I consider this (granite) business established upon a sound basis, which I think will increase in time to be one of the largest industries of our State. Barre granite is second to none, and when once introduced will recommend itself.

There are at present 8 quarries opened, which are worked to quite an extent in town, namely: "Cobble Hill," owned by E. L. Smith & P. C. Wheaton, now worked by P. C. Wheaton. This is of a rather light gray, and is probably the best place in Vermont to quarry stone for underpinning, being quite rifty, so that it can

readily be split in pieces 8 in. thick, 2 ft. wide and 20 ft. long. It is strong, and is of the very best material for building work, curbing, etc., which can be found.

"Harrington Quarry," owned and worked by Ira P. Harrington, who has long been in the granite business, upon which he is now doing quite an amount of work in filling orders for rough stock. From these two quarries came the stock for the State House. They have been opened, I should judge, some 50 or 60 years. Mr. E. Hewett formerly worked the Cobble Hill Quarry, and upon the State House being rebuilt, he quarried quite an amount of blocks, to replace those injured by fire. It was near here that Charles Keith lost his life, while assisting in drawing one of those large blocks of granite up hill where they had to use ropes and blocks, a block giving away, and crushing him so that he died soon after. This is, so far as I know, the only fatal accident which has taken place in the town in connection with granite working, but numerous have been the narrow escapes from a fatal one by premature explosion of blasts, falling of derricks, etc. These two are the only old quarries of note in town, and while they have been worked long, yet consisting as they do of large extent, there is no exhaustion of material, but on the contrary, plenty of it and easy of access.

The Carnes Quarry, at East Barre, is worked by William Carnes, who has a shop, and finishes up his stock neatly.

"The Eastman Quarry" has been opened some 4 or 5 years, and while it has not been worked to a large extent, it is good stock, and may prove to be one of the best in town.

Levi Keith has a quarry opened which is called fair stock, not developed to any great extent,

Bigelow Quarry, upon the farm of John Bigelow, was opened about 6 years ago, and is now worked by John Collins. There is a chance for quite an extensive quarry, and it may prove to be one of the principal quarries in town, though the grain is not quite so fine and dark as some.

"Mann Quarry," owned and worked by

Geo. Mann, has been opened some 3 years, is of the best grain and color, but as yet the stock has been rather hard to quarry to advantage, the sheets not laying so free and even as in some of the other quarries.

The quarry of Messrs. Wetmore & Morse is one of the best, if not the best in town and has been worked nearly 20 years; was formerly worked by J. E. Parker, and has been owned and worked by Wetmore & Morse about 4 years. This is good stock, and lays in large sheets, and of late has been more extensively worked than any quarry in town. I estimate that they must have taken from this quarry during the 4 years at least 45,000 ft. of working stock and to appearance there is none the less remaining.

E. L. SMITH.

Barre, June 27, 1881.

STATEMENT OF W. G. PARKER'S QUARRY AND WORKS,

opened Oct. 29, 1880, began carrying on granite business Nov. 1, 1873; workmen employed from three to six; has shipped granite monuments to Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts; also in Vermont; amount of exports varying from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

PAPERS FROM CHAS. A. SMITH.

THE FIRST GRANITE SHOP IN BARRE.

J. S. Collins came to Barre in 1872, and opened a shop for the working of granite at the south end of the village, where he has since continued the business. This was the first shop of the kind opened in the village, and Mr. C. was the pioneer of the business of working granite for monumental purposes here. He at present employs five cutters at his shop and three men on the quarry, which he opened in 1876, and which is known as the Bigelow Quarry. Though the business done by Mr. Collins is less than that of some of his competitors in town, yet the excellence of the work which he was the first to send out drew attention to the value of Barre granite for monumental uses, and led to the development of the business, and as a skillful master workman, he has taught the trade to a large number, who as proprietors, or as workmen, ply the trade in other shops.



Wetmore & Morse are the largest dealers in granite in town; their shops, situated on the west of the R. R. near the depot, are arranged in a semi-circle on either side of the branch track of the R. R. with a derrick so located as to raise and move stones to and from the cars and to any part of their yards. They commenced business in 1877, in a small shed near their present location, and for a time employed but one workman beside Mr. Morse. In 1880, they employed for a time 85 workmen. They have turned out handsome specimens of monumental work. The largest job upon which they have been employed was the cutting for the Bowman Mausoleum at Cuttingsville—the receipts for this job being between fifteen and sixteen thousand dollars. They own and work the quarry known as the J. E. Parker Quarry, and on this employ from ten to twenty men.

CARLETON FAMILY.

REV. HIRAM CARLETON, born in Barre, July 18, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1833; was a teacher in Shoreham, 1833-34; studied at Andover Theol. Sem. 1834-37; pastor of the Cong'l Church in Stowe in 1818. He has published an Analysis of the 24th chapter of Matthew. —*Pierson's Catalogue of Middlebury Coll.*

Hiram Carleton was the seventh son of Jeremiah and Deborah Carleton, early settlers in this town; his father, Jeremiah Carleton, died Sept. 3, 1844, and his mother Mar. 18, 1843. He has living in town at this time (1881), two brothers,—Jeremiah Carleton, 2d, born Aug. 16, 1799; David Carleton, born Sept. 2, 1809. The former, Jeremiah 2d, is father of Rev. Marcus M. Carleton, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, in Umballah, India; the latter, David, is father of Hiram Carleton, Esq., now of Montpelier.

There were 10 children, I think, in the old family. The Carletons are a family of more than average ability; with some marked peculiarities, but men of character. Rev. Hiram Carleton, D. D., is now Rector of an Episcopal church in Wood's Hole, Mass. Rev. Marcus Carleton of Um-

ballah married Calista Bradford, daughter of Rodney Bradford of this place. Some ten or twelve years since she came unattended from India via. San Francisco, arriving here in the spring of 1869, with 5 children, the eldest hardly in his teens, the youngest a mere babe. Her two eldest boys fitted for college in the Academy here; entered Amherst College, (their father's *alma mater*.) and graduated there; the eldest has since graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians & Surgeons in N. Y.; is with his mother; his sisters, now grown to accomplished young ladies, are soon to return to India; the 2d son has a position in the Public Library in New York.

WILLIAM CLARK,

son of Dea. Francis Clark, Senior, graduated at Dartmouth about 1840; and at Andover Theol. Sem.; was engaged for several years as a teacher in Georgia; for a time settled over the Cong. church at Orford, N. H.; subsequently went under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions to Turkey; was afterwards located at Milan, Italy, both as U. S. Consul and as the head of an educational institution; some time about 1872, returned to America and purchased a home in Newbury, Vt., which he fitted up in a handsome manner, then, for several years, a private boarding school for young ladies, known as "Montebello," was kept up by his wife, (who was a daughter of Nathaniel Farrington, of Walden, Vt.,) and their daughter (an only child) who was a young lady of fine accomplishments. Mr. Clark returned to Europe about 1875 or '76, as the representative of a New York business house, and has since been for the most of the time in Germany. He returned a year or two since for his family, who returned with him, the property at Newbury being disposed of. Mr. Clark is a man of fine presence, a fine scholar, and the master of several languages.

DR. SOCRATES SHERMAN,

Native of Barre; a skillful physician; Medical Director of the Department of Virginia during the war; Member of Con-

gress one term, and at the time of his death, postmaster of Ogdensburg; died at the latter place in 1873.

WILLIAM A. DODGE,

son of Dea. Nathaniel Dodge, graduated at Burlington about the year 1844; studied law; has removed from town.

MILITARY RECORD OF BARRE.

From the account of Charles A. Smith in *The Barre Enterprise*, the following, whose graves were covered with flowers Decoration day—last month—were

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION:

Major Wm. Bradford, Abel Camp, Gould Camp, Lemuel Clark, in Barre Cemetery; Warren Ellis, Nathan Harrington, Capt. Asaph Sherman, Nath'l Sherman, Adolphus Thurston, in Williston Cemetery; and the following

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812:

David W. Aldrich, Sylvanus Aldrich, John Bancroft, Wm. Bassett, William Bradford, Jr., James Britain, Carver Bates, Simon Briggs, Simon Barber, Joel Bullock, Samuel Cook, Otis French, Bartholomew French, Bart. French, Jr., David French, John Gale, Israel Gale, John Hillery, Joel Holden, Reuben Lamb, Robert Parker, William Robinson, Danforth Reed, B. C. Smith, Silas Town, Thomas Town, John Wood, John Willson, Thomas Willson, Ellman Waterman, in Barre Cemetery; Joe Adams, Josiah Allen, Asa Boutwell, Eli Boutwell, Asa Blanchard, Joseph Dodge, Dan Howland, Eli Holden, Davis Harrington, Humphrey Holt, Amos Jones, Robert Morse, James Nichols, Peter Nichols, David Richardson, Baxter Sterling, Joe Sterling, Asaph Sherman, Jonathan Sherman, Benj. Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Marston Watters: IN MEXICAN WAR Charles A. Bigelow, in Williston Cemetery.

BARRE COMPANY FOR PLATTSBURGH.

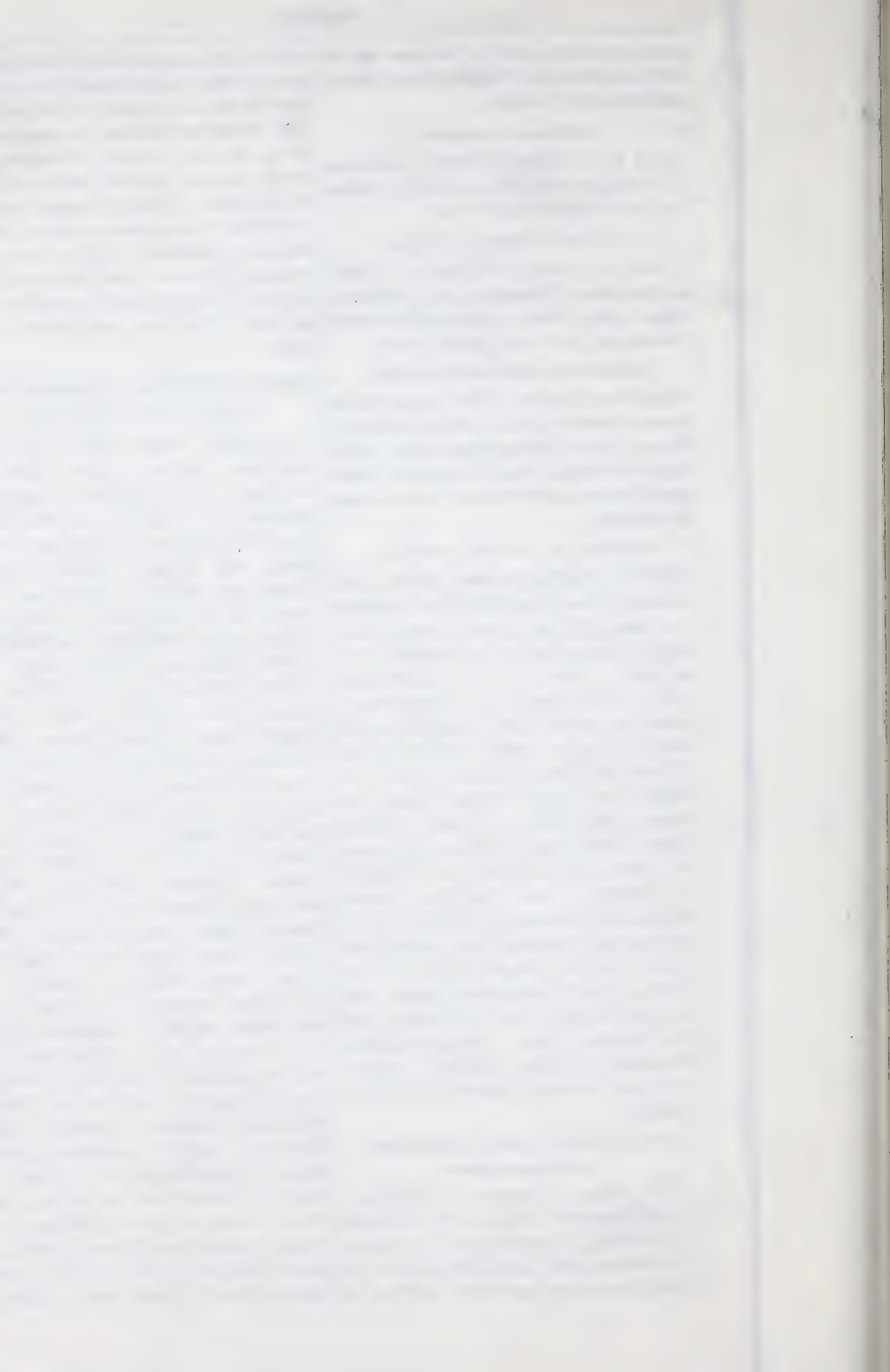
BY STILLMAN WOOD.

The Military Company of Volunteers that left Barre for Burlington for the battle of Plattsburgh consisted of 117 men. This number took almost the entire set of young men whose ages were suitable for

military duty, with a few old revolutionary soldiers who felt they would like to have a hand in one more battle with the red coats. The farmer left his farm, the mechanic his shop, and the merchant his store to join in the common defence, and beat back an invading foe. When the news came that the British were about to cross the river and enter Plattsburgh, the excitement was intense; to arms, was the universal response. Men gathered immediately from all parts of the town, and formed a company:

Military Roll of Barre Company of Volunteers in the War of 1812.

OFFICERS: Warren Ellis, Capt.; Nathan Stone, 1st lieut.; Armin Rockwood, 2d Lieut.; Peter Nichols, Ensign; A. Sherman, M. Sherman, B. French, C. Bancroft, Sergeants. Corporals: Moses Rood, 1st, Samuel Nichols, 3d., P. Thompson, 4th, Wm. Ripley, 2d. Privates: E. B. Gale, Sam'l Cook, Daniel Parker, John M. Willard, Chs. Robinson, Elijah Robinson, I. L. Robinson, Je'k. Richards, John Farwell, Silas Spear, Otis French, Jona. Markum, Andrew Davey, John Richards, Thomas Mower, Thomas Browning, John Howland, Jona. Sherman, Noah Holt, Oramel Beckley, Horace Beckley, Asa Dodge, Wm. Arbuckle, Saml. Mitchell, Josiah Allen, A. Bagley, James Hale, Enos Town, Jacob Scott, Comfort Smith, Sylvanus Goldsbury, William Goldsbury, Shubael Smith, Amos Jones, Isaiah Little, Asa Blanchard, Henry Smith, Ansel Patterson, B. Ingraham, Aaron Rood, William Bradford, Byron Potter, Danforth Reed, Emery Fuller, Willard Keith, J. Penniman, Nathaniel Batchelder, Isaac Gale, Jesse Morris, Silas Willard, R. R. Keith, Benjamin Burke, Thomas Town, Ira Day, Geo. S. Woodard, Stephen Freeman, Gideon Downing, Stephen Carpenter, Jonathan Smith, Nathan Stephens, A. West, John Bancroft, Amos Holt, M. Brown Dodge, R. W. Ketchum, John Thompson, James Britain, Orson Smith, Wm. Howard, Benjamin Richards, D. W. Averill, C. Bates, Doane Cook, Richard Smith, Josiah Bid-



well, Andrew Conant, Nath'l Batchelder, Jr., Calvin Howes, Sherman Watson, Thomas Parker, Peter Johonnott, Calvin Smith, John S. Willard, Joseph Sterling, Ira Ellis, C. Watson, Samuel Lawson, Cyrus Barber, Joseph Clidden, Seth Beckett, John Twing, Parley Batchelder, Josiah Leonard, M. Bussell, Wm. Batchelder, Wm. Bassett, David Sherburn, Isaac Salter, Asa Patridge, S. Rice, Jr., J. Nichols, J. S. Thompson, Nehemiah Boutwell, Lewis Peck, Joel Holden, Wm. Chubb, David Richardson, Guy C. Nichols, Jona. G. Chaplin, John Gale, and Pliny Wheaton.

The company went mostly on foot, and arrived at Burlington on Saturday. The battle of Plattsburg was fought on Sunday, but for lack of transportation, few, if any, of the company had a hand in it, and on the same day there being a naval battle on the lake, in which the British foe were beaten, and retreated to Canada, there being no further necessity for defence, no foe to fight, most of our men came back without crossing the lake. Some, however, went over, and some enlisted in the regular army.

This company of stalwart young men, after returning to their respective homes and occupations, in after life filled many places of honor and trust in town, and many of them acquired military titles by being elected to office in the respective companies to which they severally belonged in the State militia. In those days to gain the title of captain was considered worthy of a laudable ambition, and gave a man notoriety not otherwise easily attained. But that company of strong young men, so far as we can learn, have now all, except one, passed over the silent river to the land of peace beyond. Our neighbor Jonathan Bancroft, who was then 16 years old, went as teamster and carried baggage for the company. He is now 84, and is probably the only man now living who went to Burlington at that time. About one-half of these men have descendants or relatives now living in town, and of the rest, their families have become extinct, or removed to parts far distant from Barre.

WAR REPORT,
FROM AUGUSTUS CLAFLIN,

*Chairman of the Board of Selectmen in 1875,
for that year.*

Whole number of three years men enlisted and credited to the town, 125; one year men, 21; nine months men, 38; drafted men held to service, 17; Total, 201. Of the 17 drafted men, 8 furnished substitutes, 8 paid commutation money, and one only entered the service. The number of men who were killed or died, was 33; the number wounded and living, 15; Albert Gobar, a bounty jumper who afterwards returned under the President's proclamation of pardon, is the only deserter reported. Bounties were paid to: 23 men Co. B, 10th Reg., raised by subscription, \$575; to 29 nine months men, \$25 each, by subscription, \$700; to 10 nine months men, \$50 each, \$500; to 28 three years men, \$300 each, \$8,400; to 14 three months men, \$200 each, \$2,800; to Albert and Alson French, twin brothers, one of whom was drafted, and the other enlisted to be with him, \$600; to C. H. Richardson, who re-enlisted, \$300; to 19 1 year men, \$11,060.00; to 2 men mustered at Windsor, \$1,225; to 1 colored recruit, \$400; to 9 navy men, \$7,200; to Byron Carlton, James Powers, C. Woodward, \$1,524.50; to those who went in 2d Reg. Vt. Vols., June, 1861, by subscrip. \$55.00; total \$35,340.85.

The total expense to the town for selectmen's and surgeons' services for subsistence of recruits and other expenses incidental to raising the quota of troops under different calls, is given at \$35,995.24; total public expense \$71,336.09. Money was paid by individuals as follows: amount paid by enrolled men who furnished substitutes, \$600; amount paid by drafted men who furnished substitutes, \$2,600; amount paid by drafted men as commutation, \$2,400; total \$5,600.

On the page of fame
Does the soldier's valor bloom
Brighter than the roses
Cast upon his tomb.



SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

BY CHAS. A. SMITH.

The following is a list of the men furnished by the town under the different calls for troops, including those who were drafted, paid commutation, or furnished substitutes:

Names.	Reg. Co.	Mustered in.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Lemuel A. Abbott,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.	June 22, '65.	Pro. 2 Lt. Co. D. Jan. 26, '63; 1st Lieut. Co. E. Jan. 17, '64; Capt. Co. G. Dec. 19, '64, enlist. reg. army in '65; now Capt.
Armory Allen,	11 E	Dec. 11, '63.	Aug. 25, '65.	Trans. to Co. V. R. C. July 26, '64, Co. D. June 24, '64; after to Co. A.
Henry L. Averill,	C L	Dec. 3, '63.	Aug. 9, '65.	Trans. Co. D. Jan. 21, '65.
James W. Averill,	8 E	Dec. 15, '63.		Wound. at Winch. Va. losing part of one foot; in hospital till close of war.
John W. Averill,	" "	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 28, '65.	Mustered out.
James T. Bacon,	2 F	June 20, '61.	Jan. 29, '64.	Pro. corp. pro. sergt.
Dan Barker,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.		Sick; disch'd Nov. 16, '64; died soon at home.
Davis H. Bates,	6 B			Discharged June 30, '62.
Albert G. Bates,	8 E	Feb. 18, '62.		Pro. corp., sergt., Dec. 28, '63; k'd Wilderness May 5, '64.
Peter N. Bates,	6 F	Oct. 15, '61.		
Chauncey W. Beals,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.	Jan. 22, '64.	Discharged on sickness,
Orrin Beckley, Jr.,	2 D	June 20, '61.		Pro. sergt.; wounded; missing in battle May 10, '64.
Joel Bill,	4 G	Oct. 20, '61.		Discharged April 22, '63.
John Blanchard,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.	Feb. 22, '65.	Disch'd on acct. of wounds rec'd in Aug. '64.
Origin A. Blanchard,	2 D	Sept. 20, '61.		Pro. corp., sergt., must. out Sept. 20, '64.
James M. Boyce,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.		Died Oct. 6, '63.
Charles H. Bassett,	11 E	Dec. 11, '63.	Aug. 25, '65.	Trans. to Co. D., to E., to A.
Albert G. Bates,	17 E	Apr. 12, '64.		Mustered out May 20, '65.
George I. Beckley,	8 A	Dec. 15, '63.		Trans. to V. R. C., must. out July 24, '65. Served in Band.
Charles A. Bigelow,	17 E	Apr. 12, '64.		Died May 30, '64.
George W. Blanchard,	13 I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 2, '63.	Sergt.; re-enlisted Dec. '63 in 8th Reg.; serving in the Band; must. out Jan. 28, '65.
Albert P. Bontwell,	11 E	Dec. 11, '63.	Aug. 25, '65.	Trans. to Co. D. to E. to A.
Edwin M. Bowman,	C L	Dec. 20, '63.	Aug. 16, '65.	Trans. to Co. D. Jan. 21, '65.
Clarence A. Brackett,	17 C	Apr. 1, '64.		Chosen corp. Pro. s'gt., taken pris.
Geo. Badore,	13 I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Frederick J. Barnes,	13 I	" "	" "	
Calvin Bassett,	15 D		Aug. 5, '63.	
Origin Bates,	13 I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Ira B. Bradford,	13 "	" "	" "	
Clark Boutwell,	" "	" "	" "	Served as drummer.
Albert J. Burrill,	" "	" "	" "	
J. K. Bancroft,				Drafted, p'd commutation.
Warren Barnes,				Procured substitute.
Kimbal Blanchard,				"
Iram H. Camp,	2 D	June 20, '61.		Pro. corp. must. out Ju. 29, '64.
David G. Carr,	6 F	Oct. 15, '61.		Discharged Jan. 21, '62.
Byron Carlton,	8 I	Feb. 18, '62.		Must. out Jan. 22, '64, re-en.
Almon Clark,	10			As't. Surg. Com. 11, '62, pro, sur. cav. Mar. 6, '65; must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Henry L. Clark,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.		Died, Jan. 29, '63.
William Clark,	" "	" "	June 22, '65.	
William Cox,	6 F	Oct. 15, '61.		Missing in action, May 5, '64.
Humphrey Campbell, Bat.	3	Aug. 20, '64.	June 15, '65.	
Allen E. Cutts,	9 E	Aug. 8, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Frank E. Cutts,	" E	Aug. 17, '64.	" "	
Nathan J. Camp,	15 D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Pro. Corp. Nov. 12, '62.



Names.	Reg. Co.	Mustered in.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Mason B. Carpenter,	13 I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	Pro. Sergt. Jan. 15, '63.
Orvis Carpenter,	" "	" "	" "	
David G. Carr,	" "	" "	" "	
Albert F. Dodge,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.	Mar. 21, '64.	Re-en. Apr. 5, '64; serv. as Capt. in 9 reg. U. S.; Col. Inf't.; Must. out Dec. 5, '65.
Leroy Dodge,	" "	" "		Died Oct. 28, '64.
Lewis H. Dodge,	2 D	Sept. 15, '61.		Died Sept. 1, '62.
Luther C. Dodge,	" "	Apr. 12, '62.		Died June 12, '62.
Nelson E. Dodge,	" "	Apr. 12, '62.		Pro. Corp. & to Sergt.; died in Andersonville pris.
Wesley Dodge,	C C	Nov. 19, '61.		Pro. Corp.; miss'd in a'ct. June 23, '64; died in Rebel prison.
Jason Drury,	8 E	Feb. 18, '62.		Died Sept. 25, '63, of w'nds rec'd in action.
Andrew J. Dudley,	2 D	Sept. 15, '61.		Discharged Jan. 2, '63.
Willis P. Durkee,	4 B	Sept. 20, '61.		Discharged Apr. 23, '63.
Chas. Davis,	8 I	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 28, '65.	
Alfred Deuquet,	17 H	May 10, '64.	July 14, '65.	
Henry M. Dudley,	" "	May 10, '64.		Chos. Corp.; died July 31, '64, of w'nds. rec'd. act'n. Jun. 24 '64.
John M. Durant,	11 E	Dec. 11, '63.		Died of wounds, July 31, '64.
Moses Duso,	11 E	" "	June 23, '65.	
William H. Duval,	" "	" "	May 23, '65.	
Henry A. Dow,	13 I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.
Alson Downing,	" "	" "	" "	Drafted; paid commutation.
Chas. F. Durrill,	" "	" "	" "	" "
Edward P. Evans,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.		Trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 25, '64.
Ira H. Evans,	" "	" "		Disch'd. Dec. 22, '63, by order of War Department.
Perley Farrar,	" "	" "		Killed in action May 19, '64.
Joseph W. Fisher,	4 D	" "		
Erastus D. French,	8 E	Feb. 18, '62.		Died Nov. 10, '62.
Orlando French,	C C	Nov. 10, '61.	Oct. 31, '62.	
Alfred B. Fisher,	8 A	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 29, '65.	Served in Band.
Albert French,	5 E	May 26, '64.	May 13, '65.	
Henry W. French,	8 F	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 29, '65.	Served in Band.
Charles G. French,	15 D	Sept. 15, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Served as Captain.
Alson French,	15 E	May 12, '64.	May 13, '65.	
Henry P. Gale,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.		Died, Barre. Mar. 23, '64. Disch'd.
Geo. W. Goodrich,	2 D	June 20, '61.	June 29, '64.	
John Gabbaree,	17 H	May 14, '64.		Died July 3, of w'nds rec'd. in action.
Albert Gobar,	17 H	May 19, '64.		Deserted May 27, 1864.
Fred. M. Gale,	13 I	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 29, '65.	Served in Band. Re-en. Dec. 15, '63. Disch'd Jan. 29, '66.
Ira L. Gale,	" "	" "		Drafted. Paid commutation.
Israel Gilmot,	" "	" "		
John A. Goldsbury,	" "	" "		Procured substitute.
Nathan Harrington,	2 D	Sept. 20, '61.	Sept. 20, '64.	
Chas. E. L. Hills,	8 E	Feb. 18, '62.		Died July 3, 1863.
Eli Holden,	C C	Nov. 19, '61.		Only one from Barre 1st Vt. Reg. 3 mos. men, re-en. Co. C Vt. Cav. mus. 1st Serg. Nov. 19, '61, pro. 2d and 1st Lt., tak. pris. in action, Sept. 25, '63, in Libbey, Danville, Macon, Columbia, escaped Col. prison, retaken after a week, mus. out, paroled pris. March 15, '65.
Calvin Holt,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.	June 22, '65.	
Hezekiah D. Howland,	17 E	May 3, '64.		Died at Salisbury, N. C.
Orwell J. Hosford,	9 F	Aug. 19, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Bradley D. Hall,	15 D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Must. out at Cold River. Re-enlisted in 11th Reg.
Geo. F. Harroun,	13 I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-en. Sept. 5, '64, 1st Vt. Cav. Killed Nov. 12, '64, in Shen.
William Henderson,	15 D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
William W. Holden,	13 I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	Served as Corporal.
Chas. H. Howard,	" "	" "	" "	
Robert Humphrey,	" "	" "	" "	



Names.	Reg. Co.	Mustered in.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Nelson E. Heath,				Drafted ; paid commutation.
Henry C. Jones,	2 D	June 20, '61.		Pro. Sergt.; must. out June 2, '64.
Aibert Jones,	17 E	Mar. 3, '64.	July 14, '65.	
Ezra N. Jones,	17 H	May 19, '64.	"	
Alexander Jangraw,	3	Aug. 19, '64.	June 15, '65.	In battery.
Nelson Johnson,	13 I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '73.	
Clinton Keith,	11 E	Dec. 11, '63.	Jan. 24, '65.	
Henry Ketchum,	"	"	Jan. 2, '65.	
William Kirkland,	13 II	Oct. 10, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Alonzo G. Lane,	6 G	Apr. 12, '62.	Nov. 24, '62.	
Samuel Leger,	2 D	Jan. 20, '61.		Discharged Mar. 7, '62.
Napoleon Lafrenier,	17 H	May 10, '64.	July 14, '65.	Served as musician.
Stephen Leazer,	3	Aug. 18, '64.	June 15, '65.	In battery.
Heman Lamphier,	15 D	Oct. 22, '62.		Discharged Nov. 27, '62.
Marshal B. Lawrence,	13 I	Oct. 4, '62.	July 21, '73.	
Geo. W. Lawson,				Procured substitute.
John McLaughlin,	C C	Nov. 19, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Horace C. Meaker,	6 D	Apr. 12, '62.	May 28, '64.	
Francis Miner,	3 K	July 16, '61.	Feb. 1, '64.	
William E. Martin,	17 E	Apr. 9, '64.		1st Lieut. ; killed near Petersburg, July 30, '64.
Wm. W. McAlister,	3	Aug. 9, '64.	June 15, '65.	In battery.
Daniel Moses,				Drafted ; paid commutation.
Erastus W. Nichols,	C C	Nov. 19, '61.		Died Mar. 31, 1863.
Azro E. Nichols,	3	Aug. 24, '64.	June 15, '65.	Battery.
George W. Nichols,	13 H	Oct. 23, '62.	July 21, '64.	
William Olds,	8 D	Jan. 15, '64.		
Charles H. Page,	3 F	July 16, '61.		Discharged Feb. 28, '63.
Alfred S. Parkhurst,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.	Jan. 22, '64.	
H. N. Parkhurst,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.		Mustered out May 13, '65.
Eugene C. Peck,	3 K	July 16, '61.		Discharged Jan. 23, '62.
George W. Perrin,	8 E	Feb. 18, '62.	Jan. 22, '64.	
George W. Phelps,	9 I	July 9, '62.	June 13, '65.	
J. Parker Page,	8 G	Dec. 15, '63.	July 7, '65.	Served In Band.
George B. Putnam,	8 G	Dec. 15, '63.		Died Nov. 27, '64. Served in Band.
Charles Parkhurst,	9 G	Aug. 15, '64.		Trans. to Co. G., 4th Vt. Vol. Jan. 20, '65.
Lyman D. Parkhurst,	9 F	Aug. 23, '64.		Trans. to Co. G., 5th Vt. January 20, '65.
Leander Perry,	13 I	Aug. 4, '62.	July 21, '63.	Re-enlist. in Co. F. 9 Reg. must. in Jan. 6, '64 ; report. absent and s'k when must. out June 13, '63.
Charles H. Perry,	13 I	Oct. 21, '62.	July 21, '63.	Enlist. in Co. F. 9 Reg. Jan. 6, '64 ; made corp. June 29, '64 ; serg. March 17, '65 ; 1 serg. June 9, '65, trans. to Co. B. June 13, '65.
Heman G. Perry,	15 D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Chas. A. Richardson,	2 D	Sept. 20, '61.		Re-enlist. Jan. 3, '64 ; trans. to V. R. C., Apr. 26, '65 ; must. out July 20, '64.
Lafayette G. Ripley,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.		Trans. to V. R. C., Feb. 21, '65 ; must. out July 8, '65.
John H. Rublee,	10 B			Must. out June 22, '65.
Hiram Robinson,	11			
George S. Robinson,	17 E	Apr. 12, '64.		Elect. capt. ; must. out July 14, '64.
Joseph Rose,	17 H	May 19, '64.		Killed near Petersburg, Va., July 27, '64.
Albert Rogers,	9 G	Aug. 6, '64.	May 13, '65.	
W. F. Richardson,	15 D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
William H. Riddall,	13 I	Oct. 10, '62.	July 21, '63.	
Albert Rogers,	15 D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Seth T. Sargent,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.		Mustered out June 22, '65.
George W. Savory,	C C	Nov. 19, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Prentiss S. Scribner,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.	June 22, '65.	
Albert Smith,	2 D	June 20, '61.		Must. in corp ; disch'd Nov. 1, '62.
William Smith,	8 I	Feb. 18, '62.		Disch'd for sickness ; re-enlisted.
Calvin Stowe,	C C			
Rufus Streeter,	10 B	Sept. 22, '62.	Jan. 28, '65.	
Lemuel D. Strong,	2 D	June 20, '61.		Must. in corp. pro. sergt. must. out June 29, '64.



<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg. Co.</i>	<i>Mustered in.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hiram Smith, Jr.,	11 E	Dec. 11, '63.		Lost an arm and leg; disch'd Sept. 14, '65.
Lewis Sterling,	11 E	Dec. 11, '63.	Jan. 16, '65.	
Lathan T. Seaver,	C C	Aug. 23, '64.	Jan. 21, '65.	
Charles D. Slack,	8 G	Aug. 15, '64.		Died March 15, '65.
Chas. W. Stoddard,	3	Aug. 19, '64.		Battery. Died Jan. 16, '65.
William D. Sanborn,	15 D	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Charles E. Smith,				Drafted; paid commutation.
George D. Taft,	3 K	July 16, '61.		Killed in action May 5, '64.
Joseph B. Thompson,	9 I	July 9, '62.	June 13, '65.	Made corp. July 15, '64.
Ozias H. Thompson,	3 K	July 16, '61.	July 11, '65.	1st Serg. re-enlist. Dec. 1, '63; pro. 2d and 1st Lieut. Aug. 4, '64.
Eldon A. Tilden,	2 D	Sept. 20, '61.		Pro. 2d Lieut. Nov. 20, '63; must. out Jan. 29, '64.
Oel M. Town,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.	June 22, '65.	
Ira H. Tompkins,	11 E	Dec. 11, '65.		Killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64.
John M. Thatcher,	13 I	Oct. 10, '62.	July 21, '63.	Served as Captain.
Jude Town,				Drafted; paid commutation.
Samuel C. Vorse,	C C	Nov. 19, '61.		Re-enlisted Dec. 28, '63; Pro. Co. Q. M. Sergt.
Nelson W. Wheelock,	10 B	Sept. 1, '62.		Died December 3, '63.
Preston B. Willey,	2 D	June 20, '61.	June 29, '64.	
Henry Wires,	C F			
Albert P. Wood,	13 I	Dec. 15, '63.	Jan. 28, '65.	Re-enlisted must. out Oct. 10, '62.
Warren F. Wood,	11 E	Dec. 11, '65.	Jan. 29, '65.	
Wm. W. Woodbury,	" "	" "	" "	Wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. C. '65; must out Aug 1, '65.
Chas. H. Willey,	9 G	Jan. 2, '64.		Died Apr. 1, '65.
Harvey Willey,	9 G	Aug. 15, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Chas. C. Varney,	13 D	Oct. 4, '62.	July 23, '63.	Served as Sergeant.
Geo. E. Varney,	" "	" "	" "	
Stephen G. West,	" "	" "	" "	Died May 17, '63.
Horace Woodard,				Drafted; paid cont.
James Powers,	8 G	Feb. 20, '65.	June 28, '65.	
Thomas Henthon,	8 C	Jan. 6, '65.	" "	
James Hooper,	8 H	Jan. 5, '65.	" "	
Chas. E. Woodward,	10 3	Feb. 7, '65.		Absent sick when reg. was mustered out.

Alex. F. E. Ahlsstrom, U. S. Navy; Lemuel Bean, George Dailey, Harry Johnson, John Peterson, Samuel Thurber, were hired of brokers, entered the navy, and no record of their service is attainable. Leonard Bancroft, Levi J. Bolster, Geo. I. Reynolds, drafted; paid commutation.

In addition to the names given above the following who served in the war were not reckoned in the quota of the town: Leonard P. Aldrich, Quartermaster 13 Vt.; Orvis F. Jackman, Co. A, 7 Ohio, lost his right arm at Chancellorsville, was discharged, and afterwards served in Quartermaster department under Gen. Pitkin.

BURIED IN BARRE CEMETERY.—Stephen G. Albee, James T. Bacon, Albert Bates, Peter N. Bates, Dan. Barker, Rufus Carver, Henry L. Clark, Orrin B. Dickey, Orlan French, H. Warner French, Henry Gale, M. B. Lawrence, James J. Nolan, E. W. Nichols, William Olds, Rufus Streeter, Stephen G. West, Wm. Woodbury, George D. Taft, Wilber Tilden.

BURIED IN WILSON CEMETERY.—Horace Bigelow, Wesley Dodge, Zary Dodge, Heman Levy.

BURIED IN FARWELL CEMETERY.—L. Richards, Newell Carlton, C. H. Howard, James L. Dow.

William Howland enlisted for the town of East Montpelier into the 17th Reg. was killed in Battle of the Wilderness; was a brother of Hezekiah D., who died in Salisbury Prison, and the son of Ezekial Howland of this place. Charles Carpenter enlisted for Montpelier, into Co. C. of the Cavalry.



JUDGE CHAPIN KEITH AND FAMILY.

BY S. WOOD.

Judge Keith was a man noted for energy and perseverance, and whatever enterprise he undertook was generally a success. He came from his native town, Uxbridge, Mass., with his young family, the youngest being only three months old, September, 1801, and settled in Barre. He was born May 17, 1771, and was married to Elisabeth Taft, June 24, 1790. She was born May 13, 1769. They had four children, all boys.

Hon. Chapin Keith was Judge of the probate court for several years, and afterwards high sheriff for many more years. He also held many town offices, and was much interested in the Chelsea turnpike, on which his tavern was located.

When he first arrived from Uxbridge with his young family, he was duly warned out of town, lest he should become a charge on the good people of Barre. It was a custom of the time, if any came that it was doubtful about. But he never failed to take care of himself and his. His wife was also truly a helpmeet, and did her full share in getting a living; as landlady she excelled.

Judge Keith, although a good judge of property matters, and an active business man, could never speak in public except with great diffidence. While sheriff it became his duty to proclaim who was governor, and after the votes had been counted, he finished by saying, "*God save the King*," when he meant to have said "*the People*." He used to relate that it cost him several gallons of wine to mend that mistake. He was very successful, as elsewhere said, in his tavern-keeping.

HON. ROSWELL KEITH,

oldest son of Judge Chapin, and the late Judge Keith of Montpelier, where he died Oct. 25, 1874; was born in Uxbridge, Ms., Nov. 28, 1790, and was at his death in his 84th year. [For a more full description see History of Montpelier.]

CALVIN JAY KEITH.

From Thompson's History of Montpelier.

A son of the Hon. Chapin Keith, late of

Barre, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Apr. 9, 1800, and before he was a year old came with his father's family to Barre, Vermont. At the age of sixteen, having shown himself a good and industrious scholar in the English branches taught in the common school of his home village, he commenced fitting for college at Randolph Academy, in the spring of 1816. In 1818 he entered Un. College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and in 1822, was graduated with a good reputation for scholarship and moral character. He then, for a year or two, taught in the State of Virginia as private tutor in the family of a wealthy planter; when he returned to the North, and commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. William Upham in Montpelier. Having completed the usual course of legal studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1826, and commenced practice in this village, at first alone, and afterwards, for three or four years succeeding 1830, in company with Mr. Upham. In about 1837, a brother of C. W. Storrs of Montpelier died in St. Louis, Missouri, leaving considerable property, and Mr. Keith was employed by the relatives of the deceased to go to St. Louis and gather up and settle the estate. After executing this commission to the advantage of all concerned, he returned to Montpelier, not however to resume his profession, but to accept the office of Treasurer in the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was tendered him by the Directors. But after acceptably executing the duties of this office a year or two, he resigned the post to accept another commission to settle an estate of a deceased Vermonter in the South, one of the brothers Elkins, from Peacham, Vt., who had been in business as cotton brokers in the city of New Orleans. The estate was found to be large, and its affairs so complicated as to require the labor and attention of years to bring to a close. For the next ten or twelve years, therefore, Mr. Keith took up his residence in New Orleans, and remained there through all but the hot and sickly months of the year, which he spent mostly in Montpelier, having generally brought with him, at each



annual return, such sums of money as he had been able to collect out of the different investments of the estate, for division among the Elkins heirs. After pursuing this course some ten years, assiduously engaged in the difficult, and, in many respects, dangerous position, he succeeded in bringing the affairs of the estate mainly to a close, except in the case of the large quantity of Mexican scrip which was left on hand, and which was considered only of chance value. He agreed on a division of this uncertain property between the heirs and himself, the consideration offered to them being his promise to make no charge for any future services. In a year or two after this bargain the general government decided to redeem this Mexican scrip; and Mr. Keith, being fortunate enough by means of arguments made potent by some of the existing cabinet, to get his claims rather promptly allowed, realized for his share of the venture the snug sum of \$35,000, which, with his previous accumulations, made him a man of fortune.

The year 1852 was mostly occupied in making the tour of Europe, and, having returned to Montpelier the following year, he was seized with what was supposed to be a brain fever, which terminated fatally Sept. 23, 1853. He was in some respects rather a peculiar man—in nothing more so, perhaps, than in his likes and dislikes, and these again were generally as peculiarly manifested. The former might always be known by his open commendation, and the latter by his entire silence when the names of the objects were respectively mentioned. This seemed to grow out of his constitutional sensitiveness, which was often affected by what would have affected few others, which he could not help, but which his natural conscientiousness enabled him so to correct as never to make the matter worse by detraction. He was most constant and faithful to those who had his esteem; while to those who had not, he manifested only a negative conduct. But with his few peculiarities, Mr. Keith had many virtues. He was, in all his deal, one of the most strictly honest

men in the world. His views of life, society and its wants, were just and elevated, and he was patriotic and liberal in contributing to the advancement of all good public objects. His character, indeed, was well reflected by his singular will, to which we alluded in a description of our new cemetery. By this will he notices a whole score of such as have gained his esteem, by bequests of valuable keepsakes or small sums of money, and then goes on to bequeath handsome sums for various public objects, among which was \$1000 for a cemetery for Montpelier village, and \$500 for a library for its academy. And thus he has identified his name with the public interests of the town where he longest resided, and should thus be remembered among its benefactors.

Calvin Jay Keith was buried in the family lot of Judge Chapin Keith, in Barre, but a monument was set up at Montpelier by his administrator.

CHENEY KEITH, the fourth son of Chapin Keith, was born Jan. 1798. He married Judith Wood, who is still living and active, July '81, though but a few days of 80 years old. Cheney was a well-to-do and industrious man, well educated, and also a leading and influential man in town business. He died Aug. 8, 1864, in his 67th year.

ERASMUS KEITH, brother of Roswell, was born July 23, 1792; died Feb. 12, 1813, being about 21 years of age.

LEONARD KEITH, the third son of Judge Chapin, was born July 25, 1795. He became one of the leading men of the town. He married for his first wife Nancy Choate, by whom he had several children. She dying, he married for his second wife Susan Cook, who is still living July '81. Leonard Keith built the first starch factory in town, where many thousand bushels of potatoes were manufactured into starch, yielding a large income to the manufacturer, and a ready potato market to all the farmers around. He died Jan. 21, 1868, in his 64th year.

JOSHUA TWING.

From Obituary in Watchman & Journal.

Born in Wilbraham, Mass.; for 40 years



a citizen of Barre; in mill-building long stood without a known rival. His machine-shop and mill-wrighting establishment at Barre village had a reputation extending far beyond the town and county even. It is the boast of scores of mechanics that they learned their trade of Joshua Twing. It was a custom with him to encourage poor young men to learn a trade, and then, with a good character and diligent hand, work their way up to distinction. He first learned his trade as an apprentice to a machinist, after which he was emphatically self-made; and the moment success began to crown his labors for himself, he turned to his straitened parents and provided for them. In this respect his example was like that of Joseph to his father, Jacob; and the same cup of kindness came back to cheer his declining years, from the hands of his children. Strictly honest in all his extensive dealings, and generous to a fault, the memory of him embalmed with the blessings of the poor, he still left an ample estate, the result of a long life of industry and personal prudence. He died in Montpelier, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. S. Loomis, in his 82d year, and labored with his own hands up to the last week of his life. He was buried in Barre Cemetery, where a fine granite monument has been erected to his memory.

SILAS KETCHUM.

*From the Eulogy delivered before the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society,
July 20, 1880.*

BY L. W. COGSWELL, PRESIDENT.

On the evening of the 19th of Nov. 1859, three young men met in a room over one of the stores in Hopkinton village, and formed themselves into an organization under the name of "The Philomathic Club." These young men were Silas Ketchum, Darwin C. Blanchard and Geo. E. Crowell. The number of this club was limited to seven. It was made a part of the compact "the Club should never cease except by unanimous consent, and so long as two of its members lived." The original design was social intercourse and literary culture.

A private collection of relics, minerals and natural curiosities, belonging to Mr. Ketchum, was in May, 1860, placed in a room in Mr. Crowell's house, fitted for the purpose, and dedicated by the Club Oct. 13, following, in which room the Club met till Oct. 6, 1868. Jan. 10, '68, the first contribution was made to the old cabinet. It was for a time located in Heniker; May 8, '72, was removed to Concoocook. From this beginning has come the immense number of articles now in the possession of this Society, numbering more than 35,000.

Silas Ketchum was chosen Secretary of the Club, Aug. 20, 1867, which office he held until the adoption of the constitution of the New Hampshire Philomathic and Antiquarian Society, Nov. 19, 1873.

SILAS KETCHUM, son of Silas and Cynthia (Doty) Ketchum, was born in Barre, Vt., Dec. 4, 1835. His grandfather was Roger West Ketchum, born in Athol, Mass., 1770; his grand-mother was Wealthy Newcomb, daughter of Bradford Newcomb, and grand-daughter of Silas Newcomb, whose mother was Jerusha Bradford, daughter of Thomas Bradford, and great-grand-daughter of Major Wm. Bradford, son of William Bradford, who came to Plymouth in the May Flower, and was Governor of the colony 36 years. Mr. Ketchum was also descended from Edward Doty, one of the 41 men who in the cabin of the May Flower affixed their names to the first constitution of government ever subscribed to by a whole people.

He was a good boy, thoughtful beyond his years, but feeble in his childhood, unable to ever complete a full term of school till after twelve; fond of fishing in his youth, but as he grew old, turned his leisure moments to books. In 1854, his father removed from Barre, Vt., to Hopkinton, N. H., and Silas learned and followed the trade of a shoemaker till 1855. But while steadily working at his trade, a more and more increasing desire for a knowledge that could take him upward out of his every-day duties pervaded him, and on his father's death, relying upon his own abilities, he resolved to obtain an educa-



tion. He attended Hopkinton Academy several terms, teaching after his second term in the Academy, in Nelson and in Amherst; fitted for college; did not enter on account of severe illness; pursued his studies under private instructors, and drawn toward the ministry, entered Bangor Theo. Sem. in 1860; Apr. 4, 1860; married Georgia C., daughter of Elbridge Hardy, Esq., of Amherst, N. H., a lady of culture and devoted companion to him until his death. While at Bangor he supported himself and wife by working at his trade; pursued a full course of study, never missing but one lecture or recitation; graduating in 1863. From Dec. '63, he preached to the Congregational church in Wardsboro, Vt., nearly 2 years; moved to Brattleboro, to become associate editor with D. L. Milliken, of "The Vermont Record" and Vermont School Journal. Sept. 17, 1867, ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Bristol, N. H.; resigned in 1855, on account of ill-health; officiated in a small church in Maplewood, Mass., till Oct. 1876; occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church at Henniker several months, where he received a unanimous and earnest call to become its pastor; declined to accept one at Poquonock, Ct., July 16, 1877, which church he was pastor of at his death.

During the whole time as student and preacher, he was a diligent collector of any and every thing of a rare and curious nature. He presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society 512 volumes; to the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society 1200 volumes and 3000 pamphlets; and to the American Congregational Association of Boston, 352 volumes. His private library, at the time of his death, consisted of 2500 volumes, comprising many works of rare merit. Of all these societies he was a member, and also of several others: The New England Historic and Genealogical Society of Boston, the Historical Society of New York, the Prince Society of Boston, and the Society of Antiquity of Worcester, Mass., and others. He was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of New Hampshire from 1871 to

1875, and was many years an honorary member of the Orphans' Home Association. He was Corresponding Secretary of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society from 1873 to 1875; President in 1876, '77, '78, and was for many years connected with the press as correspondent, essayist and reviewer, and had at one time a tempting offer to enter the employ of Harper Brothers, of New York, which he declined, preferring to continue his work as a minister of the gospel.

His first public address was delivered before the Lyceum at Warner, N. H., in the autumn of 1858; his subject was "Philip at Mount Hope." His published works are, A Farewell Discourse, Wardsboro, Vt., in 1865. History of the Philomathic Club, in 1875. Eulogy on Henry Wilson, at Malden, Mass., in 1876. Diary of the Invasion of Canada by the American Army in 1775. Special Geography of New Hampshire in 1877. Paul on Mars Hill, in 1879. Historic Masonry. Original Sources of Historic Knowledge, in 1879. Address at the Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, July 15, 1879. At the time of his death, he had in course of preparation histories of the Ketchum and Doty families, and for some time had been at work upon an elaborate Dictionary of New Hampshire Biography, that he intended should be the crowning work of his life, and upon which he bestowed most marvelous labor and care. Over 1000 sketches were completed, and material for 1500 more was well in hand. Worn down with such incessant toil, and being desirous of once more reaching the town which had so long been his home, he left the scene of his labors, reached the home of an intimate friend at Dorchester Highlands, Mass., where he passed peacefully away upon Saturday morning, April 24, 1880. One of the most quiet, unassuming, unselfish of beings, and one of the most industrious, rarest and best of men. In his youth, in his whole life, he was genial, gentlemanly; had great vigor of mind, fertility of resource, and a most complete thoroughness of execution in all he did; he excelled as a teacher, and as a



preacher in the pulpit, meeting his congregation with something fresh and original. He was pleasing. His short, sharp, crisp sentences arrested his auditors; they could but listen till the last word was spoken. Earnest in his utterances, deliberate in argument, concise in his statements, with purity of diction and loftiness of thought, he commanded the interest of his congregation, and where he preached for any length of time it was soon doubled and trebled. Of him as an antiquarian and historian, his collections in the rooms of this society, one of the very largest of its kind in this country, speaks better words of commendation for him than I can utter, and stands as a more enduring monument than words can erect in honor of him.

Of his domestic relations suffice it to say, notwithstanding the immense amount of labor performed by him, his home, his family, was never forgotten, within that sacred, happy circle he was the central light. But he is gone from us, and is now transfigured and with the immortals. He was taken in the prime of life, with so much accomplished and so much left undone.

(From the resolutions passed at this meeting of the N. H. Antiq. & Hist. Society.)

"We here formally declare, and cause to be recorded for posterity to learn, that to the Rev. Silas Ketchum's thought, personal labors, generous munificence, and untiring zeal, this New Hampshire Antiquarian Society is indebted more than to any others, not only for its existence, but for its present proportions and prosperity."

"We recognize that New Hampshire as a state has lost one of her richest scholars, most logical thinkers, and most accurate historians, and society a most exemplary Christian man, whose daily walk was an inspiration to holy living."

STAFFORD & HOLDEN MANUFACTURING CO.

From a very interesting description in the *Argus and Patriot*, of Nov. 13, 1877, with present statement of the Company, June, 1881.

"The foremost industry in Barre to-day (1877) is the manufacture of forks and ice tools. In 1861, two Brookfield men, Herrick and Adams, established themselves at the mill-privilege in the upper part of Barre

village; run four fires and one trip-hammer, and turned out from 300 to 600 dozen per year of round-tined hay and manure-forks. Frank Safford and Loren D. Blanchard bought the business in 1864, and Blanchard sold out to Clark Holden. The first year's business of this new firm was 1500 dozen forks. In '68 they added the manufacture of ice-plows and tools. From '68 to '77, sold some years 250 to 300 ice-plows with the ice-tools: Among other partners and stockholders to the present, have been Luke and Ira Trow, Hial O. Hatch (foreman,) L. T. Kinney; in March '76, the reorganization as a stock company; Stafford and Holden half owners; of the other half ten other citizens of Barre owners; loss of some \$12,000 by Chicago fire; totally destroyed by fire March, '77; rebuilt same year; foundation and flume split granite; forge-room 40 by 100 feet; 20 fires; 5 60-pound trip hammers and ice-tool machinery; cost about \$6,000. The company use cast-steel in all their manufactures, made especially for them. There are 6 polishing machines for forks, one for ferrule and one for wooden handles; amount of work about 15,000 dozen per year of not less than 60 different patterns; employ about 50 workmen. Ireland and Scotland take most of the forks. They go to Germany and South America. Ice-tools to Germany and Japan."

Statement of the Company, June, 1881:

"17,000 dozen forks made in 1880; this year about the same; about \$3,000 worth of new machinery put in; is now one of the most perfectly equipped shops in the country; directors: Josiah Wood, B. W. Braley, Dexter Trow, E. B. Wood, Horace Fifield; Clark Holden, superintendent and treasurer; Nat. Whittier, assistant.

LIST OF PREACHERS

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BARRE.

1796, Nicholas Snethen; 1797, Ralph Williston; 1798 and '99, Joseph Crawford; 1799, Elijah Chichester; 1800, Timothy Dewey; 1801, Truman Bishop and Thomas Branch; 1802, Solomon Langdon and Paul Dustin; 1803, Samuel Draper and Oliver Beale; 1804, Oliver Beale; 1805, Elijah Hedding and Daniel Young; 1806, Philip Munger and Jonathan Cheney; 1807, Samuel Thompson and Eleazer Wells; 1808, Solomon Sias; 1809, Warren Banister and George Gary; 1810, Eleazer Wells and



Squire Streeter; 1811, Nathaniel W. Stearns and John Jewett; 1812, Ebenezer F. Newell and Joseph Dennett; 1813, David Kilburn; 1814, David Kilburn and Jason Walker; 1815, Joel Steele; 1816, Joel Steele and Thomas C. Pierce; 1817 and '18, Leonard Frost; 1819, Thomas C. Pierce; 1820, Squire B. Haskell and E. Dunham; 1821, John F. Adams and Abraham Holway; 1822, John F. Adams, D. Leslie and Z. Adams; 1823, Samuel Norris and Hascall Wheelock; 1824, D. Kilburn, H. Wheelock and A. H. Houghton; 1825, J. Lord, D. Leslie and Elihu Scott; 1826, A. D. Merrill and J. Templeton; 1827, J. B. White, E. Jordan and R. L. Harvey; 1828, Amasa Buck and D. Stickney; 1829, J. Templeton and J. Nayson; 1830, J. A. Scarritt and R. H. Deming; 1831, N. W. Scott and R. H. Deming; 1832, N. W. Scott and George F. Crosby; 1833, S. H. Cutler and J. Nayson; 1834, N. Howe and Otis F. Curtis; 1835, Geo. Putnam and I. Wooster; 1836, Elihu Scott and D. Wilcox; 1837, E. J. Scott and Moses Lewis; 1838, N. W. Aspinwall; 1839, N. Culver; 1840 and '41, J. Currier; 1842 and '43, J. L. Slauson; 1844 and '45, A. Webster; 1846, J. W. Perkins; 1847 and '48, B. Bedford; 1849 and '50, C. Fales; 1851 and '52, J. S. Dow; 1853, E. Copeland; 1854, E. Robinson; 1855, E. Copeland; 1856 and '57, Isaac McAnn; 1858, A. T. Bullard; 1859 and '60, J. L. Roberts; 1861 and '62, David Packer; 1863 and '64, H. K. Cobb; 1865, J. W. Bemis; 1866 and '67, Lewis Hill; 1868, Joshua Gill; 1869, Joseph A. Sherburn; 1870, '71 and '72, Peter Merrill; 1873, J. M. Puffer, (deceased while pastor); 1874, Walter Underwood; 1875, '76 and '77, W. H. Wight; 1878, '79 and '80, Harvey Webster; 1881, J. R. Bartlett.

The above list of preachers received since in press from Rev. Mr. Bartlett now at Barre, Editor of the *Christian Messenger*, author of the interesting pamphlet "Methodism in Williamstown." Rev. Mr. Bartlett has taken in hand a complete history of the Methodists in Barre which will be in pamphlet, and is promised to the supplement volume of this work. ED.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The completion of the railroad to Barre being accomplished and thoroughly celebrated, the next thing in connection with the railroad looked for, was the telegraph at the village depot, which was duly opened, sending its first telegram, Oct. 1, 1875.

The Barre Fire Company, page 36, took the second prize, \$200 at the trial in Burlington.

SAMUEL GOODELL, who resides at Masena, N. Y., and who frequently writes for the newspapers—we have seen his verses in the *Barre Enterprise* of late—was "a Barre boy," and there are others natives of the town, both among the living and the dead, who should be all counted back to Barre before the record is finally closed for the first hundred years of her history.

ADDENDA: Page 16. The number of soldiers credited to Barre in the county table is incorrect. See selectmen's report for 1865; page 42.

Page 24, 2d col., not I. W. but I. N. Camp; page 25, 2d col., comma and not period after bank, and next after, small, not large a, one connected sentence. Barre Academy, same page, the name of Miss Emily Frett should have been added to the list of teachers, a niece of Mrs. Spaulding, who taught several years in this institution, now teacher in a normal school in Platteville, Wis.

Goddard Seminary, page 26, the dates for, was taken from the record of 1880, since which, Dr. Braley has died—see notice page 25; and J. M. Haynes, Esq., of St. Albans, is present vice president. The name, also, of the second principal, page 25, is Hawes and not Harris—F. M. Hawes. Page 48, for Susan Cook, read Mrs. Susan Town Cook.

We must also ask leniency for a few typographical errors in the County chapter. The proof sent to the author at a distance returned too late for corrections in place; we noted them for insertion here, and have made the mistake to lose the paper, and to send the proofs with them to another writer; they may be added to the *addenda* at close of the County.



BERLIN.

BY SYLVANUS F. NYE.

BERLIN in Washington Co., lat. 40° 13,' long. 4° 25,' near the centre of the State, bounded N. by Middlesex, Montpelier and part of East Montpelier, E. by Barre and part of Williamstown, S. by Northfield and part of Williamstown, and W. by Moretown, was chartered June 8, 1763, wherein it was declared "and is hereby incorporated into a township by the name of Berlin."—Book of Charters, page 473-474: 70 equal shares.

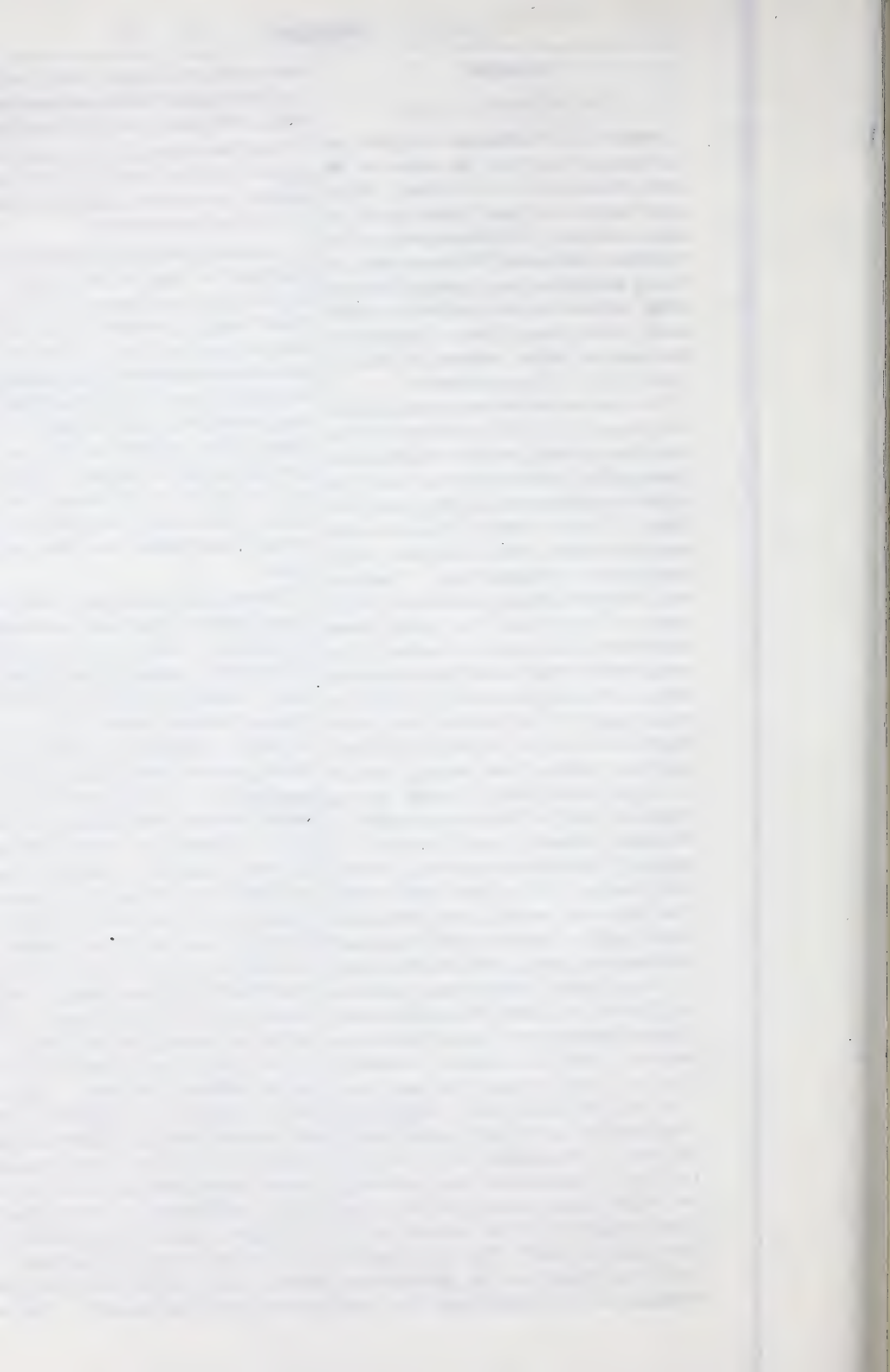
The first settlement was commenced in the summer of 1785, by Ebenezer Sanborn from Corinth, on what was afterwards known as the "Bradford farm," about half a mile from the mouth of Dog river, and Joseph Thurber from N. H., on a place near the mouth of the same river, since known as the "Shepard farm." Sanborn and Thurber removed the next year to the State of New York. In 1786, Moses Smith moved into the S. E. corner of the town, and in 1787, Daniel Morse from the town of Washington, with his family on to the place left by Thurber, and Jacob Fowler from Corinth, to that of Sanborn, and John Lathrop from Bethel, into the S. E. part of the town. In 1788, Daniel Morse left, and his place was occupied by Hezekiah Silloway from Corinth. In 1789, eight families were added, making in all thirteen, and in 1790, eight more. The first town meeting was warned by John Taplin, a Justice of the Peace, and held March 31, 1791, at the dwelling-house of Aaron Strong; James Sawyer, moderator, David Nye, clerk, Zachariah Perrin, Eleazer Hubbard and James Sawyer, selectmen; Micajah Ingham, constable. The first roads through the town were "the old Brookfield road," entering the town from the south and passing west of the Pond to Montpelier and the "Coos road" from Connecticut river to Burlington, which passed through the town from Barre village to the first named road at the "Bugbee place." The first school in town was kept in a log school-house, standing on east street near the brick

house built by the late Dea. David Nye, by Mrs. Titcomb in the summer of 1794, and by the wife of Dr. Collins in 1795.

The first school on Dog river was kept by Dr. Gershom Heaton in the winter of 1794-5, in a log-house near the residence of the late Justus Brown.

The first saw-mill was built by Eleazer Hubbard in 1791, on the upper falls of Pond brook, now known as "Benjamin's Falls," and a grist-mill a little below the saw-mill one year later. The nearest mill for some time after the first settlement was at Corinth, more than 28 miles distant, and not patronized by our settlers to a great extent, who preferred to live on *pound cake*; the recipe for making: a hole burned in the top of a large stump; the grain put in, pounded to such fineness as the pounder could afford, and then made into bread.

The first store and tavern was kept by Jonas Parker in the house afterwards the residence of "Israel Dewey, about 1800." The next was opened in the building formerly standing south of the above, by Charles Huntoon, about 1806. A year or two after, he built at the corner opposite the large square house used for many years as a tavern. His successors in the mercantile business were Bemsley Huntoon, Orrin Carpenter (in 1816), Bigelow & Wheatley, Andrew Wheatley, Farmer's and Mechanics' Interest Co., Heaton and Denney who closed out the business soon after 1850, since which time there has been no store kept in the town. The town is diversified by hills and valleys. Stevens' branch crosses the N. E. corner. A little east of the centre lies the valley of the Pond and Pond brook, and in the western part the valley of Dog river. The eastern part of the town was originally covered with a dense growth of hard wood, maple, beach, birch, elm, etc., with a mixture of spruce, hemlock and basswood, and in the swamps cedar and ash. On the mountain in the centre upon the south side of the town there is a quantity of butternut, while west of Dog river there is a larger proportion of spruce and hemlock. The soil is



well adapted to the growth of English grains and grasses, and in favorable locations Indian corn is cultivated in perfection.

The first marriage of parties living in town was Joshua Swan to Miss Collins, in ———. Tradition says, there being snow on the ground, the bride-elect took her seat on a hand-sled, and the gallant bridegroom, with one or two to assist, drew her to Middlesex, where lived the nearest justice of the peace (probably Esq. Putnam) where the twain were duly made one flesh, when the bride resumed her seat upon the sled, and returned home by the way she came, on the same day, having made a bridal tour of about 15 miles.

The first births in town were Abigail K., daughter of Jacob and Abigail Black, in 1789, who became the wife of Ira Andrews, and died in 1864, and Porter Perrin, Feb. 1790, who died May 17, 1871.

The first deaths were in 1789, an infant child of John Lathrop, and a little later, the Widow Collins, aged 88 years.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. EBENEZER COLLINS, who remained in town but a short time.

DR. GERSHOM HEATON, born in Swanzey, N. H., 1773; removed at an early age to Hanover, N. H.; graduated at the medical department in Dartmouth College about 1795, and came about the same time to Berlin; but after a short practice, quit his profession, went to farming, and eventually accumulated a handsome property; died Jan. 1850, aged 77 years.

DR. JACOB MILLER, a native of Middleboro, Mass.; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1804; pursued his medical studies with Nathan Smith, M. D., and attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. His name is not found, however, in the list of graduates. He married Parthenia Dewey, of Hanover, N. H., Mar. 10, 1808, (born in Hanover, N. H., Feb. 13, 1781, M. 2d, Thomas Beach, of Stratford, N. H., where she died 21, Feb. 1846), and probably settled in Berlin about this time. He was regarded as a physician of uncommon promise, but fell a victim to

the spotted fever then prevailing as an epidemic through the State, and died Jan. 19, 1813. He left one son, Jedediah, born in Berlin, Sept. 15, 1811; graduated M. D. at Dartmouth College in 1839, and died in New York city a few years since.

DR. JOHN WINSLOW

was born in Pomfret, Vt., Mar. 10, 1788; read with his uncle, Dr. Joseph Winslow, of Windsor, attending lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and practicing with his uncle in Windsor 2 years. He settled in Berlin after the death of Dr. Miller in 1813. Dr. W. held a good rank with the practitioners of his time, being frequently called as counsel, and having an extensive practice in Berlin and other towns adjoining, until he relinquished practice, soon after the death of his first wife. He was respected as a citizen for his liberality in whatever contributed to the public weal, and as a Christian for his consistent life and support to the church and its institutions. He died July 1, 1871, aged 83 years.

Dr. Winslow was married 1st to Sarah Bishop, (born in Windsor, Dec. 17, 1791; died Apr. 7, 1835); 2d, to Keziah Heaton, (born in Hanover, N. H., 1800); children, a daughter, who died before the death of his first wife, and a son, John F. Winslow, who now resides in Berlin.

DR. ORIN SMITH,

son of Christopher Smith, born in Marlow, N. H., July 27, 1807, at an early age removed with his parents to Williamstown, Vt.; when nineteen, studied medicine with Dr. Z. O. Burnham, of Williamstown, and in 1830, received the degree of M. D. in the University of Vermont. He commenced practice in Berlin, and heartily devoted himself to his profession. Nov. 1830, he was married to Julia, daughter of Abel Knapp, Esq. Of 7 children by this marriage, one son and daughter only are now, (1873), living, in Illinois.

Dr. Smith repeatedly held town offices; in 1834, '35, '37, '49 was town representative, and after a successful practice of nearly 20 years in Berlin, removed to Montpelier, and in 1853, became professor

of obstetrics, etc., in the University of Vermont, but removed to Chicago finally, where he held a high position as a physician. He died in Chicago, Aug. 1867, aged 60 years.

FIRST SETTLERS.

JACOB FOWLER was the first settler who resided here permanently, or left descendants in town. He was a hunter, and had often been through the town on Winooski river and its branches during, and perhaps previous to, the Revolutionary War. At the time of the burning of Royalton in 1780, when the Indians went down the Winooski, he was up Waterbury river. On returning to the mouth of the river, he came on the trail, and followed it back to Berlin Pond. Finding indications of encampments at the mouth of Dog river, and on the west side of Berlin Pond, near the neck, he supposed they had been to Newbury or Corinth until he arrived at this place, when the trail bearing to the south, he concluded they had come from another direction. He has sometimes been accused, but probably unjustly, of having been a Tory. It is said that he was enlisted in the garrison stationed at Corinth during the latter part of the Revolutionary War, and was employed by Gen. Wait, the commander, as an Indianscout. It is related of him, by the late Hon. D. P. Thompson :

"I used to think," said the hunter, "I had as much wit as any wild varmint that was ever scared up in our woods. But a sly old moose once completely baffled me in trying to get a shot at him. This animal's usual range was on Irish hill, in the vicinity of Berlin Pond. This I discovered by finding one day, as I was coming along the margin of the pond, a path leading down to the water, which I knew, by the tracks of great size, and of different degrees of freshness, was made by a large moose that must have come down daily to drink. On making this discovery I resolved to have him. But after trying on three different days to get a shot at him, I utterly failed; for either by the keenness of his sight, or smell, or hearing, he always took the alarm, and made off without allowing me more than a mere glimpse of him. As I was turning away from the last attempt, it occurred to me there might

be other ways to choke a dog than by giving him bread and butter, so I laid a plan my moose would not be looking for. The next day I shouldered a bear trap I possessed, weighing nearly forty pounds, with the iron teeth more than an inch long, went up to the pond, and set it at the water's edge in the path where he came down to drink, chained it securely to a sapling, and went home. The next day I went there again, and as I drew near my trap, I saw a monstrous moose stand over the spot where I had set it. He had got one fore-foot into it, and those murderous interlocking teeth had clenched his fetlock and held him like a vice. The next moment I put a bullet through his heart, and brought him to the ground, when cutting out his tongue, lips, and the best part of a round, I went home not a little proud of the exploit of outwitting him at last.

It is said that Fowler spent the last years of his life in Canada, and died there at an advanced age.

HEZEKIAH SILLOWAY

came to Berlin from Corinth in 1788, and settled on the "Shepard farm" at the mouth of Dog river, where he resided about twenty years, when he sold the farm to Mr. Shepard, and removed to Montpelier, where he lived till his death, at the age of 90 years. He had been a Revolutionary soldier.

HON. SALVIN COLLINS,

born in Southboro, —, Mar. 6, 1768, when about twenty-three, came to Berlin, and purchased a farm adjoining Zachariah Perrin and Jabez Ellis, to this day known as the old Collins farm. He married Rebecca Wilder, of Lancaster, Mass., and had 5 children. His eldest daughter married Hon. John Spaulding, of Montpelier. After 14 or 15 years, Mr. Collins sold his farm to Zachariah Perrin, and moved to the "Corners," then containing a store, tavern and several mechanics shops. In 1805 and '6 he was representative of the town; in 1811, assistant Judge of the new Co. of Jefferson, and took up his residence at Montpelier village. In 1812 he received a second election as County Judge, and in 1815, was elected Judge of Probate of Washington Co., to which office he received five successive elections, a greater number than ever was received in this district by any man except Judge Loomis. For the last twenty years of his life, at least, he was constantly in the commission of the office of justice of the peace, and for



a greater portion of the time did a large share of the justice business of the village.

He was one of the earliest and most exemplary members of the Congregational church of Berlin, and on removing to Montpelier, united himself with the Congregational church of this place, of which in a few years he was chosen a deacon, and as such officiated for the remainder of his life. His first wife dying in 1816, he married Mrs. Lucy Clark, who survived him about 8 years. Unobtrusive, unassuming, quiet, social and intelligent, few men were better calculated to make friends than Judge Collins, and few men ever had more of them. His abiding integrity was never doubted; while the offices to which he was time and again elected show in what estimation his intellectual powers, though unaided by any but the commonest of education, were held by the public. He died Nov. 9, 1831, age 63; an extensive circle of relatives and the public as mourners.—
[FROM D. P. THOMPSON.]

JOHN TAPLIN, ESQ.

John Taplin, who though by common usage entitled to the military appellation of Major and the civil one of Honorable, was yet generally known by the unpretending designation of Esquire Taplin, was born in Marlboro, Mass., 1748. In about 1764, he removed with his father, Colonel John Taplin, to Newbury, Vt., and soon after to Corinth, of which town his father was one of the original proprietors.

His father, one of the most noted men of his times, had been a colonel in the British army under Gen. Amherst, and actively engaged with Rogers, Putnam, Stark and other distinguished American officers in reducing the fortresses on Lake Champlain and fighting their red allies, then prowling through the entire wilderness territory of Vermont. And young Taplin, after receiving a fair common-school education for his years, was, from the age of 12 to 15 out with his father, in this French and Indian war, being generally stationed at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Soon after his removal to Vermont, Colonel Taplin was appointed under the jurisdiction of New York, chief judge of the court of what was then called Gloucester County, but afterwards Orange County: And young Taplin then designated as John Taplin, Junior, was, though then but barely 21, appointed high sheriff of the same court and county. Kingsland, now Washington, was at first fixed upon as the shire town of this new county, and the new court was once actually opened there, though the town was then wholly an unbroken wilderness. We have

already, while treating of the New York grants in this section, alluded to the singular opening of a court in the woods in this place; but as the record of this curious transaction, which has but recently come to light, cannot fail to be regarded as an interesting antiquarian document, we will copy it entire.

“KINGSLAND, Gloucester County, }
Province of New York, May 29, 1770. }
“Court met for the first time, and the ordinance and comitions Being Read.

John Taplin, } Judges being appointed
Samuel Sleeper, } by the Government of
Thomas Sumner, } New York,
were present, and the Courts opened as is usual in other Courts—Also present

James Pennock, }
Abner Fowler, } Justices of the Quorum.
John Peters,
John Taplin, Jr., Sheriff.

“N. B. these Courts were the Courts of Quarterly sessions and the Court of common Plea for Said County.

“Court adjourned to the last Tuesday in August next to be held in said Kingsland:

“Opened accordingly, and appointed four Constables, Simeon Stevens for Newbury, Jesse McFarland for Moretown, Abner Howard for Thetford, and Samuel Pennock for Strafford, and adjourned to the last Tuesday of Nov. “Nov. 27, Court opened at Kingsland. Called over the docket of 8 cases only, put over and dismissed them, and appointed Ebenezer Green constable for Thetford, and Samuel Pennock, Ebenezer Martin and Ebenezer Green and Samuel Allen Surveyors for the County, and adjourned to February next last Tuesday.

Feb. 25, } Sett out from Moretown for
1771. } Kings Land, travelled untill
Knight there Being no Road, and the Snow very depe, we travelled on Snow Shoes or Racats, on the 26th we travelled Some ways, and Held a Council when it was concluded it was Best to open the Court as we Saw No Line it was not whether in Kingsland or not. But we concluded we were farr in the woods we did not expect to See any House unless we marched three miles within Kingsland and no one lived there when the Court was ordered to be opened on the spot, present

John Taplin, Judge
John Peters of the Quorum
John Taplin Jr., Sheriff.

all Causes Continued or adjourned over to Next term the Court, if one, adjourned over until the last Tuesday in May Next at which time it was opened and after disposing of one case of bastardy, adjourned to August next.

“John Peters Clerk.”



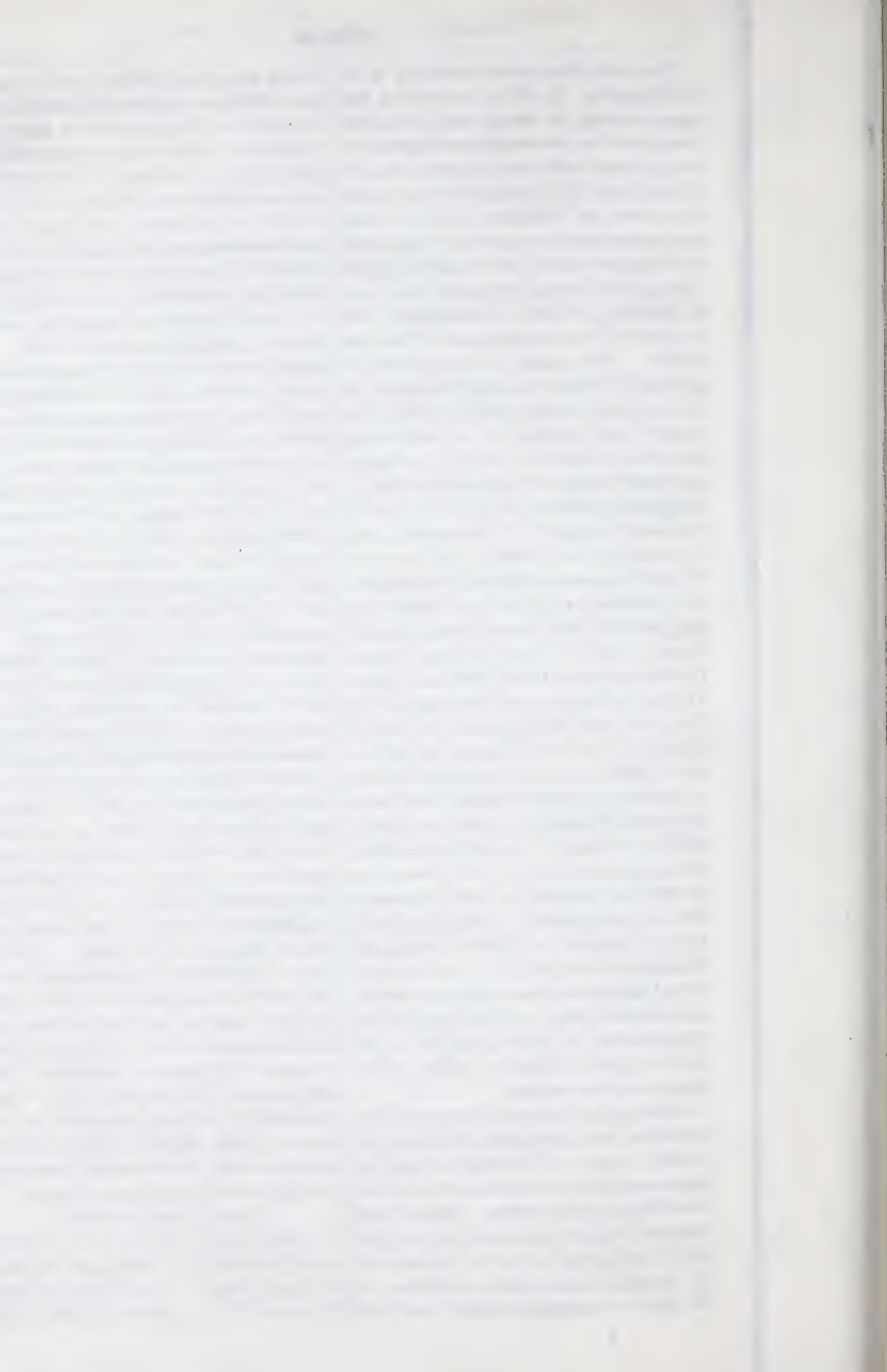
Thus ends this curious specimen of judicial records. It will be seen at the first court nothing is hinted about the court being held in the woods and snows. It was probably held at the nearest house in Corinth, and, by a judicial fiction, treated as a court at Kingsland. But it does not appear that the court was ever called at Kingsland after the so-called August Term, 1771, having the next term met at Newbury, where it continued to hold sessions till the breaking out of the Revolution. The court did not, however, give up the idea of making Kingsland the seat of justice, for they ordered their young Sheriff, John Taplin, Jr., to build a log jail there, which he promptly executed, and made return to the court accordingly, though it is believed that the jail, as such, was never occupied. This singularly originated log-jail was situated a mile or two S. E. of the present village of Washington, near the sources of the brook which, running northerly into Stevens' Branch, thence forward, took the name of Jail Branch. On the opening of the Revolution, Colonel Taplin declining to take sides against the King who had distinguished him, retired during the war into Canada, leaving our John Taplin, Jr., on the paternal property in Corinth, where he resided until many years after Vermont had become a State, and was so much esteemed by his fellow-townsmen as to have received from them at least two elections as their representative in the legislature. In the summer of 1787 he removed to Berlin, having purchased that excellent farm on the lower part of Dog River, since known as the old John Hayden place, and became the first representative of Berlin, and for several years the first officiating justice of the peace in all this vicinity.

At the age of twenty he married Miss Catharine Lovell, daughter of Colonel Nehemiah Lovell, of Newbury, who was grand-son of the celebrated hero of the Lovell Pond Indian battle. His first wife dying in 1794, he married the following year Miss Lydia Gove, of Portsmouth. By his first wife he had 12 children, by his last, 9—twenty-one in all, and what

is still more remarkable, they all except one, which was accidentally scalded, causing death in infancy, lived to marry and settle down in life as the heads of families, furnishing an instance of family fruitfulness and health that perhaps never had a parallel in the State. Mr. Taplin's practical knowledge of men and the ordinary affairs of life was, from his varied opportunities for observation, quite extensive, and his natural intellectual capacities were at least of a highly respectable order. But probably what are called the sentiments or moral affections should be considered as constituting the predominant traits of his character. At all events, kindness to all, an active benevolence and charity to the poor and distressed, were very conspicuous elements of his nature, and his house and hands were ever alike open to relieve the wants of those who might solicit his hospitalities or more substantial assistance. As is too often the case, the sharp, selfish world failed not to take advantage. The free horse was at length almost ridden to death. At the age of fifty he found himself badly involved in pecuniary embarrassments, growing out of his general system of benevolence in a good degree, though mainly out of his acts of accommodation in becoming bondsman for others. These so sadly reduced his property as to compel him to part with his valuable old homestead for one less costly, and which last he was also induced after a time, from growing infirmities, to resign, and reside with one of his sons in the village. The last years of his life were thus clouded, but he was held in the estimation of all as one of the most amiable and best of men and Christians, and as one of the most useful citizens. He died in Montpelier, Nov. 1835, aged 87, his memory being warmly cherished by all who remember his tall, comely person, the mild dignity of his deportment, and never-varying amenity of manners toward all classes of people.

CAPT. JAMES HOBART.

James Hobart came to Berlin in 1787, from Newbury, Vt., settling at the mouth of Jones' Brook. He had formerly lived in Plymouth, N. H., where his son (Rev.)



James was born, said to have been the first male child born in that town. Although religiously inclined, careful and particular as the head of a family, he never made a public profession of religion until at about the age of 91 years he joined the 1st Cong. church of Berlin. About 100 years before his birth one of his ancestors, Rev. Peter Hobart, a Congregational minister, came to this country from England, and was a minister in Hingham, Mass., a great many years. Capt. Hobart spent about 10 years of the last of his life with his son Rev. J., working at the cooper's trade and cutting his own fire-wood. He died in 1834, aged 95 years.

ZACHARIAH PERRIN

came with his family from Hebron, Ct., in 1789, and settled in the east part of the town, on the farm now occupied by his grand-son, J. Newton Perrin. In March, with two pairs of oxen and sled, bringing wife and two children and a stock of provisions, he came by the Connecticut and White rivers to Brookfield, which was then the end of the road. The remainder of the way was by marked trees, and snow 3 to 4 feet deep. He took an active part in the organization and settlement of the town; was a friend of education, and a consistent member of the Congregational church, for the support of which he gave liberally. He lived to raise up a large family, and accumulate a large property as a farmer, and died May, 1838, aged 88.

ELEAZER HUBBARD,

a native of Connecticut, age about sixty, came from Glastenbury, Ct., with an ox-team, bringing mill-stones and irons, and purchased the lot of land in which is Benjamin's Falls, on Pond brook, at the head of which in 1790 or '91 he erected the first saw and grist-mills in town. The mills were occupied a number of years after his death in 1819, at the age of 89 years, but nothing now remains of them but the foundation walls and one granite mill-stone.

DAVID NYE,

son of Melatiah Nye, and grand-father of the writer of this article, came to Berlin

from Glastenbury, Conn., with his wife, (Honor Tryon), and two children, a son and a daughter, in 1790, having served his country several years in the Continental army as a musician; was in the battle on Long Island in 1776. When the town was organized in 1791, he was elected the first town clerk, and in several succeeding years was re-elected to the same office, as well as other important offices. A few years after he came to town, Mr. Nye united with the Congregational church, of which while he lived he was an active and consistent member, and for a number of years and until his death, he was an acting deacon. For several years he divided his time between cultivating his farm, and buying and driving beef cattle to the Boston market. When the temperance reformation spread over the land previous to 1830, he was one of the first in this town to adopt and stand upon the platform of total abstinence. He died in Sept. 1832, at 72 years of age.

ELIJAH NYE.

brother of David Nye, removed to Berlin at the same time, and settled in the south-east part of the town. He removed to Montpelier in 1825, where he died in 1852, at the age of 84 years.

SOLOMON NYE,

a native of Glastenbury, Ct., brother of David and Elijah, at the age of 18 enlisted in the Continental army, and served as a teamster. He came to Berlin about 1808; was a farmer; died in 1857, aged 93 years.

JOSHUA BAILEY,

a native of Newbury, Mass., came from Newbury, Vt., in 1790, and settled on the farm afterwards the home of his son, Cyrus Bailey. He died in 1804, aged 53.

CAPT. JAMES SAWYER,

born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1738, was Captain of a company of minute men, 1776. At the breaking out of the Revolution he owned a good farm, which he sold, was paid in continental currency, and was consequently left almost penniless. After living in various places, he came to



Berlin with his son in 1790, and died in 1801, aged 63 years.

JAMES, son of Captain James, came to Berlin with his father in 1790, and settled on Dog River, where he was successful as a farmer and lived until his death, in 1859, at the age of 93.

JABEZ ELLIS

came from Gilead, Ct., in the spring of 1789, and located in the east part of the town. He returned for a wife the December following; married Hannah Mack, of Hebron, Ct., whom he brought on with a stock of provisions upon an ox-sled, coming up the west side of the mountains to Essex, and up the Winooski to Montpelier. He also brought on some tea for sale to the settlers. By industry and perseverance he accumulated a handsome property, and gave liberally for the support of the institutions of religion. He represented the town in the Legislature of Vermont in 1815 and '17, and died in 1832, aged 88.

WILLIAM FLAGG

came from Holden, Mass., in 1789, and settled on a farm on the west side of the pond. He died in 1838, at 84 years of age. Mr. Flagg enlisted as a soldier at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, was in the Battle of Bunker Hill and of Monmouth.

JACOB BLACK,

a native of Holden, Mass., came about the same time as Flagg, and settled on a lot adjoining him. Mr. Black and Mr. Flagg appear to have been born the same year and lived to about the same age. They probably enlisted at about the same time in the service of the country, and were in nearly the same battles, beginning with that of Bunker Hill. They were both in the battle at Monmouth Court House under Washington, 3 years later. Mr. Black, in addition to clearing and cultivating his farm, worked for his neighbors as occasion required as a carpenter and joiner. About 1818, Mr. Black removed to Marshfield, where he died in 1838, age 84.

SILAS BLACK, son of Jacob, born in Holden, was 12 years old when his father

came to Berlin. When of age he settled on a farm adjoining his father. Tending saw-mill when a young man, seated on a log to keep it in place, while the saw was cutting through it, the wind blowing his frock before the saw, the saw descending took in both frock and leg, inflicting a deep gash below the knee, and a second stroke above the ankle-joint, jerked out nearly all the sinews in this part of the leg, severed by the first cut of the saw. Again Mr. Black was assisting in taking down a barn-frame, a heavy timber fell upon one of his legs near his body, crushing it to a mass of jelly, and breaking the bone badly, after which he always limped in his walk. He died in 1867, aged 90.

CAPT. DANIEL TAYLOR

came to Berlin in March, 1793; married Miss Ruhamah Ellis, sister of Jabez Ellis. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and for a time a prisoner in the hands of the British. For some time after he commenced on his farm, at the center of the town, he kept a tavern, and small stock of goods and groceries for sale. He was a man of energy and decision. When the call came for men to go to Plattsburg to beat back the British army, then advancing up the Lake, Mr. Taylor mounted his horse at dusk, and taking his trusty firelock in his hand, rode to Burlington during the night, and in the morning crossed over the Lake to Plattsburg, and was with the detachment sent up the river to prevent the enemy from crossing. He died in 1831, aged 74.

CAPT. JAMES PERLEY,

born in Methuen, Mass., in 1760, at the age of 16 years enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution under Gen. Knox, and served 3 years. The next 8 years of his life he spent upon the ocean as captain's mate, visiting different places in both hemispheres. He came here in 1791, and settled on a farm near the center of the town, which he occupied the remainder of his life. Capt. Perley and his son, Samuel Perley, were both at the Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1814. He died in Berlin, in 1850, aged 90 years.



STEPHEN PEARSON,

born in Rowley, Mass., in 1756, when seventeen, enlisted for the war. At the Battle of Bunker Hill, the inspecting officer ordered him to give up his gun to a larger man, he being of smaller stature, but Pearson, stepping back, presented the muzzle, saying, "You must take it this way if at all, I am going into the fight." He did go, and came out without a scratch. He came to Berlin in 1793; was a respectable farmer; died in 1842, aged 82.

JOEL WARREN,

born in Northboro, Mass., Nov. 1772, came in 1796, and purchased a lot of land a little west of the center of the town; worked one year, and put up a log-house, into which he moved the next year with his wife; was a prosperous farmer, raised a moderately large family of children, and accumulated a handsome fortune; represented the town in the Legislature in 1819; died in April, 1849, aged 77 years.

ABEL KNAPP, ESQ.,

and wife were among the early settlers; resided nearly two generations upon the farm at the cross-roads at the centre. He was town clerk except one year of Dr. Gershom Heaton's service, from 1795 to 1845—49 years, and was justice of the peace 50 years; judge of probate of his county 1813, '14; member of the constitutional convention of 1836; town treasurer several years; town representative 14 years, 1809—1823. He was also a surveyor; kept his survey notes, and helped settle many a dispute about surveys. He was a native of Rehoboth, Mass.; married Miriam Hawks of Charlemont, Mass.; children 5 sons, 4 daughters. His monument bears this memorial of a good man: "His record is on high."—From C. L. KNAPP, Lowell, Mass.

MAJOR SAMUEL JONES

settled at the mouth of Jones brook, which took his name, upon a farm James Hobart had lived on 10 years. He was an energetic man, accumulated a good property and raised a large family. He died in 1859, age 86.

MAJOR JOSIAH BENJAMIN,

son of William Benjamin, was born in Ashburnham, Mass., June, 1769; married Lucy Banning of Conn., Oct. 10, 1791; came to Berlin in 1793. After occupying and clearing up several farms in 1800, he finally settled on the farm on Stevens Branch, now occupied by his son Josiah Benjamin, where he died June, 1836, aged 67. His title was earned in the State militia at a time when it meant something.

ELISHA ANDREWS,

Second son of Elisha, Jr., of Eastbury, Conn., moved to Sandgate, Vt., about 1783, or '85. He built a hut of poles with but a hand-sled to get the materials together with; roofed his little residence with boughs; when it rained he and his wife covered the children with blankets; but after a short time he removed to Manchester into better quarters, and from there to Berlin, about 1796. He was among the first settlers here, and located in the woods near the west end of the pond. He put up a log-house into which he used to draw with a horse logs for the back-log of his fire, 8 feet in length. He cleared the land, cultivated the soil, reared a large family, and died June 19, 1826, aged 67.

SAFFORD CUMMINGS

came here when 7 years of age, from Ward, (now Auburn,) Mass.; remained till he was 12; walked back to his native town; stayed a number of years and returned to Berlin on foot. About this time, he married Mary Stickney. He died in 1867, age 87 years.

COL. JAMES JOHNSON,

a native of Mass., came here in 1794, and settled on Dog river. He lived on his farm till his death; accumulated a handsome property and never had a lawsuit. He served one year as captain in the war of 1812; the time being mostly spent upon our northern frontier. The title of Colonel was honorably earned in the service of the State. Died in 1861, age, 88.

Abraham Townsend, a native of Westboro, Mass. A soldier in the revolutionary army; was in the battle of Bunker Hill;



came here about 1800, was a farmer; died in 1825, aged 84.

Abel Sawyer came here from Hartland in 1788. Entered the service of his country at the age of 16, as a blacksmith; died in 1836, aged 76.

THE DEWEYS.

Simeon, William, Israel and Henry, brothers (all of them having the prefix of uncle, by the early settlers and their descendants generally, the two first however, being sometimes called Capt. Sim and Capt. Bill, and the third *Leftenant* Dewey in consequence of honors in the Vermont militia) were among the early settlers. They were descendants from Thomas Dewey who was an early settler from Massachusetts Colony and "came to Windsor, Ct., from Mass. in 1639 with Mr. Huit."

SIMEON DEWEY was born in Colchester, Ct., Aug. 20, 1770, married Prudence Yemans, Feb. 27, 1794, (born in Tolland, Ct., Mar. 29, 1772, died in Berlin, Apr. 1, 1844,) and settled the same year on Dog river. He removed to Montpelier in 1825, where he was deputy jailer 8 years, returning to his farm in Berlin in 1833, where he remained until the death of his wife. He died in Montpelier, January 11, 1863, aged 92.

WILLIAM DEWEY, born in Hanover, N. H., Jan. 26, 1772. He settled in Berlin in 1795, on the farm below his brother Simeon's; married Abigail Flagg, 22 Apr. 1804, (born July 19, 1783, died July 28, 1826). He died Sept. 7, 1840; he was a successful farmer and useful citizen.

ISRAEL DEWEY, born in Hanover, N. H., Jan. 26, 1777, settled in 1801, on the upper farm on Dog river, and removed from thence to the east part of the town about 1805, and from thence to Lunenburg, Vt., in 1851, where he died July 21, 1862, aged 85 years. He was a member of the Legislature of Vt. 1820, '21 and '26; postmaster in Berlin from 1825 to 1850, and employed perhaps more than any other man, with one exception (Hon. Abel Knapp) in town offices, as a magistrate, and in the settlement of estates. He was always ready to give his time and pecuniary aid,

beyond his real abilities, for the improvement of our common schools; the welfare of the Congregational church with which he united in 1819, and other measures for the good of the community. After his removal to the east part of the town, he kept a tavern several years, and from that business and the custom of the times, acquired the practice of the daily use of ardent spirits, which was growing to be an excessive one, when in 1830, he relinquished it entirely and was ever after a consistent and ardent supporter of the temperance reform. He was married first to Betsey Baldwin, Mar. 1801, born Dec. 2, 1776, died Oct. 27, 1807; second to Nancy Hovey, 1 Mar. 1809; born in Hanover, N. H., Dec. 24, 1786; died in Lunenburg, Aug. 7, 1859.

DEA. FENNO COMINGS,

(son of Col. Benjamin and Mary Cooper Comings,) was born in Cornish, N. H., Mar. 21, 1787; married Rebecca Smart, Nov. 22, 1810, (daughter of Caleb and Catharine Black Smart; born in Croydon, N. H., July 26, 1788). He settled here in 1815, as a tanner and currier, which business he carried on until his death. He was a man doing what he found to do with his might; a member and officer of the Congregational church—a lover of order and peace. He died, Jan. 24, 1830, his death leaving a void not often felt, and being regarded as an irreparable loss to the church and community. His widow married Rev. Jonathan Kinney, in Jan. 1833, who died, May 7, 1838. She died in Berlin, Oct. 10, 1865.

RUSSELL STRONG,

born in Bolton, Ct., Aug. 29, 1785; married Miss Susanna Webster, a native of the same place, (born Oct. 10, 1787, died Apr. 5, 1872, aged 85 years); came here Feb., 1814, and purchased 40 acres on the upper part of Dog river for \$200 dollars, and a few years afterwards 20 acres more on which he resided until his death, 25, Feb. 1864, in his 79th year.

NATHANIEL BOSWORTH,

born in Rhode Island in 1753, when about 21, enlisted and served in the Revolution-



ary war 4 or 5 years. At one time he was a prisoner in the hands of the British, and confined in a prison ship on the Delaware river, and escaped as follows: One night he contrived to get down into the water by the side of the ship unobserved, and attaching one end of a string to his knapsack, took the other in his mouth and swam off; the knapsack floating behind served to keep back the waves which would otherwise have broken over his head, and as he became exhausted might have overcome him. By swimming, near as he could judge, about 3 miles, he landed and escaped. In 1780, when Royalton was burned, Mr. Bosworth was stationed at Corinth, Vt. After a short residence in Lebanon, N. H., and Chelsea, Vt., he came to Berlin in 1806, and settled at Berlin Corner. He was a blacksmith, which business he followed here. He died in 1844, age, 91 years.

DEA. JONATHAN BOSWORTH, son of Nathaniel Bosworth, born in Lebanon, N. H., in 1787, followed the business of his father, and came with him to Berlin. After working a few years at custom work, he commenced the manufacture of edged-tools, particularly scythes and axes, having a good water-power, with trip hammers and other machinery. But this branch of the business not proving successful, in about 1830 he added such other machinery as was deemed necessary, and commenced the manufacture of cast steel and steel-plated hoes. Each of his four sons worked in the shop, and in turn became partners in the business, and carried it on to success. Since 1870, the business has been discontinued. Mr. Bosworth was many years a member of the Congregational church and one of its deacons until within a few years of his death and its attending feebleness, active duties were left to younger hands. Died April, 1878, aged 91 years.

ASA ANDREWS,

third son of Elijah Andrews, and who occupied the same farm as his father, died Sept. 14, 1876, aged 91. For about 20 years he kept 40 cows or more, and marketed his butter and cheese in Newbury-

port, Mass., where he went with his own team five or six times a year, until a few of the last years of his labor, he sent his produce by rail. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1847, '48.

JOSEPH ARBUCKLE

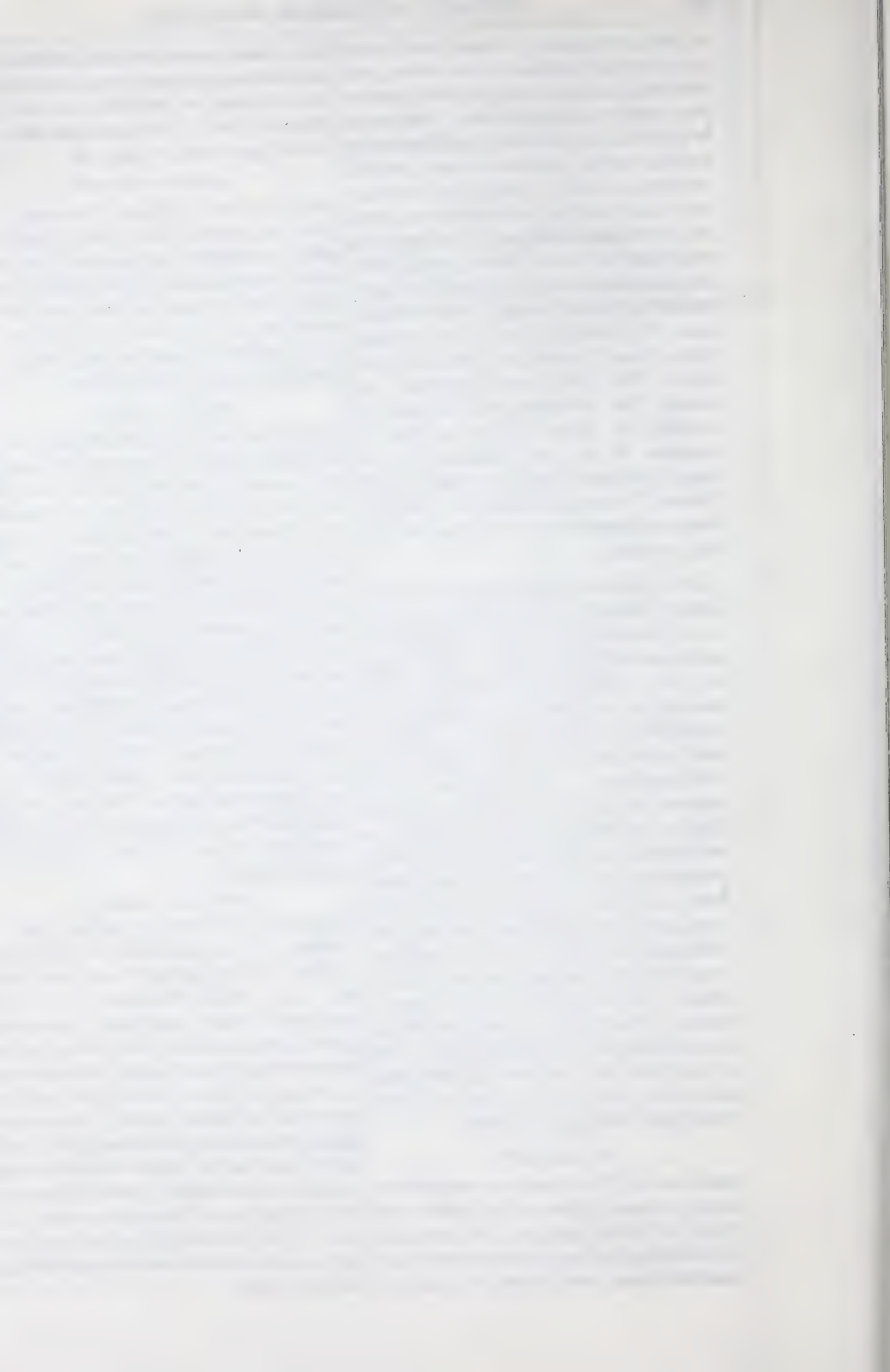
was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America with Gen. Burgoyne's army as a soldier, and was with the army when it surrendered to Gen. Gates in 1777; after which he came to Berlin, and settled on a farm on the banks of the Winooski river, below the mouth of Dog river. He died about 1841, aged 84 years.

PORTER PERRIN,

second son of Zachariah Perrin, was the first male child born in town, Feb. 1, 1790. He married Miss Lucy Kinney, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Kinney, of Plainfield, Vt., (born in Plainfield, Oct. 7, 1796). Mr. Perrin probably accumulated more property in farming than any other man before his time, in that business exclusively, in town, a greater part of which he gave to charitable and religious purposes, and to his large family of children during his lifetime, and the balance, which was ample for the purpose intended, to his widow during her lifetime. All his dealings with his fellow-men were characterized by a strict regard for justice. He was a worthy member of the Congregational church for many years before his death, May, 1871, aged 81 years.

REV. WM. PERRIN,

third son of Zachariah Perrin, born in Berlin, in 1793; graduated at Middlebury College in 1813; married Fanny, daughter of Capt. Daniel Thompson, in 1815; preached in New York State 1 year, and near Charleston, S. C., 2 or three years; health failing, came North; died in 1824, at the age of 31, a victim to the immoderate use of ardent spirits. His attending physician prescribed brandy for a medicine, the use of which created an appetite which was soon beyond his control. Mr. Perrin was an eloquent speaker and poet. [The following is the best specimen of his verse we have been able to find from his pen—Ed.] :



FAREWELL.

Say, dearest friend, relate me why
 The tear-drop startles from thine eye?
 Does the farewell which bids us part
 Thus fill with sobs thine aching heart?
 'Is that a signal to thy woe?
 Does that constrain thy tears to flow?
 Then cease, my friend, forbear to weep;
 Hush every waking woe to sleep—
 Hush every sigh, and quick I'll tell
 The better meaning of "farewell."
 'Tis not a wish that you should be
 Consigned to want and misery;
 Or that forlornly you should moan
 Like cooing dove in desert lone:
 'Tis wish that plenty may afford
 Her dainties for your daily board;
 That calm content and peace refined
 May be companions of your mind;
 In fine, that *well* may be your *fare*
 Till I again your pleasures share.

WM. PERRIN.

REV. TRUMAN PERRIN,

fourth son of Zachariah Perrin, born in Berlin, Apr. 28, 1796; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817; preached in various places in Vt., N. H., and N. Y.; went to Vincennes, Ind., where he taught in an academy and preached one year or more; then taught and preached a number of years in Alabama and Georgia; in 1831, married Miss Pronecey B. Tyndall, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; had one son and two daughters. After having been engaged in business as a merchant a few years, and accumulated considerable property, he was suddenly deprived of most of it by the failure of several Southern banks. Mr. Perrin then, in 1850, came North, and spent the remainder of his days in preaching in various places, and in the employ of the American Tract Society. He died in Washington, Mass., Nov. 19, 1869, aged 73 years.

GEO. K. PERRIN,

third son of Porter Perrin, born in Berlin, May 23, 1827, graduated at Brown University, R. I., and at the Albany Law School, N. Y., and is now (1881) a prominent lawyer in Indianapolis, Ind., practicing in the state and United States courts.

HENRY M. PERRIN,

fourth son of Porter Perrin, born in Berlin, June 23, 1829; was educated at Dartmouth and at the Albany Law School, and is a lawyer in St. Johns, Mich., and has

been in his adopted state, judge of probate and state senator.

PORTER K. PERRIN,

fifth son of Porter Perrin, born in Berlin, Sept. 13, 1833, graduated at the Law School in Albany, N. Y., and is a partner with his brother H. M. in St. Johns, Mich. He is judge of probate; served 2 years or more in the war of the secession, and was promoted to the office of major.

WM. B. PERRIN,

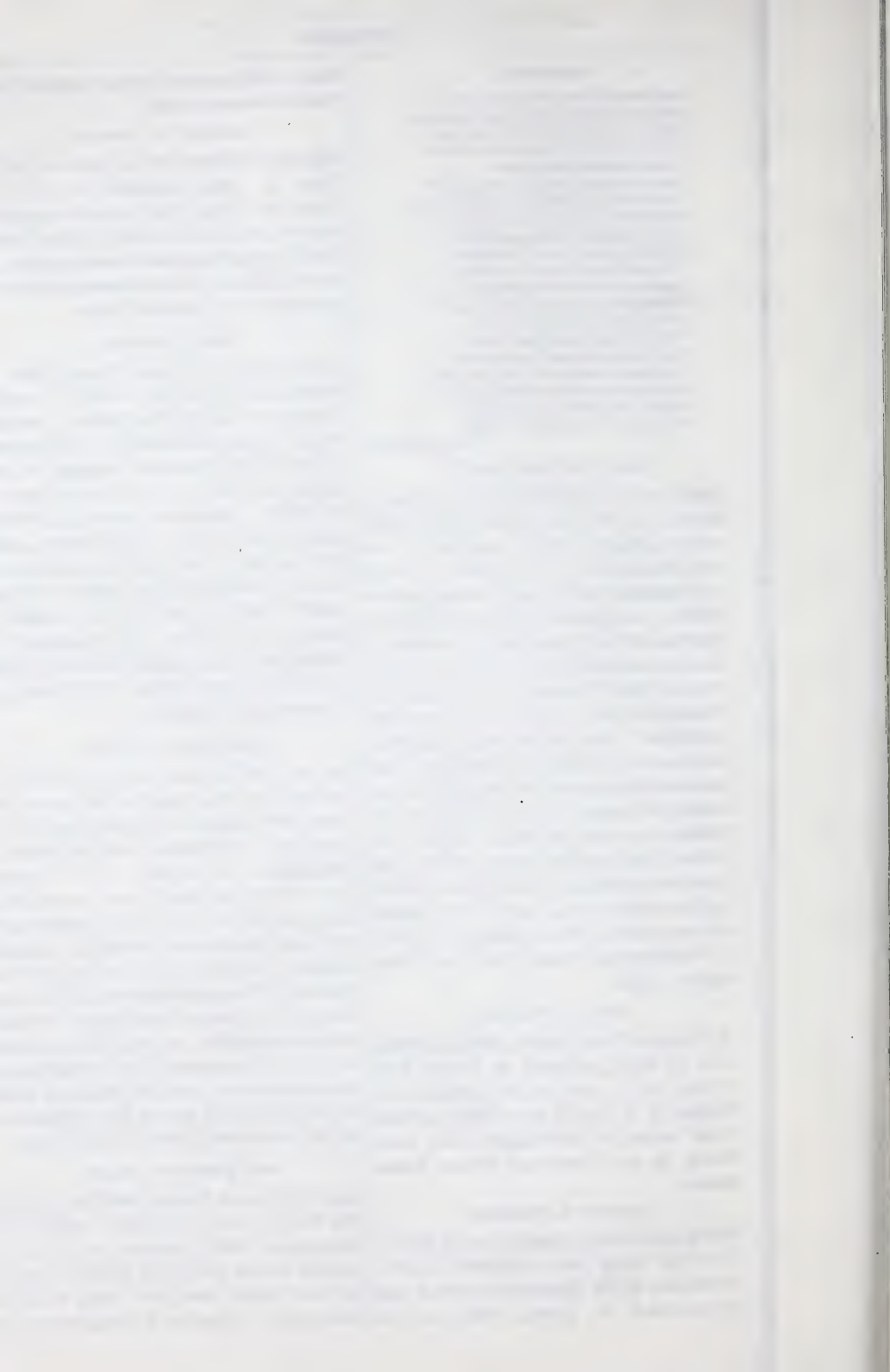
seventh son of Porter Perrin, born in Berlin, Jan. 19, 1839. After he entered Dartmouth College he served 3 months in Gov. Sprague's Cavalry; went out from Harper's Ferry with his company in the night before that place was surrendered to the rebels; afterwards served about two years in the 3d Vt. Light Battery, until the close of the war; when mustered out was 1st lieutenant; graduated at Dartmouth College and the Law School at Albany, N. Y.; after a short residence in Burlington, Iowa, settled in Nashua, Chickasaw Co. Ia., and is now (1881) doing a successful law business.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP,

son of Abel Knapp, Esq., was born in Berlin, Feb. 26, 1809; at the age of 14 years commenced an apprenticeship of 7 years in E. P. Walton's printing office in Montpelier; was reporter for the Legislature in 1833; for some years a co-proprietor and editor of the *Voice of Freedom* and the *State Journal* at Montpelier; elected Secretary of State in 1836-7-8 and 9; removing to Massachusetts was elected Secretary of the Massachusetts Senate in 1851, and representative to the 34th, re-elected to the 35th Congress of the United States; was a member of the committee on territories, and is now one of the proprietors of the *American Citizen*, Lowell, Mass.

HON JOSEPH C. KNAPP,

son of Ebenezer Knapp, was born in Berlin, Vt., 27, June, 1813; now residing in Keosauqua, Iowa, was one of the early settlers of that section of country, having left his native town and State when a young man. Has been United States Dis-



strict attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court and democratic candidate for governor in 1871, and it is said by one who has opportunities of knowing that, "He stands at the head of the bar in this (Van Buren) county, and is regarded by many as being the leading lawyer of Southern Iowa."

CHAUNCEY NYE,

son of David Nye, Jr., and grandson of David Nye, one of the first settlers of the town, was born in Berlin, Apr. 4, 1828; graduated at Dartmouth college in 1856; after teaching several years in Ohio and Peoria, Ill., settled in Peoria, and is a prominent lawyer (1881).

REV. GEO. C. MOORE, JR.,

son of Dea. George C. Moore, born in Berlin, in 1825; graduated at Dartmouth college. Mr. Moore lived a number of years in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; went to Texas previous to the war of the rebellion; became a Presbyterian minister and preached in Goliad and Victoria, Texas, where he died in Sept., 1867, aged 32 years.

MRS. PHEBE HAZZARD,

died in Berlin, Oct. 14, 1878, aged 102 years, 6 months. Born in Mendon, Mass., April, 1777; married Kidder Gallup, 1798, who died 3 years after. In 1802 she came to Craftsbury; in 1816 married Thomas Hazzard in Hardwick; came to Berlin in 1830, where she lived the remainder of her life. She had two children by each husband. She and her husbands were colored people.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BERLIN.

FROM NOTES BY JAMES HOBART, JR.

The 1st Congregational church was organized here Oct. 13, 1798, consisting of Aaron Goff, Simpson Stewart and Wm. Flagg, men about 50 years of age. Probably this was the 2d organization of any denomination in the County; the Cong. church in Waitsfield was organized 2 years before. At this time there were in town 85 families, and for 8 years previous, several missionaries had preached on the Sabbath and lectured, and some money had been raised by subscription and paid for preaching. Before the organization of the church a few professors of religion met at

the house of Mr. Flagg, Oct. 11, and agreed to ask Rev. E. Lyman, of Brookfield, to embody the three named as members. Oct. 13, having met at Mr Stewart's, Mr. Lyman preached on the occasion, and Mr. Goff, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Flagg presented themselves, to whom Mr. Lyman read for their public assent the confession of faith and church covenant drawn up by Mr. Hobart, which they publicly acknowledged, and were pronounced by Mr. Lyman a church of Christ regularly embodied in the Congregational order, and the church then proceeded to appoint Mr. Lyman their moderator for this meeting, and voted to unite with the people of this town in giving Mr. James Hobart a call to settle over them in the work of the gospel ministry, and that his ordination be on the 7th of Nov. next; and voted several particulars for the ordination; and the 3 members of the church to be a committee to wait on the council. In the course of 12 years 44 members were added to the church. About the year 1800, the town selected a pleasant and sightly spot near the center of the town for a meeting-house, and in 1803 had the building, which was 58 by 48 feet, completed. Elegant and noble in appearance, it stood open for worship, with galleries on three sides, and having a finely made steeple above its belfry, and roof painted. The edifice was dedicated Dec. 29, 1803; the sermon by Mr. Hobart: Ps. lxxxiv, 1.

In 1810 and '11 there was a very interesting revival of religion, 37 being added to the church, and in 1811 the church purchased a communion set, (they having before this at a communion service used a pitcher and mugs.) The meeting-house was the property of the town, and was used for town-meetings, theatrical performances, and a militia drill, when convenient, which must seem contrary to the sacredness of a house of divine worship. In 1817, 19 were added to the church, and in 1819, 44, in 1827, 13, in 1832, 30, in 1835, 49. In 1868, the membership was 25 males, 54 females; 24 of the 79 being absent members. In 1838, the meeting-house was burned, before which a new



Congregational meeting-house at Berlin "Corner" had been commenced, which was completed and dedicated the next year. In 1829, Rev. Mr. Lamb, from Westfield, Vt., preached here a few months. In 1830, Rev. Mr. Whiting, from Mass., preached one year. In 1832, Rev. B. Baxter supplied one year. In 1833, Rev. A. Stuart, of Pittsfield, preached one year. 1834, Rev. S. Hurlburt was employed about one year. In 1836, Rev. Jonathan Kinney, of Plainfield, supplied one year. In 1837, Rev. Austin Hazen was installed, and continued pastor until his death, in 1855. From 1855 to 1861, Rufus Child was acting pastor. Aug. 1863, Rev. W. R. Joyslin commenced preaching here, and Feb. 2, 1864, was ordained pastor; dismissed in 1866. In 1867, Rev. E. I. Carpenter, formerly of Barre, began, and supplied until Jan. 1870. In July, 1870, Rev. E. Seabury, from Falmouth, commenced as a supply.

REV. JAMES HOBART.

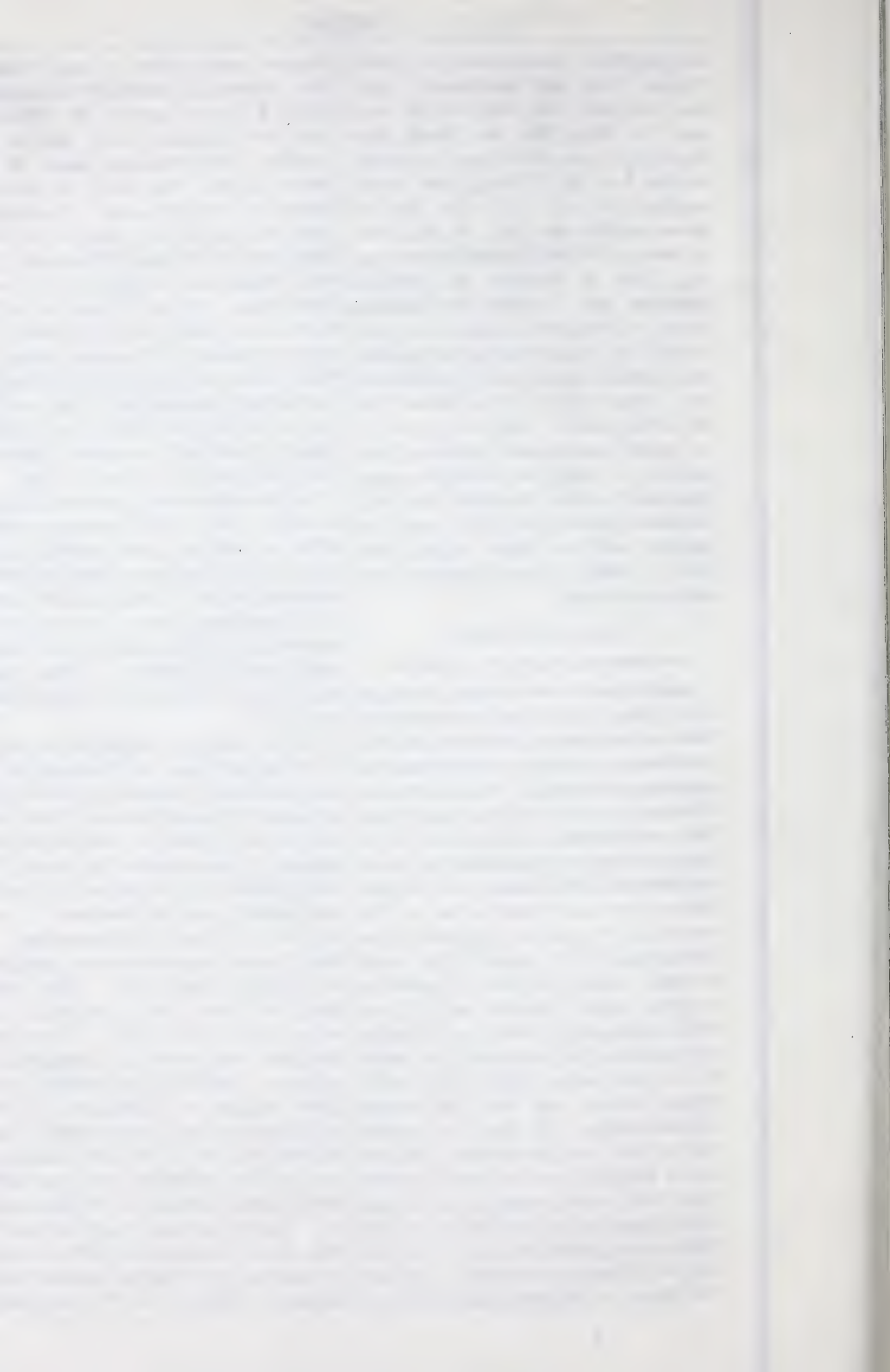
BY JAMES HOBART, JR., OF WORCESTER.

JAMES HOBART was born in Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 2, 1766, and came with his father to Berlin when about 21; was converted about 2 years after, and commenced preparing for college. He graduated at Dartmouth as A. B. in 1794; studied with Rev. Asa Burton, of Thetford; in the spring of 1795, was approbated to preach, and commenced in Chelsea, Vt., as a candidate. The next year he was in Plymouth, N. H., and in 1797 and '98 at Nottingham, N. H., where he had a call to settle. During this time he preached at Berlin about 2 months, and in June, 1798, came again to Berlin, and preached as a candidate for settlement, the people of the town having invited him, and in August the town gave him a call to settle as their minister. He drew up a confession of faith, church covenant, and articles of discipline, and had several conferences with a few professors of religion, who proposed to be embodied into a church which was organized this year. [See history of Congregational church]. The Rev. Mr. Burton, of Thetford, preached his or-

dination sermon Nov. 7, Rev. Messrs. Edw. Bourroughs, Martin Fuller, Stephen Fuller, E. Lyman and D. H. Williston, with their delegates, taking part in the exercises. He continued pastor of the church till May, 1829, when he was dismissed by a mutual council. The next 12 years he labored as a preacher in New Hampshire, in Plymouth, Wentworth, Enfield, Alexandria, Bridgewater and near Portsmouth. The last 20 years of his life he was never home, preaching most of the time somewhere, in Worcester, Berlin and West Berlin, and sometimes assisting in the Sabbath exercises, and in the very last year of his life, his 96th, he was able to preach a pretty well connected discourse, and could walk 6 or 8 miles in a day.

He was self-denying, laborious and persevering, having quite a missionary spirit. While at Berlin his usual practice was to preach a third discourse on the Sabbath in a distant part of the town, or in the border of a neighboring town. He was below the ordinary height, standing erect, had a great memory, clearness of mind, good eyesight and a strong, distinct voice, speaking easy.

He was strongly attached to the people of Berlin, and after his dismissal, as he was occasionally at home, preached quite a number of funeral sermons. In the services on the Sabbath he used written discourses; by the request of his people, the third discourse was extempore, and so was his preaching after his dismissal. It was his choice to preach without notes. In 1804, he was married to Betsey, daughter of Zechariah Perrin, Esq. They had a family of 7 sons and 5 daughters, 7 of whom are still living (1881). Two of the daughters were wives of Congregational ministers. Pamela P. married Rev. Rufus Child, minister at Gilmantown, N. H., and afterwards a few years at Berlin. Julia married Rev. P. F. Barnard, minister a few years in Richmond, Me., and afterwards settled minister in Williamstown, Vt. Hannah, youngest daughter, married Rev. Geo. Craven, a Methodist minister of Danville, Vt. Emeline married Doct. Evans, of Piermont, N. H., and Mary,



Hon. Amary Kinney, of Terre Haute, Ia., son of Rev. J. Kinney, of Plainfield. One of the two youngest sons, Timothy Dwight, graduated at Dartmouth College, and was about going to Andover, Mass., preparatory for preaching, when he died. The youngest of the family, Isaac Watts, at 13 years of age joined the church in Berlin, and at 20 had nearly fitted for college, when he died.

REV. AUSTIN HAZEN.

BY REV. WILLIAM S. HAZEN, OF NORTHFIELD.

AUSTIN HAZEN, son of Asa Hazen, was born in Hartford, June, 1786, about 2 miles from Hanover, N. H. His mother's name before marriage was Susanna Tracy. The Hazen family, which was large, was noted for its piety and general intelligence, and as being among the first settlers of the town. Mr. Hazen was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1807, and spent the next year in Binghamton, Pa., teaching; in 1808, went to Washington, Ct. commenced the study of theology with Dr. E. Peters—date of his license to preach not known; was preaching in the neighborhood of Washington in Dec. 1809; preached in St. Albans several months. He was first settled over the church in the center of his native town, being ordained and installed in May, 1812; dismissed in 1828; Jan. 1829, installed pastor in the north part of the town; dismissed in 1837, and soon after removed to Berlin. He was installed here Oct. 1837, and pastor till his death, Dec. 25, 1854. He was a diligent student of the Bible, his preaching eminently biblical. He presented the great central truths, the deep things of God, with great simplicity and godly sincerity. Though his speech and preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, he always knew his people as it is not common for a pastor to know them, and tried to lead them in the "green pastures and beside the still waters" of godly living and doing, while they were hardly conscious how much they were indebted to him. During the 7 years of his labors in N. Hartford the admissions to the church were 95, and when he left, the parish was

believed to be without a parallel in the State for the large number of professing Christians it contained in proportion to its population.

The more public religious enterprises also received from him a most hearty support. He was a delegate to the general convention of Vermont in 1813, and it is said that not more than one minister in the State attended so many meetings of that body during the next 41 years. No one was more thoroughly acquainted with the religious history of the State during that period.

For many years previous to his death he was one of the directors of the Domestic Missionary, Bible and Colonization Societies, and in all places to which duty called him, he was always promptly in his place, and ready at all times to perform his own part with intelligence and propriety. But the beauty of his Christian character shone most in his own family and within the circle of his more intimate friends. He rarely spoke to his children on the subject of religion, yet his life taught them unmistakably their duty, and the excellency of the religion which he was anxious they should experience in their own hearts. His exercises at family worship commanded attention, and produced impressions, breathing forth the earnest desire of the heart that his might be a household of faith. Mr. Hazen was twice married. His first wife, Frances Mary, daughter of Hon. Israel P. Dana, of Danville, left two children. Sophia Dana, who was educated at Ipswich and the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, where she was many years a teacher, in 1851, became connected with the Nestorian Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. as the wife of the lamented Missionary Stoddard; is now the wife of Dea. Wm. H. Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass.

ALLEN, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845, and has been connected with the Marathi Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. in Western India since 1846.

His second marriage was with Lucia, daughter of Rev. Azel Washburn, of Roy-



alton. She had 7 children. Austin, who was graduated at the Vt. Uv. in 1855, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1859, is now (1881) pastor of the Congregational church at Jericho Center.

WM. SKINNER, who was graduated at the Vt. Uv. in 1858; And. Theo. Sem. in 1863; now pastor of the Congregational church in Northfield.

LUCIA WASHBURN, who died in 1854, in the 16th year of her age.

AZEL WASHBURN, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1863, at And. Theo. Sem. 1868; now pastor of the first Congregational church in Middletown, Ct.

FRANCES MARY, who was graduated at the Mt. Holyoke Fem. Sem. in 1863, and is one of the teachers in that institution.

LUCIUS RANDOLPH, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870, now in business in Middletown, Ct.

Susan, who died in infancy, 1873.

METHODIST CHURCH.

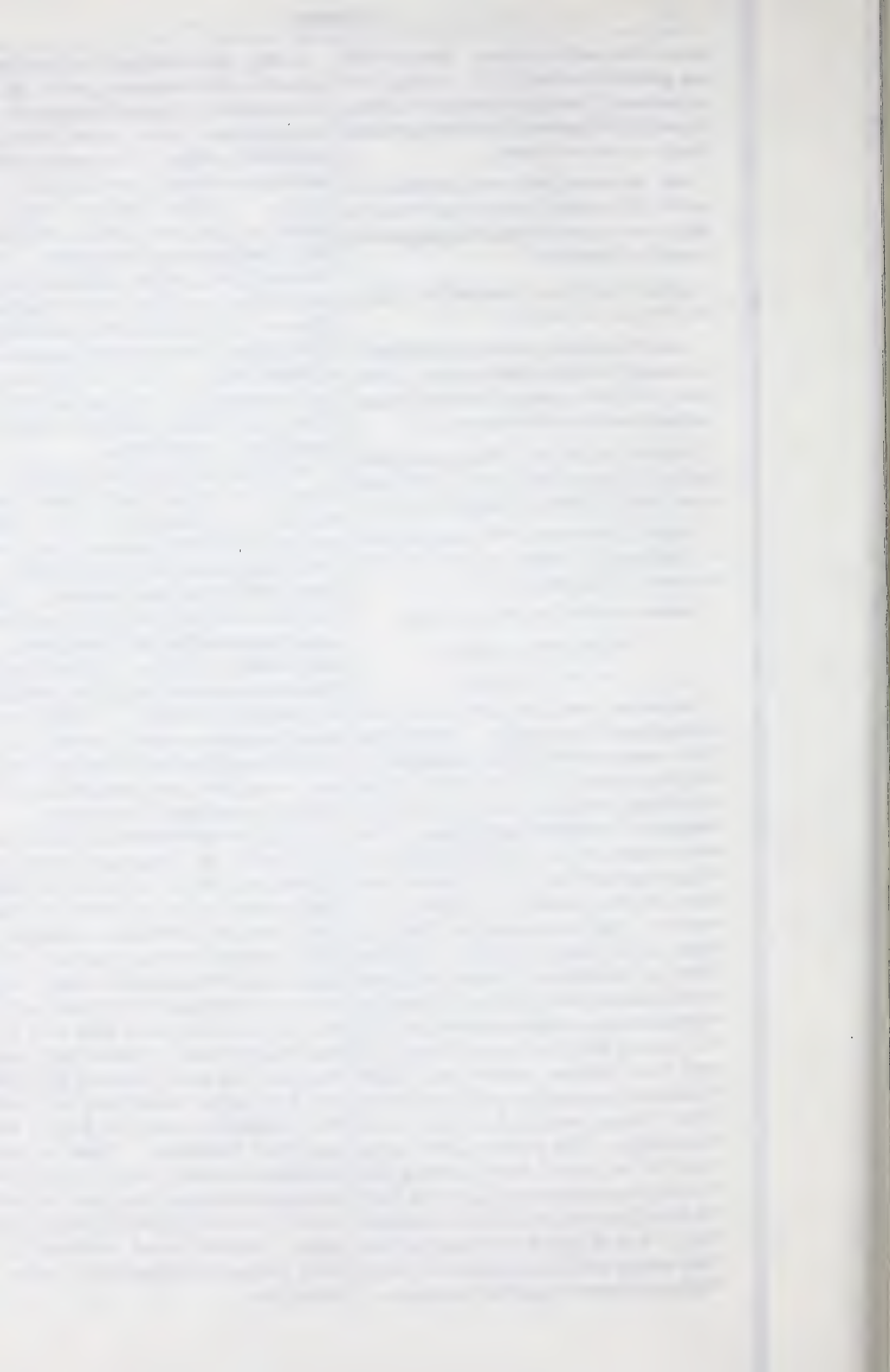
BY MRS. C. F. DEWEY.

Methodism was first introduced into Berlin about the year 1830. At this time Berlin was included in the Brookfield circuit, then in the N. H. Conference. Elisha Scott being in 1831, preacher in charge of Brookfield, Northfield and Berlin. The early history of the church previous to 1843, is not as full as may be desired, owing to the first records being lost or destroyed. The first account we find is in 1843; J. C. Dow being then Presiding Elder of Montpelier District and John Perrin preacher, and so far as is shown by records, the first minister stationed at Berlin: we find also that James Currier, Almon Poor, Eleazer Loomis and Jacob Flanders were stewards, and Elisha Covell, Moses Strong, and D. A. P. Nye were class-leaders. The preacher gave an account of the united feeling among the members then numbering 85, and the Sunday school was well attended and prosperous. It was at this time connected with Barre charge and so continued till 1856, having considerable spiritual prosperity.

In 1837, the society built a chapel a little south of the cemetery, and in 1844 it was moved to its present location near the Congregational church, when it was repaired and enlarged. The society built a parsonage at Berlin Corner in 1847; cost \$583.51. In West Berlin a class was formed in 1832, Isaac Preston and David Dudley being among the members. This class held their church relation at Northfield till the year 1855, when through the labors of H. K. Cobb, (then preaching at Berlin) there were numerous conversions in West Berlin. In Dec. 1856, a church was organized by the election of Amos Chase, W. D. Stone, Asbury Sanders and Isaac Preston as stewards.

Preaching was supported one-half the time in connection—both places being supplied by J. House for 2 years, A. Hayward and J. W. Hale each one year—until 1861, when it was voted that Berlin and West Berlin be separate stations. From that time until 1868, the church at Berlin Corner was supplied by Elisha Brown, local preacher, but from various causes, deaths and removals being the principal, its prosperity declined. In 1868, it supported preaching one-half the time; A. B. Hopkins supplying both churches for that year; since that time services have been held only occasionally at that place.

In 1857, the Methodists of West Berlin united with the Congregationalists and Baptists in building a union church which they occupied a part of each year until 1870, when the Methodists concluded to build a church for their own use. The subject was first agitated in April, 1870, and about \$700 raised; first work, grading and laying corner-stone, done May 5th; May 7th, first stick of timber cut; house completed July 14th; dedicated July 15th, free from debt, without help of Conference; dedication sermon by Rev. S. Holman from Montpelier. From this time one Sabbath service, Sunday school, class and prayer-meetings have been regularly sustained and steady spiritual interest manifested. Sabbath school numbered 74 in 1878; average attendance 37; books in library 250.



BERLIN ROLL OF HONOR FOR 1814.

Names of men that went to Plattsburgh.

Jacob Flanders, Zelotus Scott, Samuel Hubbard, Stephen Wright, Mr. Tiliston, Ensign, Jeremiah Culver, Jeremiah Goodhue, Josiah Benjamin, Ebenezer Bailey, Samuel Currier, Abraham Townsend Cyrus Johnson, Captain, Roger Buckley, Ord. Sergt., James Perley, Capt. Taylor, Eliada Brown, James Smith, Richard Smith, Alanson Wright, John Stewart, 1st Lieut., E. M. Dole, Samuel Perley, Moses H. Sawyer, Asa Dodge.

BERLIN VOLUNTEERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Samuel P. Atwood, Charles Bailey, Joel O. Bailey, William R. Bean, Peter Bressette, Chester Brown, Eliphalet E. Bryant, Charles N. Cilley, James M. D. Cilley, Benjamin F. Clark, Smith Clark, John B. Crandall, Richard B. Crandall, Jessie D. Cummings, John P. Davenport, Lorenzo Dow, William H. Dow, Wm. S. George, Charles B. Green, Lucius D. Hadlock, Charles Hanan, Ira L. Hanan, Charles C. Hartwell, Stillman A. Hatch, George S. Hayden, Obadiah W. Hill, John F. Huse, Henry F. Johnson, Nathan C. Kibbey, Josiah Lathrop, George Lawrence, Leonard Lawrence, William LeRock, Cornelius Nye, John F. Phelps, James F. Randall, Alfred M. Reed, Andrew J. Reed, Carlos H. Rich, Harlon P. Sargent, Carlisle Saunders, Joseph Slattery, Charles Smith, Franklin I. Southwick, Stephen G. Stewart, Daniel H. Stickney, Horace M. Stickney, Wm. O. Stickney, Edward P. Stone, Joshua Wade, John Burke, Jesse Cayhue, Albert Darling, Andrew J. Davis, Francis Emerson, Bartholomew Fenton, Frederick Gale, Calvin W. Greenleaf, John C. Hackett, Paschal Hatch, Simeon Hatch, Wilbur E. Henry, William O. Horton, Edso W. Howden, Charles Jandreau, Jeremiah Kelley, Franklin Labarron, John McCarty, Chas. McGlaffin, Francis Minor, Chas. D. Naylor, Chas. W. Nichols, Wm. B. Perrin, George Shattuck, David K. Stone, John W. Taylor, Henry C. Varnum, Alfred Whitney, Lucius J. Goodwin, Aaron Rowell, William Yatta, Samuel W. Andrus, Alson H. Braley, Don B. Cilley, Peter

Gravelin, Elijah N. Hadlock, Hubbard E. Hadlock, Timothy Hanbrooks, Wm. H. Hunt, Edwin Jones, A. M. Reed, Frank Wheelock, George S. Lawrence, Barney McCarron, John W. Parmenter, Henry E. Preston, Hiram W. Scribner, George L. Wade, Lewis Bumblebee, Lorenzo Dow, Guy M. Reed, Charles B. Graen, Wm. A. Phillips, Carlos H. Rich, Eli M. Robbins, Charles Smith, Jabez Alexander, John H. Bartlett, Jedediah Carpenter, Stephen R. Colby, Elbridge G. Fisk, David Rollins.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Henry R. Austin, George C. Bailey, Merrill J. Bailey, Jerome E. Ballou, Horatio G. Beebe, S. Webster Benjamin, Wm. Blair, Winslow L. Blanchard, Don B. Cilley, Clark D. Cressey, John K. Cross, Samuel Crozier, Abraham Lezer, Oliver Luciere, David A. Marble, Henry A. Miles, George S. Robinson, Gardner P. Rowell, Reuben Rowley, George Shattuck, David C. Silloway, Joseph B. Silloway, Rollin D. Stewart, Willis P. Stewart, Arthur W. Taylor, Alfred B. Thompson, William W. Willey. Drafted and served his time, Nelson W. Chase.

The remains of the 5 soldiers mentioned below repose in the Cemetery at Berlin Corner:

MAJOR RICHARD B. CRANDALL, of Berlin, was killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864. Richard Bailey Crandall, born in Berlin, a student in Dartmouth College one year, when he enlisted in the 6th Regiment, and went out under Col. Lord as Adjutant, was Captain of Co. K. some time. Re-enlisted and was promoted to Major. His age was 26 years 7 months.

DANIEL K. STICKNEY, a private in Co. D. 2d Reg't, was a prisoner in Libby prison over 6 months; from effect of treatment received while there, died April 7, 1863, age 18 y'rs, 6 mos.

GEORGE MARTIN, son of Ira Andrews, a volunteer, private in Co. E. 17th Reg't was wounded in the arm which was amputated, but did not heal and caused death in Sloan Hospital, July, 1864, age 19 years 5 months.



JESSE D. CUMMINGS and CORNELIUS NYE, killed in action, were buried on the field.

JOHN P. DAVENPORT enlisted early in the war of the Rebellion, and becoming enfeebled from hardship and exposure, was discharged, came home, and died April, 1863, age 23.

Tell my friends the story
When I sleep beneath the sod,
That I died to save my country,
All from love for it and God.

HON. D. P. THOMPSON.

BY D. F. WHEATON, OF BARRE.

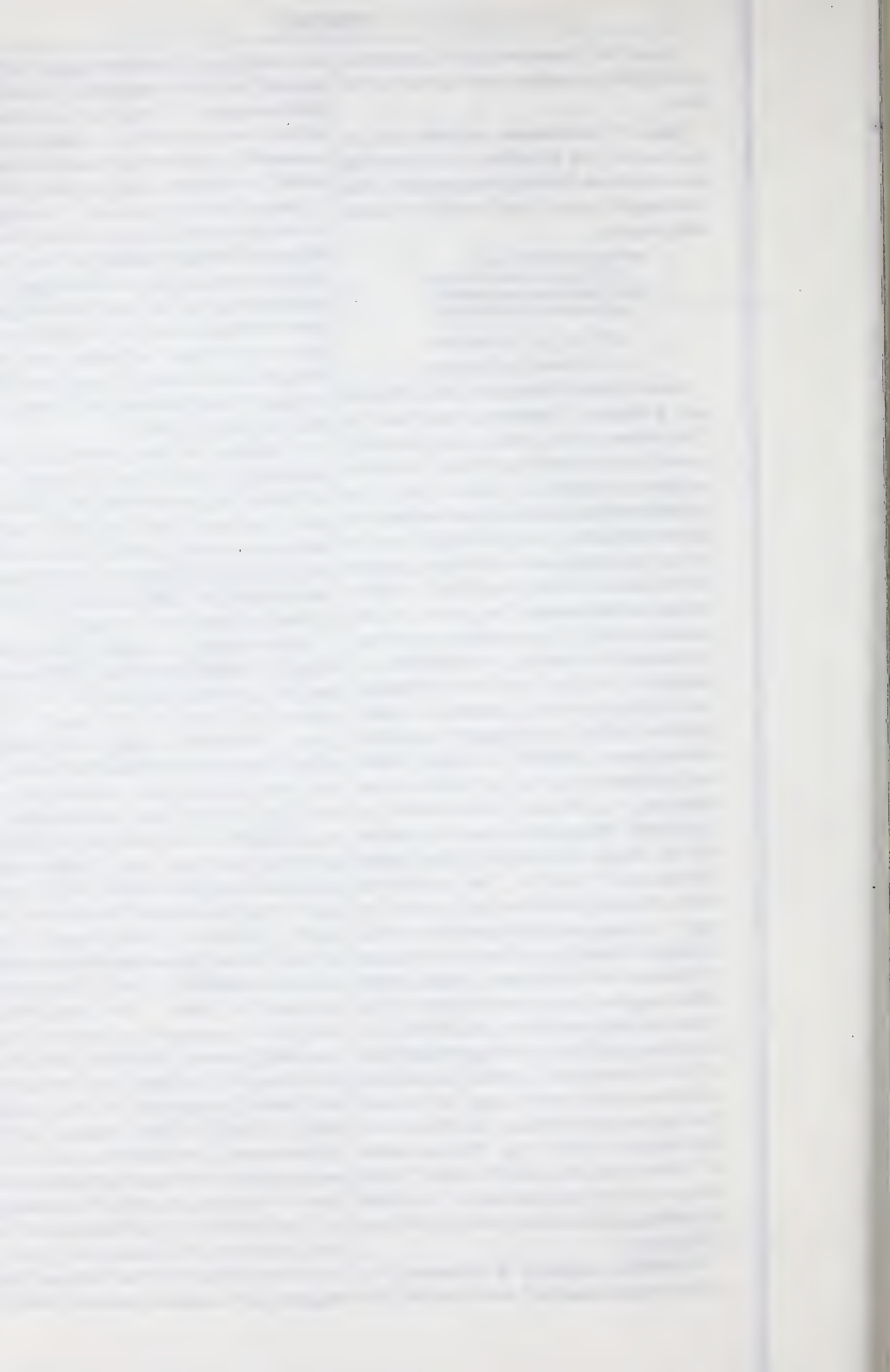
Daniel Pierce Thompson, son of Daniel and Rebeckah Thompson, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 1, 1795, and emigrated with his father to Berlin in 1800; and here he passed his boyhood days, on his father's farm, following the routine of a farmer boy's life. But his desire was for books, the fishing-rod and his gun, and he left the farm in early manhood, without means, but determined to possess an education, and by his own efforts succeeded. He pursued his studies in Randolph and Danville, this State, and entered Middlebury College in 1816; graduated in 1820; went to Virginia, and engaged in teaching several years; studied law while there; was admitted to the bar of that State, and returning to Vermont, commenced to practice at Montpelier, where he resided till his death. He married Miss Eunice Robinson of Troy, Vt., had 5 children, three of whom and his widow are still living. He engaged in his profession but a short time, being soon chosen the Register of Probate for Washington County, which office, together with that of Clerk of the House of Representatives, he held for several years, and then was appointed Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts, and soon after was chosen Judge of Probate. He was elected Secretary of State, and held the office until 1855. He was editor of "The Green Mountain Freeman" from 1849 to 1856, and eminently successful in making an interesting and entertaining newspaper.

In politics, originally a Democrat, he early became identified with the old Lib-

erty party, and after that party was disbanded, became a supporter of the Republican party. It was not as a public officer, however, but as a writer, that his name will be most widely known and cherished. He was the only popular novelist Vermont has ever produced. During his whole life he devoted much time to the incidents of the early history of the State. He loved to embody in his writings such reminiscences as he was able to gather from the records and the recollections of old men. A lover of stories and traditions, it was his habit to convene with the old people, and listen to the quaint narratives they loved to tell.

A devotee of the piscatorial art, he would take jaunts about the county with his fishing-rod, and was familiar with every trout brook and pond for miles around, and almost rivalled Izaak Walton of old in his passion for fishing, and in the success that attended his hook, in the long string of trout he bore home in triumph.

Often stopping at some wayside farmhouse, he would spend hours with some of the old settlers, garrulous of the early scenes and times in the history of our State. The fame of many of the founders of the State is greatly indebted to his pen and the industry and enthusiasm with which he collected and placed before the people incidents that otherwise would have been forgotten long ago. Besides newspaper and magazine articles, his first work was "May Martin, or The Money Diggers"; published in book form in 1835. It was written in successful competition for a prize offered by one of the Boston journals. In 1840, "The Green Mountain Boys" appeared—a historical tale, containing some of the chief incidents of the history of the State, and introducing the leading characters of that period. Then followed "Locke Amsden, or the School-master," written with a view to the reformation of the school system of that time; "The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter," published in 1851, illustrative of the early history of the State, and gives an interesting account of the Battle of Bennington, and incidents connected with the



northern campaign of 1777. In 1852, he issued "Tales of the Green Mountains"; in 1857, "Gaut Gurley, or the Trappers of the Umbago"; in 1860, "The Doomed Chief, or Two Hundred Years Ago"; which contains an interesting account of the brave, but unfortunate, King Philip, of Mount Hope; "Centeola" and a History of Montpelier close the list of his books.

Most of his works have passed through numerous editions; May Martin and the Green Mountain Boys as many as fifty, and have been re-published in England, and some of his scenes have been dramatized. His prolific pen also produced many other less pretentious stories and articles deservedly popular. His novels, rich in historical facts, are written in a graphic, natural language and entertaining style, and he has done much to familiarize our State history.

The last few years of his life he suffered ill health from partial strokes of paralysis, which were but precursors of the final attack, which proved fatal June 6, 1868. By his death a pen rich in historic incidents and scenes was laid aside forever; but his name will long be associated with the history of our State through his works.

He was frank and pleasant in his dealings with his fellow-men; lenient almost to a fault, unpretending in dress, and genial as a friend and companion.

THE GREAT WOLF HUNT ON IRISH HILL.

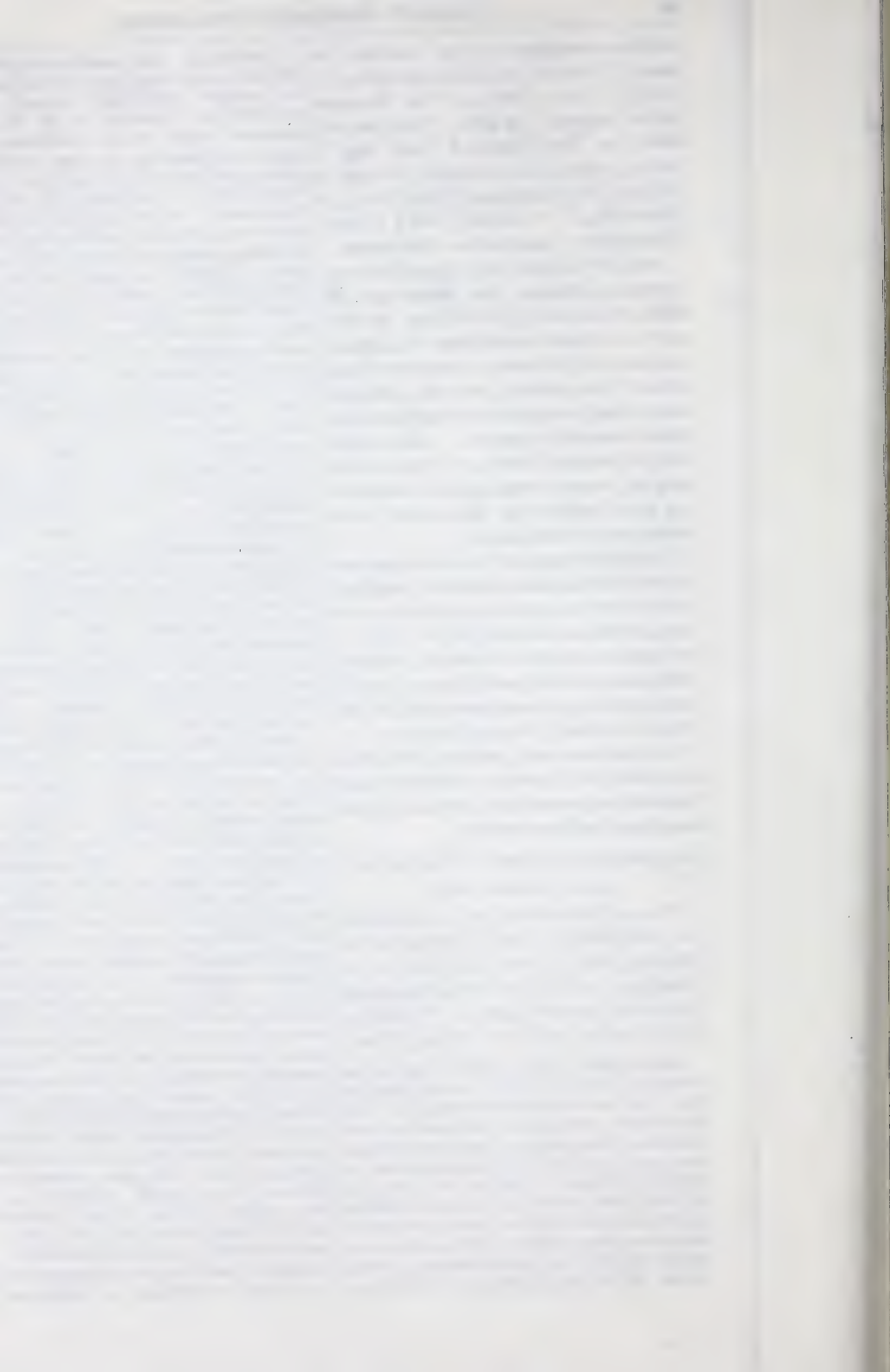
BERLIN IN EARLY TIMES.

The way the settlers met and overcame the wild animals is well described in the following story by the late Hon. D. P. Thompson, and printed in the Montpelier *Argus and Patriot* in 1867, of "The Great Wolf Hunt on Irish Hill in Early Time."

One Saturday night, about dark, in the month of February, 1803, a smart resolute boy, who was then eleven years old, who is still alive and one of the most honored citizens of Montpelier, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, and who had been boarding out to attend the district school on the lower part of Dog river, started on foot and alone to go to the house of Israel Dewey, his brother-in-law, three or four miles up the river, over a road leading mainly through a dense forest, to his destination near the borders

of Northfield. Not anticipating the least difficulty in accomplishing his undertaking, he pushed confidently forward till he reached the log-cabin of old Mr. Seth Johnson, which was the last house on his way before entering the long woods separating the lower settlements from those in the vicinity of Northfield Falls whither he was bound. As he came up Mr. Johnson, who was in the yard, on learning his destination, ominously shook his head, and said, "Daniel, you must not try to go through the long woods to your sister's to-night, for the varmints will catch you." But the boy not frightened by the warning, was for going on, when Mrs. Johnson came out and interposed by "Now, Seth Johnson, if that boy will go, you must go with him, or the varmints will certainly have him; have been prowling in the woods every night for a week." Well, I would go if I could not do better by him, but I can contrive to furnish him with a better safeguard than my company will afford," returned the husband. "Daniel, you hold on a minute and I will show you." So, saying, he ran into the house and brought the firebrand of a stout sapling club, with one end well on fire, and putting it into the boy's hand, said to him, "There, take that and begin now to swing it enough to keep it alive, and if the savage brutes beset you on your way swing it round you like fury and run the gauntlet, and I'll warrant they won't dare to touch you."

The boy who had been a little staggered by what he had heard, now, however, as he was armed with the efficacious firebrand, as he was told it would prove, again went fearlessly forward. But the events of the next half hour were destined to change his feelings of confidence into those of lively apprehension, for he had not gone more than half-a-mile after entering the woods, before his ears were greeted by a long shrill howl rising from the forest a short distance to his left, bringing the unwelcome conviction to his startled mind of the near vicinity of one at least of the wild beasts against which he had been warned, the terrible wolf. And to add to his dismay, the howl he had heard was almost instantly answered by a dozen responsive howls from various points more or less distant, on the wooded sides of Irish Hill, which rose immediately from Dog river on the east; while these ominous sounds, growing louder and more distinct every moment, very plainly indicated a very large troop of these savage brutes were rapidly closing in on his path with a purpose of which he trembled to think. Believing it would be as dangerous for him to retreat as advance, he quickened his



walk into a run, and commenced swinging his firebrand as he went, hoping thus to get through the woods before the gang would beset his path. But he soon found that neither his speed nor his firebrand were sufficient to ensure him against the threatened danger. He had not gone another half-mile before a fierce and hungry *yowl*, issuing from a dark flitting figure in the road a few steps in advance brought him to a stand. He recoiled from the frightful cry and began to retreat, but his steps were quickly arrested by another fierce *yowl*, apprising him that the enemy were in possession of the road behind as well as before him, while out there on his left, out here on his right and everywhere around, rose in full chorus the same shrill, eager, hungry *yowl*; *yowl*; *yowl* for his blood. Having become perfectly desperate under these appalling surroundings, which plainly told him that a struggle for his life was now at hand, he made a wild rush forward, swinging his firebrand around him with all his might, and uttering a fierce yell at every bound both to keep up his own courage and frighten away the wolves which were keeping pace with him, galloping along on each side of his path, or leaping into the road behind and before him, besetting him so closely and with such boldness and determination, that it often required an actual contact of the firebrand with their noses to make them yield the way for his advance. And thus for the next half mile he ran the fearful gauntlet through this terrible troop of infuriated brutes till almost dead with fright and exhaustion, he at length reached the home of Israel Dewey his brother-in-law, with joy and gratitude for his preservation from a terrible death which no words could describe.

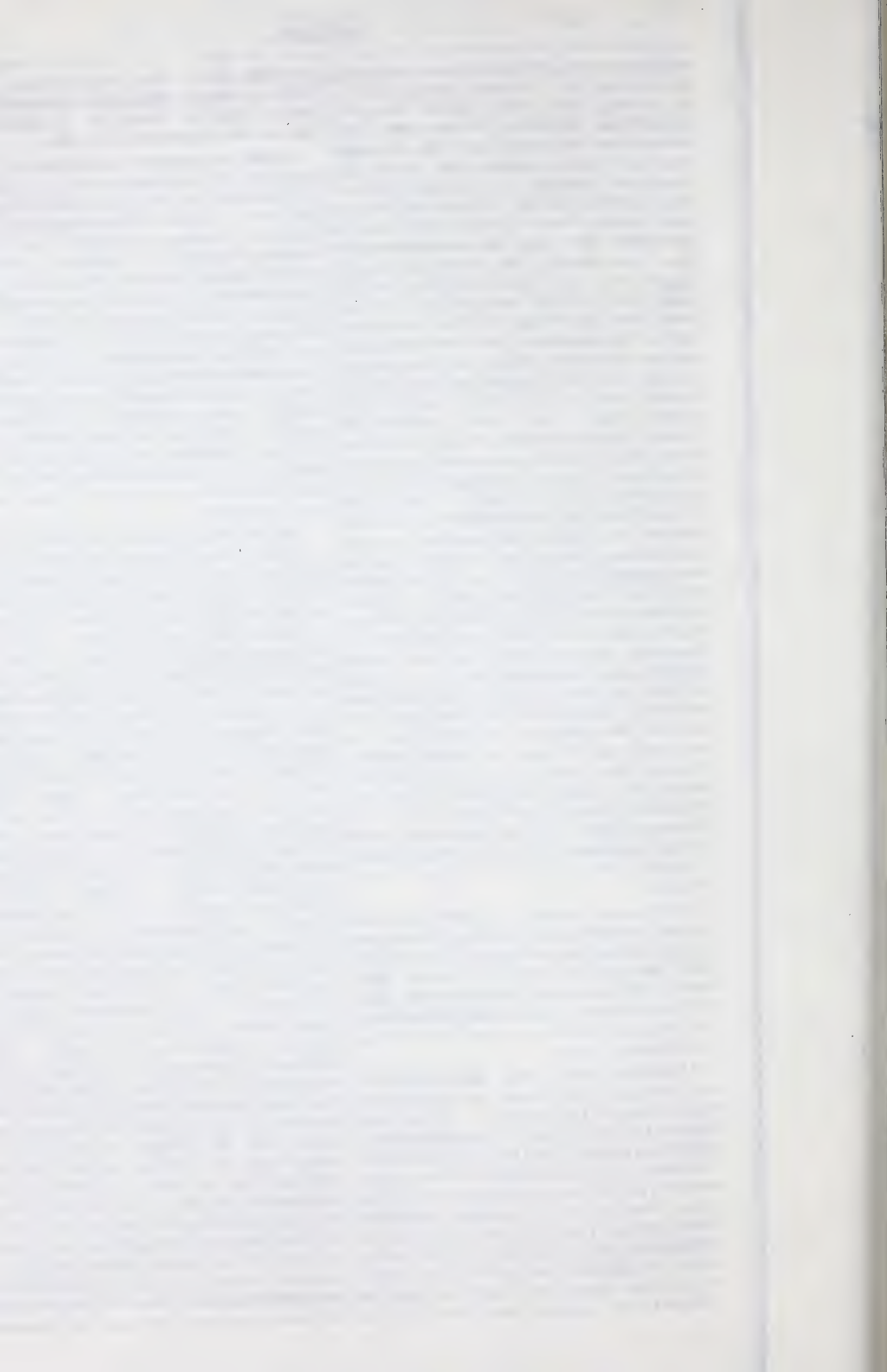
This event, which of itself was sufficiently romantic and thrilling to deserve a place among the striking incidents of the early settlements, was the more noteworthy on account of the memorable affair to which it directly and almost immediately led, the great wolf hunt on Irish Hill in the winter of 1803.

Up to that time it was not known with any certainty that there were wolves in this section of the country. Several settlers in the vicinity of the extensive mountain forest called Irish Hill, had lost sheep; whether they were killed by bears, catamounts, or wolves was a matter of conjecture; but the boy's perilous adventure which spread rapidly among the nearest settlements and was implicitly believed at once, established the fact in the minds of all that there was really a gang of wolves in the vicinity, and Irish Hill was

probably their chief rendezvous. The settlers one and all eagerly expressed their wish to join in a hunt for the extermination of the destructive animals.

A rally was made on the following Tuesday, but not extensive enough to form a ring around any large portion of the forest where the wolves were supposed to be lurking. Having assembled at Berlin meeting house, they, however, marched into the woods and shot two wolves, when they postponed further operations till the following Saturday, when a grand hunt was proposed in which all the settlers from the adjoining towns within 20 miles were to be invited to participate, what they had done being considered merely a reconnaissance. Early Saturday morning, the well-armed settlers, having ambitiously responded to the call, gathered at the house of Abel Knapp, Esq., the town clerk, living very near what was then termed Berlin Center meeting-house.

The assembled forces numbering 400 or 500 then formed themselves into two equal divisions, and chose leaders or captains for each, with a general officer to remain at the starting point and give out the order or signal cries to be passed round the ring proposed to be formed. The two captains then led off their respective divisions, one to the south, along the borders of the woods, and the other to the west for a short distance and then south, each leaving a man every 50 or 60 rods, to keep his station till ordered to march inward, when the ring was completed. After waiting two hours or more to give time for the divisions to station their men so as to form an extended ring round the forest proposed to be enclosed, the word was given out by the general officer, "*Prepare to march.*" This was uttered in a loud cry at the starting point, and repeated by the next man left stationed to the south, and soon, if the ring had been perfected by every man, round the ring. As had been expected, the sound of this watchword gradually grew fainter and fainter in the distance, and then ceased to be heard at all. Then followed a moment of anxious waiting with those at the starting point, for if the watchword was not soon approaching from the west it would show the ring not perfected, and all success in enclosing the reputed wolves a hopeless affair. But they had not long to wait. In a short time a faint sound was heard on the west side of the ring which grew louder and louder till it reached the starting point in full tone. All was now animation and expectancy on this part of the ring, and almost instantly the next watchword "*march*" rang through the forest, and each man, as he repeated



it, advanced rapidly into the interior of the ring a quarter of a mile as near as he could judge, and then commanded the "halt" as agreed at the outset. This word was promptly sent onward and returned like the others, when another command to march was uttered, and all again advanced towards the supposed center of the ring. And thus rapidly succeeded the watchwords *march* and *halt*, till the ring was so nearly closed that it was seen and announced that there were enclosed several wolves, in the same, which ran galloping round the centre, as if looking for a chance to escape through the ring, now become a continuous line of men. But the frightened animals could find no outlets, and were shot down with every attempt to escape. Two wolves and a fox or two were killed in this way, but by this time bullets flew so thickly across the ring that it was seen that some change of plan must be made, else as many men as wolves might be killed. By common consent at this crisis the late Thomas Davis, a well-known marksman and a man of steady nerve was requested to go inside thering and shoot the wolves. This he did, and accomplished all that was expected of him. He shot five wolves and endangered no man. The whole number of the victims of the hunt were then found to be seven wolves and ten foxes. The company then took off the scalps of the wolves and took up their line of march for the house of the town clerk, where bounties for the slain wolves were to be allowed and of the avails some disposition made. It was announced that money to the value adequate had been advanced sufficient to pay for a supper for the whole company. These arrangements were soon effected and while the supper was being cooked a keg of rum was opened and distributed, which being taken in their exhausted condition, on empty stomachs, thus upset a large number who were never so upset before that it was said that Esquire Knapp's haymow that night lodged a larger number of disabled men than were ever before or since collected in Washington County.

Thus was ended the great Wolf Hunt on Irish Hill in 1803, which was the means of routing every wolf from this region of Vermont, and from that time to the present day at least none have been known."

D. P. T.

MONTPELIER, July 12, 1881.

The above is certified to, 78 years after by the actor in the scene, as substantially true.

DANIEL BALDWIN.

BERLIN POND AND BENJAMIN'S FALLS.

Upon the highlands of the town of Berlin, at a distance of four or five miles from the capital of the State, and at an elevation of little less than 400 feet above the same, lies a beautiful body of water—Berlin Pond; about 2 miles in length, narrowing into a width of 50 feet at two-thirds of the distance from the head, giving the wider parts the designation of the upper and lower pond. The water is clear and soft, and when unmoved, reflects the entire margin of hill-sides, farm and forest, while the sky and clouds above seem to have lazily lain down upon its bosom till well might these be called Mirror lakes. Berlin pond, or ponds have long been a resort of fishing parties, and of late, a growing taste for rural scenes and camp-life, induces longer stay, and during the warmer summer months it is not uncommon now for families from neighboring towns to pitch here their tents and set up a system of co-operative housekeeping that succeeds, during which sojourn religious services are held on Sundays in the open air. or, if rainy, in some one of the larger tents.

If always "a thing of beauty," the pond has not always been "a thing of joy." At times it has shown a greed of human life, and helped to fill the cup of sorrow—engulfing once a bright and promising boy, the only son of parents dwelling on its border, and from the shadowy forest of the eastern shore there once came whisperings of foul treachery and homicide. But these events were of the past—never to be repeated, let us hope.

The village of the town is situated at the lower and northern extremity of the pond, and here is a fall with a good water-power which has long been utilized. From this outlet the stream runs in a circuitous route some over a mile, falling 19 feet, and furnishing two other water-powers on its way, thence rushing on more rapidly, as if tired of slow work, and eager for frolic, seeks the woods and at once away from observation and restraint, its wild race begins, and in less than 300 feet it falls in one leap after another, 274 feet. The first

of these leaps 50 feet in an angle of 65 degrees. The second about 6 rods below, falling 30 feet perpendicularly; and 18 rods farther on is the third falls of 130 feet at an angle of 30 degrees. Thus far so completely hidden are Benjamin's Falls, known by the name of the owner of the land through which the stream runs—that perhaps most people in their vicinity have never seen this beautiful freak of nature's. But though long unknown and unvisited through the warm season, of late, parties one or more, may often be found spending the day here. Cool, sheltered, and for a wonder is not damp, nothing can be more delightful than to sit under the trees and watch the caprices of the rushing, roaring torrent. The maples and birches crowd close to its edge, laving their roots in its waters and throwing their arms out over it, the tall evergreens stand like sentinels around, and soft mosses and delicate ferns cushion and fringe its banks save where the sharp rocks jut out as a stronger bulwark of protection. A party at one time visiting the falls after a long and heavy rain beheld in a nook at one side of the perpendicular fall, which the excess of water had completely filled, float a mass of foam in the form of the lower half of a perfect cone, 4 or 5 feet in diameter, of the purest white at the base, and gradually gaining color until crowned by the amber of the daintiest merschaum, while in a broader, but shallower pool a few rods below was the image of a huge ram, tossing and struggling to extricate himself from the watery element.

Long ago this wild frolicsome power was seized for the service of the early settlers. At the foot of the first fall was the first saw-mill, and at the foot of the second the first grist-mill erected in the county. Whether the ascent to the mills on the one side was too steep, or the descent on the other too difficult, or whether it came to be thought of mills as it did of churches—better to put them in the valleys than on the hill-top, we may not now know, but standing on the ground and seeing left only the foundation walls and the millstone lying in the stream below, one questions whether

the stream itself had not something to do in their abandonment, this turbulent, wilful thing, so fascinating in its beauty, so destructive in its power; now abating somewhat of its violence, turning aside here and there into little nooks, coquetting with the fallen trunks of trees, then back again over the smaller rocks in its bed, giving, as it emerges from the shelter of the woods, a tithe of its power to turn the wheel of a little mill—thus “working out its *highway tax*,” and then after one short, sharp and final plunge, gracefully yielding to the inevitable, making its way through the fertile meadows, passes quietly into the waters of the Winooski.

HENRY LUTHER STUART, ESQ.,

died Sept. 17, 1879, at Athens, Ga., the day being his 64th birthday. He was born at Berlin, in this State, and after studying medicine, law and engineering, he went to New York in 1843, where he became known in connection with the first efforts to lay an Atlantic cable, and also as the designer of the model on which the public schools are still built. He was also the first to introduce the piano into these institutions. He aided in founding the Five Points Mission in 1851, and was later instrumental in causing the establishment of the Normal College. He was an old friend of Horace Greeley. He devoted his whole life to the public service, and the Woman's Hospital of New York State and the Eclectic Medical College are, in a measure, indebted to him for their foundation. He was also much interested in the progress of experiments with torpedoes as a means of coast defence. His visit to Georgia was undertaken in connection with the honors lately paid there to Dr. Long, whose name is well known in connection with the history of anæsthetics. His death was caused by paralysis.—*Burlington Free Press*.

HON. CHARLES BULKLEY,

a native of Colchester, Ct., came to Berlin previous to 1800, and settled near the red arch bridge. He was a prominent lawyer, his office being in Montpelier. He was Judge of Probate for Orange County Court in 1800 and 1801, and chief judge of Wash-



ington County on its organization in 1813, and representative for Berlin in the State Legislature in 1818. He was an able man, a good citizen and an earnest and efficient member of the Congregational church here in its early days, and at his death was the oldest member of the bar in this County. He died April, 1836, age 72 years. We were late in finding the data for this notice, or it would have appeared among the early settlers previously noticed.

George Fowler, an old, early settler of this town, used to hunt with Capt. Joe, *Indian*.

PUBLIC MONEY JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED.

Previous to the great flood in Oct. 18—, Berlin street, leading east from the red arch bridge, was anything but a pleasant place to live in, being low, and in spring a complete slough, and the houses old tumble-down affairs. The water having washed out part of the street, the town invested \$1800 in filling and grading about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and 2 years later, nearly as much more. The improvement seemed catching. The inhabitants took the idea, and almost every house is newly covered; new ones have been built, a new street laid out with additional buildings, and now, 1881, it is not only a pleasant place in which to live, but one of the pleasant drives near Montpelier.

STEVENS BRANCH.

When the first settlers in this vicinity visited the lower part of this stream they found upon its banks near the mouth a hunter's cabin, and in the cabin the body of a man far gone in the process of decay. He had evidently died alone and unattended. They carefully buried the body as well as circumstances would admit. It was afterwards ascertained that he came from Corinth, and his name was Stevens. Hence, the name "Stevens Branch." It is said that on account of disappointment in a love affair he left society and took to the forest.

DOG RIVER

received its name in consequence of a hunter by the name of Martin, losing his

favorite dog in the following manner: He set his gun at night near his camp for the purpose of shooting a bear. During the night he heard the report of the gun, and called his dog to ascertain the results, but failing to find him he waited till morning, when he found the dog was the victim. He threw the dog into the stream, saying "this stream shall be called Dog River."

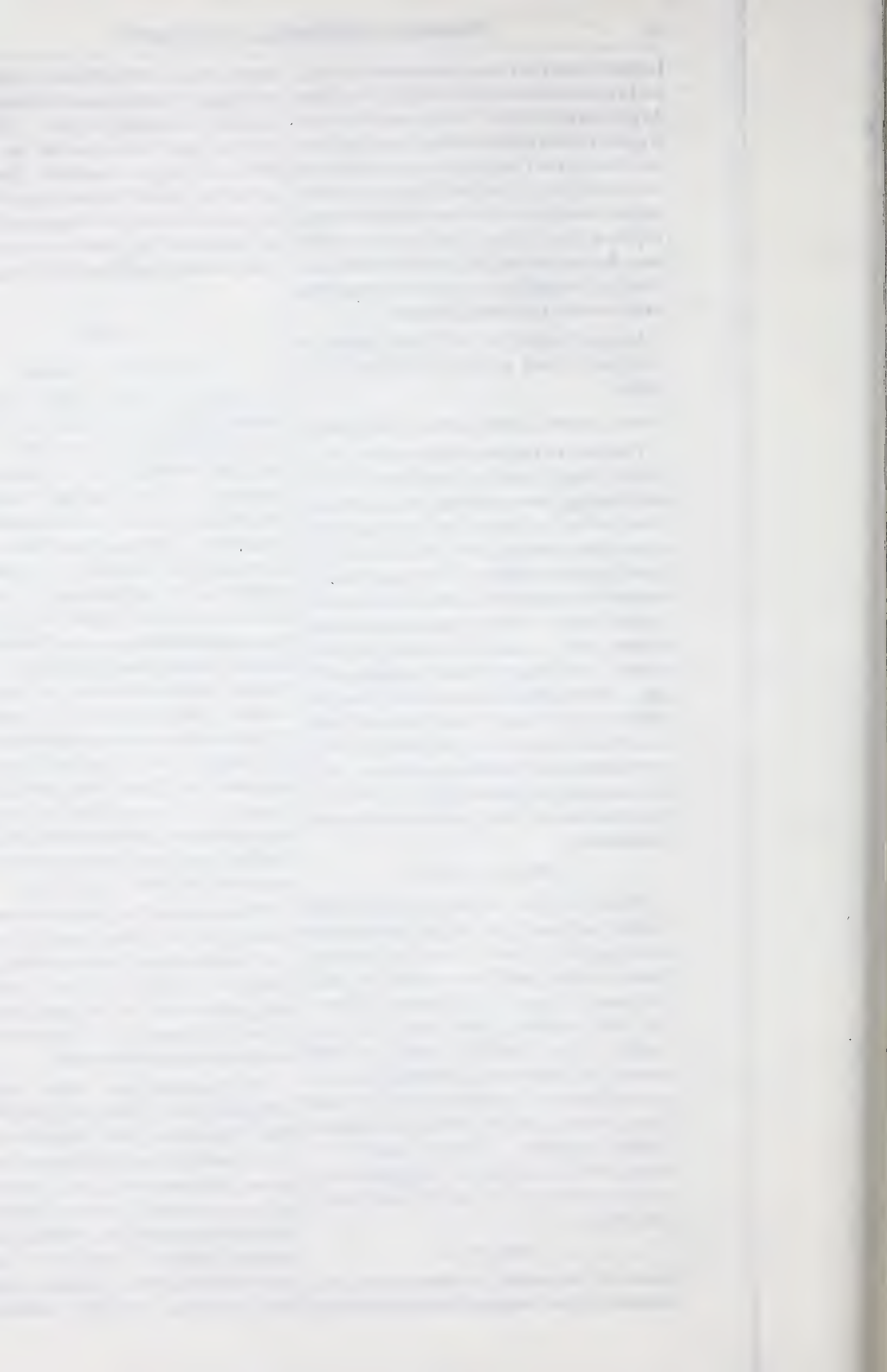
CABOT.

BY JOHN M. FISHER.

CABOT is situated in the N. E. part of Washington Co.; lat. 45°, 23'; long. 4°, 42'; 6 miles square; bounded N. by Walden and Danville, E. by Danville and Peacham, S. by Marshfield, and W. by Woodbury, and lies 21 miles easterly from Montpelier. It was granted Nov. 6, 1780; chartered by Vermont to Jesse Levenworth and 65 others, Aug. 17, 1781; but not surveyed and lotted till 1786. The survey was made by ——— Cabot, of Connecticut, and James Whitelaw. Thomas Lyford, whose father was one of the first settlers, being at that time a young man, 18 years of age, worked with them through the survey. In the extreme west part of the town Mr. Cabot broke the glass in his compass, and was obliged to go through the wilderness to the nearest house about 6 miles away, and take a square of glass out of the window to replace it.

The names of the grantees were not entered upon the town records, and it cannot be determined with certainty who of those ever settled in town. By what we can gather from the original plan of the town, it appears very few of them ever made this town their home.

The township was lotted by James Whitelaw, and a field-book written out by him September, 1786, contains the number of each lot and full description of the same, measurement, etc., closing each with a statement of what in his judgment the land is adapted to, whether pasture or general farming. There were 12 lots in each division, and 6 divisions, making 72 lots in town. The first meeting of the



proprietors was warned by Alexander Harvey, justice of the peace,

To meet at the house of Jopathan Elkins, in Peacham, County of Orange, on the 2d Monday in June, 1786, to transact the following business, viz.: 1st, to choose a moderator to govern said meeting; 2d, to choose a clerk; 3d, to agree what they will do respecting the settlers in said town, and to see what encouragement they will give to settlers; 4th, to lay a tax to defray the expense of surveying and lotting said town.

At this meeting, Jonathan Elkins was chosen moderator, and Jesse Levenworth, clerk.

Meetings were adjourned from time to time. November 3, 1786, they met at the house of Thomas Chittenden, in Arlington, and the survey being completed and presented to the meeting, it was

Voted that Giles Chittenden and Truman Chittenden, being indifferent persons, be a committee to draw the lots,

which being done by them in the presence of the meeting as the law directs, was as follows:

Jesse Levenworth, lot No. 5; Jesse Levenworth, 55; Mark Levenworth, 10; William Levenworth, 1; Evans Munson, 57; Isaac Doolittle, 64; Robert Fairchild, 19; Ebenezer Crafts, 14; Timothy Newel, 72; James Lane, 66; Elias Townsend, 28; William Holmes, 18; Richard Mansfield, 70; Nathan Levenworth, 15; Moses Baker, 20; Jas. Whitelaw, 7; Philander Harvey, 65; David Bryant, 51; Frederick Levenworth, 53; Jonathan Heath, 33; Eames Johnson, 45; Thomas Lyford, 21; Edmund Chapman, 50; Benjamin Webster, 40; David Blanchard, 56; Jonathan Elkins, 26; Jonathan Elkins, Jr., 42; William Chamberlin, 60; Ephraim Foster, 44; Abel Blanchard, 58; Benjamin Ambrose, 34; Minister, 62; Minister, 63; Grammar School, 69; College, 3; William Douglas, 49; Asa Douglas, 11; John Douglas, 22; Alson Douglas, 68; Beriah Palmer, 17; Martha Douglas, 13; Ebenezer Jones, 67; Jesse Garduer, 41; Mary Andrus, 47; William Douglas, 52; Content Douglas, 46; Asa Douglas, Jr., 12; Zebulon Douglas, 48; Lyman Hitchcock, 54; Nathaniel

Wales, 36; Saphiah Hitchcock, 2; John Batchelder, 32; Eliphalet Richards, 29; Jonathan Pettet, 30; Matthew Watson, 38; Ezekiel Tiffany, 43; Abel Blanchard, 39; Peter Blanchard, 27; Reuben Blanchard, 35; Jason Cross, 16; Solomon Johnson, 9; Robert Hains, 61; Samuel Russell, 23; David Waters, 6; Thomas Chittenden, Esq., 4; Paul Spooner, 25; Joseph Fay, Esq., 8; Abigail Gunn, 59; Barnabas Morse, 24.

Voted that there be a tax of ten shillings to pay the expenses of lotting. There being but 71 proprietors and 72 lots, it was

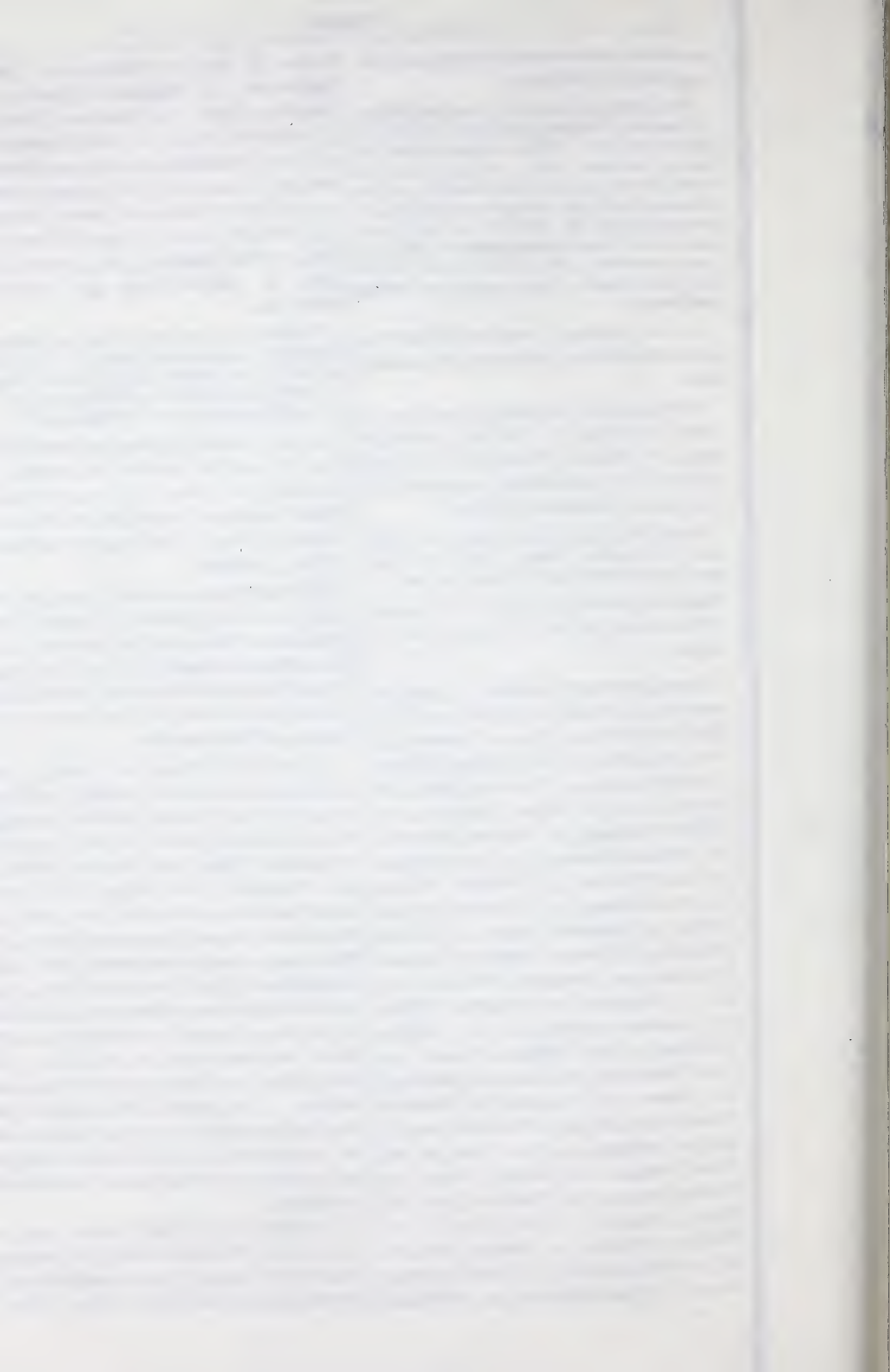
Voted that lot No. 24 be disposed of, as the settlers now in town should see fit.

Lots No. 62 and 63 were set as minister lots, the rent to go for the support of preaching in town; No. 69, grammar school, the rent of which goes to Peacham Academy; lots 71 and 72, town school; lot No. 3, college.

The town was named by Lyman Hitchcock, one of the grantees, in honor of his bride-elect, Miss Cabot, of Connecticut, a descendant of Sebastian Cabot. Mr. Levenworth never settled or lived in town, but settled and built the mills at what is now known as West Danville.

In 1779, Gen. Hazen cut through the wilderness, and made a passable road for 50 miles above Peacham, running through the north-eastern part of Cabot, over what is known as Cabot Plain, through Walden and Hardwick. He camped for a few weeks on the plain about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the south of the residence now of Springer. Here they expected an attack from the British from Canada, who were sending a portion of their forces down on the east side of the State, instead of sending them all down the Lake, upon the west side. A fortification was thrown up by Hazen's soldiers. The ground bears the name of Fortification Hill, and a small portion of the fortification is still seen, and a large rock pointed out where the army built their camp-fires.

Connected with Hazen's army was a squad called Whitcomb's Rangers, among whom was Thomas Lyford, grandfather of Thomas Lyford now living in the village



of Cabot. Gen. Hazen expecting an attack from the enemy, Whitcomb and Lyford were sent to the north as spies. During the long scout Whitcomb's shoes gave out, and he threatened to shoot the first man he met for his. After several days, cautiously proceeding, they heard a distant crackling of the brush, then a faint tramp of feet, and at once secreted themselves in an advantageous position, and waited. In a short time a scouting party of the enemy discovered themselves, British and Indians, making for Gen. Hazen's quarters, commanded by Gen. Gordon. Our scouts felt upon their action for a few moments hung great results; not only their own lives, but those of their comrades and Gen. Hazen's army. The enemy advanced, Gen. Gordon in front, little thinking what is concealed in the thicket. Whitcomb thinks of his shoes; tells Lyford to be cool; takes good aim; Gen. Gordon falls forward; throws his arms around the neck of his horse; the horse, frightened, turned back and ran into camp; the British general lived to get into camp, but died very soon after. Whitcomb was secreted under a bank where the waters in a little ravine had washed out a hole, which was covered with a log. Over this log, he said, a number of Indians ran whooping, brandishing their tomahawks; that he could have pulled any one of them off from the log as they passed over into the hole, but he thought it not best. Lyford was concealed near him. After a long search, the Indians gave up they could not find the one who sent the bullet.

As soon as Whitcomb and Lyford considered it safe they came from their hiding places, and returned to the camp of Gen. Hazen with the news. Whitcomb did not get his shoes, but they had accomplished all and more than they set out for. The enemy, dismayed, retreated back to Canada, and thus ended what was expected to be a battle or skirmish on Cabot's Plain. [See account of Major Whitcomb and this adventure in vol. I of this work, page 1067—Ed.]

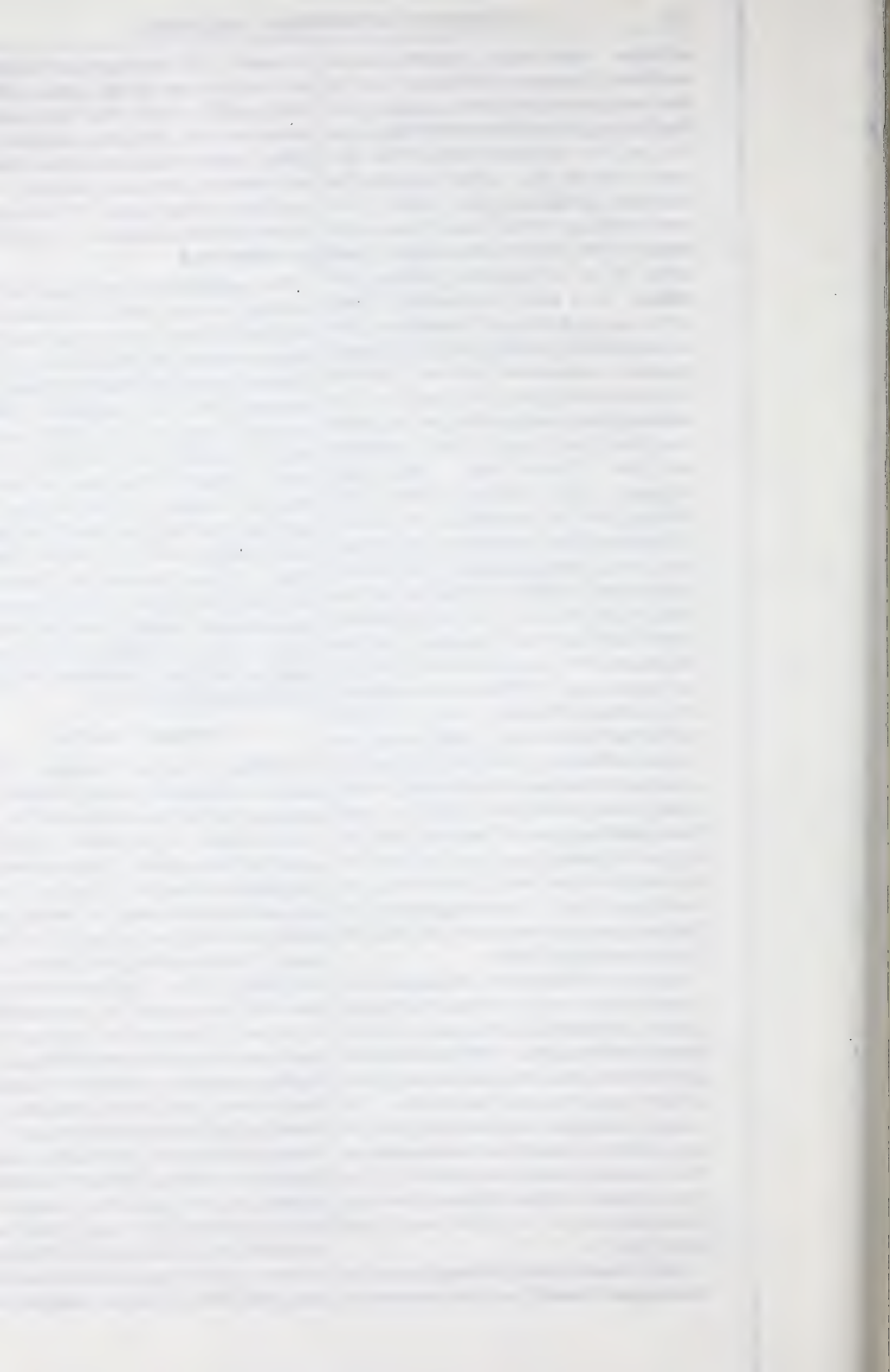
Gen. Hazen finished his road through to the town of Lowell, and then returned to

the south. This road from near Joe's pond, led to the south of the present traveled road, until it came to the three corners of a road near the present grave-yard on the plain; here it struck what is now the present traveled road and continued to the north line of the town. It was of great benefit to the first settlers. It is still called the Hazen road.

The settlements began upon the highest land, in town which has been known as Cabot Plain for the last 40 years; previous to that as Johnson's Plain. Colonel Thomas Johnson of Newbury, when taken prisoner with Col. Jonathan Elkins of Peacham, by the British in 1781, and carried to Canada, the first night of their march camped on this tract of land, and when he returned on parole, soon after, and from that time until late in the present century this locality was called Johnson's Plain. It lies between the Connecticut and Winooski river, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect, the outlines of which are formed by the western range of the Green mountains and by the White mountains in N. H.

BENJAMIN WEBSTER,

of Salisbury, now of Franklin, N. H., uncle of renowned Daniel Webster, encouraged by the liberal offers of the proprietors, came to this town in 1783, and made the first opening in the forest for a permanent settlement. The first clearing was made a little north of where George Smith now lives, on the line of the Hazen road. In the opening, Mr. Webster built the first log cabin. Its dimensions, we are not told, but assured it was sufficiently capacious to answer for a house, barn, shed, and all necessary out-buildings; and that this tenement completed, he returned for his family and moved them into town March, 1783, himself driving the cow, Mrs. Webster traveling on snow-shoes, and the hired man with Mrs. Webster's assistance, drawing the few goods they brought with them on a hand-sled, among which was a wash-tub, and in this tub their little daughter two years of age, who afterwards became the wife of Hanson Rogers, Esq.,



and after raising a large family of children, died in the village of Cabot, Sept. 28, 1868, aged 88 yrs. 3 mos., 14 days, highly respected by all who knew her. On their journey from Peacham to their cabin, the snow was 4 feet deep upon a level; and upon their arrival they found it drifted into their cabin, to the depth of a foot and a half. It had to be shoveled out before they could enter, and then they had only the bare ground for a floor. After getting settled a little, Mr. Webster went to Newbury for provisions. While he was away, the sun coming out warm, Mrs. Webster tapped some trees and made 40 pounds of sugar. It is said she could chop as well as a man, and greatly helped her husband in clearing up his farm.

LIEUT. JONATHAN HEATH

was the second settler. His family arrived the first of any settler's family. The Lieutenant came with his family two days before Benjamin Webster came with his. He built his cabin on the line of the Hazen road opposite the present burying-ground on the Plain.

NATHANIEL WEBSTER

and family were the third to arrive. He rolled up the logs for his cabin on the opposite side of the Hazen road from Benjamin Webster's.

LIEUT. THOMAS LYFORD

who was with Whitcomb in the daring adventure of shooting General Gordon, was the fourth settler. He located on the south of the road, near the three corners, near the burying-ground, in what is now Eli B. Stone's field.

The nearest trading point at first was Newbury, 24 miles distant, where they had to go for milling, taking their grain on a hand-sled in winter, or at other times on their backs through the mud. After about three years, there was a mill built at Peacham, and they went there. So great was the hardship to procure milling, they often resorted to battling their grain. They had no neighbors north of them, and none on the south nearer than Peacham. It was some two or three years before any permanent addition was made to their

number. About 1787, six families were added to them, namely, Lyman Hitchcock, David Blanchard, Jeremiah McDaniels, John Lyford, James Bruce, Thomas Batchelder, and families, emigrants from New Hampshire, who settled on the line of the Hazen road on the Plain.

Up to this time, 1788, the inhabitants had lived in primitive independence, regulating themselves by the principles of common law. The following appears upon the town book as the first step towards a town organization:

Proceedings of the town of Cabot. At the request of four of the inhabitants of the town of Cabot, I hereby notify the freemen and inhabitants of the town to meet at the house of Mr. Thomas Lyford, in said Cabot, on the last Saturday instant March, ten o'clock before noon, then and there being met to choose 1st, a moderator, clerk, and necessary town officers; 2d, to see if they will raise money to defray the incidental charges, and do any other business that may be necessary.

WALTER BROCK,
Justice of the Peace.

February 4th, 1788.

The number of voters at the organization could not have been more than 10 or 12. The records of their meetings show that the first settlers seemed to regard military title as conferring almost permanent virtue or qualification for office, as seen by the following choice of officers:

Capt. Jesse Levenworth, moderator; Lieut. Jonathan Heath, Lieut. Thomas Lyford, Lieut. David Blanchard, selectmen; Maj. Lyman Hitchcock, town treasurer; Ensign Jeremiah McDaniels, constable; Edmund Chapman, surveyor of highways. Ensign Jeremiah McDaniels was chosen collector of taxes. One private only was found qualified to six commissioned officers for promotion in civil office. The foregoing officers were all sworn into office by the said justice of the peace, Walter Brock.

For 18 years of the settlement this was the metropolis of the town. The lot upon Walden line was owned by Nathaniel Webster. His house stood a little south of where the road leading from the village to Walden depot intersects with the Hazen



road. Next south was Benjamin Webster's, the first settler; then came Dr. Scott's, Hanson Rogers', Mr. Shephard's, and other houses and farms for about a mile on the line of the Hazen road.

The famous "yellow house" was built by Horace and Gershom Beardsley, two stirring settlers from Massachusetts. It was the first framed house in town, and was first raised in the pasture now owned by Samuel S. Batchelder. At that time a new County was formed from towns set off from the County of Orange, and there was a strong prospect that this town would be the shire town of the new county. With this expectation, the Beardsleys cleared two acres of land in this pasture, taking out the stumps root and branch, for the site of the county buildings. Their hopes not being realized, the house was not finished on this spot, and after standing here about 2 years, was taken down and removed to the Plain. The foundation is seen at the present time where it was first raised. The timber all hard wood, and the house two stories, it took a large amount of help to raise it, of men and whisky. All the men and women in this town, Peacham and Danville were invited to the raising. Those invited giving out word that they would drink the Beardsleys dry that day, the Beardsleys prepared themselves. They furnished a barrel of first proof rum, and a second barrel, slightly reduced. It was said never was such rum seen in Cabot before or after. All were invited to take hold and help themselves. In after years the old settlers enjoyed rehearsing the scenes at that raising. They said with a great many of them it lasted two days.

After the removal of the house to the Plain it was very nicely finished, and became the "Hub" of the town. It was 40 feet square upon the ground, with a large hall in the ell, used for all kinds of gatherings, and had a long shed attached running to the barn. As all the travel from the north going to the Connecticut river had to pass over Cabot Plain, it was a favorite stopping-place for travelers, and during the war of 1812, those engaged in smuggling made it their quarters.

DOINGS AND VOTES FROM 1788 TO 1806.

At the first March meeting, held the last Saturday in March, 1788, but two votes were taken, one for schools and one to raise a tax on each poll equal to two days' work for building and repairing roads.

From the first town meeting to 1840, each town officer, from town clerk to highway surveyor, was sworn into office. In 1789, there being no justice of the peace in town, the town clerk was obliged to go to Barnet, where he received the oath of office, administered by Alexander Harvey, Esq.

When the town was fairly organized, attention was next given to the protection of property.

Voted to build a pound on Shepard Hill, that swine should not run at large from the 10th of May to the 10th of October, unless with a good poke on his neck and a ring in his nose.

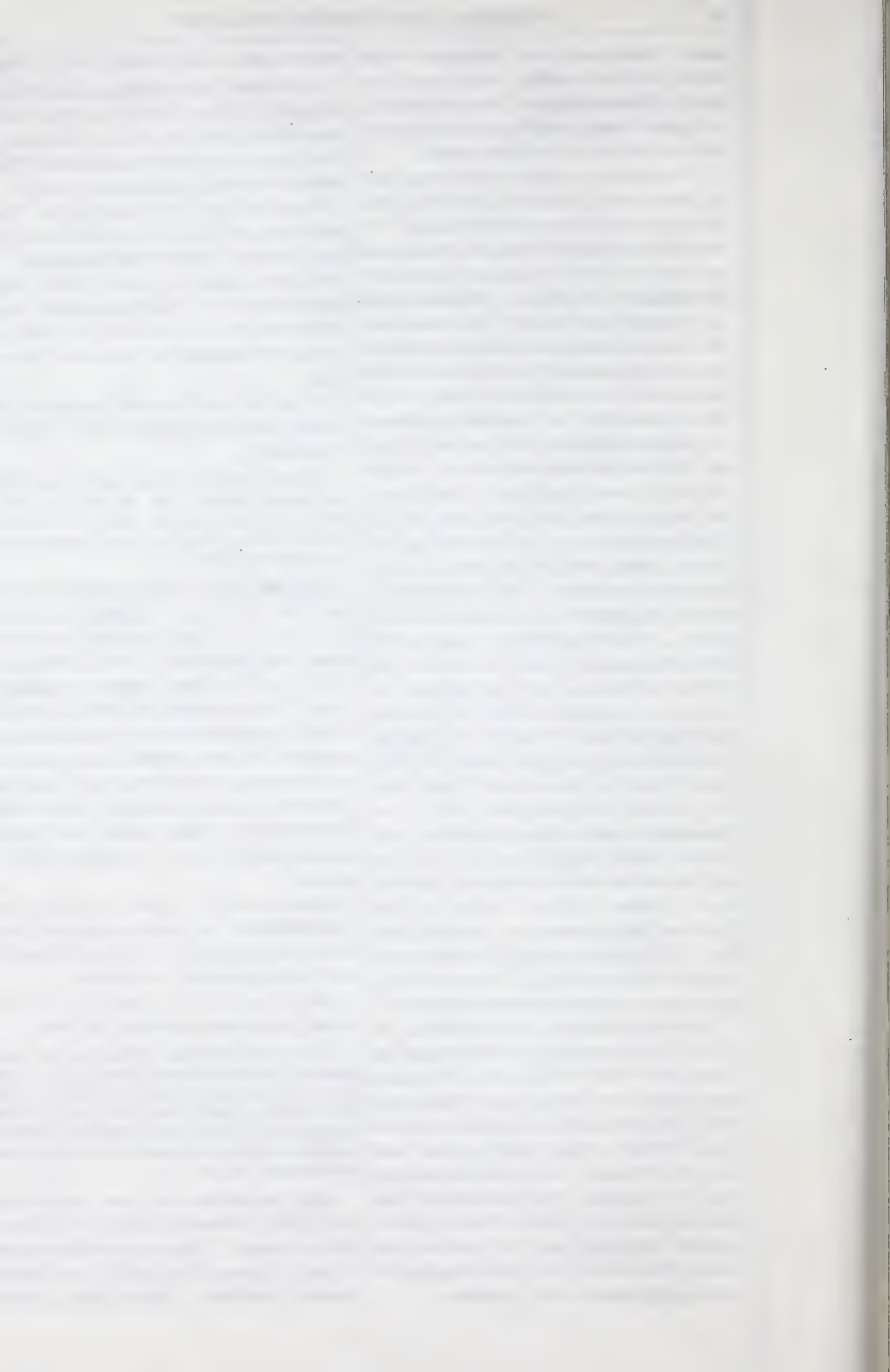
The first vote to defray town expenses was Mar. 25, 1779; "To raise 12 bushels of wheat to defray necessary town expense, and purchase a town book for records," and the first auditors appointed, Lieut. Thomas Lyford, Mr. Thomas Batchelder, Lieut. Jonas Watts, to examine into accounts of town officers, and report at next meeting. The town book cost \$2; wheat was 75 cents a bushel. There were \$7 left on the 12 bush. voted after paying for the book, for the "necessary town expenses."

March meeting, 1790, the selectmen were instructed to procure a piece of land for a burying-ground. Six years after, the first burying-ground was laid out.

Mar. 21, 1791, 20 bushels of wheat voted to pay town expenses this year.

Voted that width of sleds for the year ensuing in the town of Cabot shall be four feet and six inches from outside to outside, and any one found with one of less dimensions on any public road in said town shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for every such offence.

1793, population 122; new school district, No. 2, formed; first full list of town officers elected: Capt. James Moss, moderator; Lyman Hitchcock, town clerk; Samuel Danforth, James Moss, David



Blanchard, selectmen; Thomas Lyford, town treasurer; Thomas Batchelder, constable and collector; Ephraim Marsh, grand jurymen; James Chapman, Martin Durgin, Thomas Osgood, surveyors of highway; Ezekiel Gilman, hog-ward; Edward Chapman, fence-viewer; Jonathan Heath, pound-keeper; Fifield Lyford, sealer of weights and measures; Thomas Lyford, leather sealer; listers, selectmen, (see list of town officers).

To this time no steps had been taken to punish violators of the law in case there should be any that should require more than the civil law would give them, and it was voted to build stocks, (whipping post) and sign-post on the Shepard hill near the pound,—15 bushels of wheat was voted for town expenses or, 4s. in cash in lieu of 1 bushel of wheat, and 3 bushels of wheat, to purchase standard weights and measures for the town.

Voted that Reuben Kelzer be discharged from his fine of eleven shillings for profane swearing, and breaking the peace.

After arrangements had been made for the punishment of civil and criminal offenders":

March, 1794,—Voted that the sum of twenty-one dollars be expended in the purchase of 28 pounds of powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ of cwt. of lead and six dozen flints for the town stock of ammunition.

Voted that the fines that have been or shall be laid be appropriated to the use of schools the present year.

A good use to devote them to.

Previous to 1795, the duty of listers was performed by the selectmen; at March meeting, 1795, the first board were elected: Capt. David Blanchard, Fifield Lyford, Samuel Warner.

1796. In 13 years, the settlement had extended to the south, east and west. The question began to be agitated in regard to removing the seat of government to the geographical center of the town. A meeting of the inhabitants was called at the school-house on the Hazen road to take the matter into consideration. As a matter of course, it was stoutly opposed by the pioneers of the town, those that had borne the burden and heat of the day, saw by this move their glory departing. So

long had the business of the town been done here, that they had come (and perhaps all natural enough) to consider themselves the Mecca of the town. The day of the meeting came, the forces well marshalled on both sides, but those in favor of a change were too strong for the other side, and it was voted that,

Hereafter all meetings for doing public business shall be held at the school-house at the centre of the town, and the public property all except the pound (which consisted of the stocks and whipping-post) should be removed to that place.

It is said this was a hard blow to those living on the Plain; but we cannot learn as they threatened to secede. In 1799, \$22 was voted to defray town expenses.

The patriotism and high esteem in which the Father of his Country was held may be seen by the following record:

On the receipt of the news of the death of Gen. Washington a town meeting was called to meet on the 22d day of February, 1800, to see what the town will do on account of Keeping in Remembrance the Life and Death of Gen. Washington.

Voted that a committee of three be appointed to take charge of the assembly and conduct them in a becoming manner to the school-house there to listen to an Oration to be delivered by Lyman Hitchcock, Esq. The committee appointed were Joseph Fisher, Thomas Osgood, Joseph Huntoon.

A large assembly gathered, and after the oration Esq. Horace Beardsley was directed to return the thanks of said town to the speaker for delivering so good an oration to the people.

1802, the town began to look towards retrenchment of expenses. Before electing selectmen it was voted whoever should be elected should serve free of charge for their services; and it does not appear that they had any trouble in finding men to serve; doubtless they thought the honor paid. At the same meeting the first tithing men were elected: John Edgerton and Gershom Beardsley, whose duty it was to see that the Sabbath was not desecrated by persons hunting, fishing, or lounging about, and if any persons there found so



doing, to arrest and bring them before a magistrate to be fined. Frequent votes appear after upon the records to remit the fines of those that had been fined for the violation of the Sabbath. It was also their duty to see that no one disturbed religious meetings; if they did to take them in charge.

There were some who were not prospered in their worldly possessions, and from year to year there were quite lively times in warning such persons out of town to prevent their becoming a town charge. The first order was given by the selectmen Oct. 3, 1803, for James Shepard and his wife Sarah, with their children, to depart said town, and in 1807, 12 families were warned to depart.

[If a family came to want that had been duly "warned out," the town was not obliged to assist them; but if not, the town was liable. A very uncharitable record to put down for all our early towns; if we could not add, it was usually about as serious a matter as appointing a hog ward, to which office every man in town married during the year, even the minister, was a candidate for at next March meeting. The old settlers were fond of practical jokes, and received them very complacently. I have seen the record where the warning out went so far every family in town was warned out.—Ed.]

On all public days whisky went around freely, and officers all had to treat. March meeting, 1806, tradition says the whisky was kept in the closet of the school-house where the meeting was held, which was imbibed so frequently by candidates and their supporters, some of them got so they hardly knew which way to vote. About middle way of the proceedings of the meeting it was "voted that the door leading into the closet be shut and kept so for the space of one-half hour."

The first surveyor of wood and lumber, Oliver Walbridge, was elected in 1806, and the first jurors, petit and grand, for County Court, were drawn, and \$20 voted this year for town expenses. This closes the first book of records—the notes and doings that appear most interesting. The

succeeding records are about like those of the present day, with the exception of many more alterations in school districts, laying out of roads and such business as was incident to a new county.

In 1802, JOHN W. DANA came to the Plain, and opened a store in a building a little south of the yellow house. He being a man of ability, brought a good deal of business to the place. In a few years he was joined by John Damon, and they soon became the sole owners, or nearly so, of all that region, comprising nearly 1000 acres. They frequently wintered 100 head of cattle, beside a large amount of other stock, at the yellow house barns.

About 1810, business began to draw to the lower grounds, localities less exposed to the cold winds of winter, and in 1820, but little was left on the Plain save the old yellow house.

During the war of 1812, those engaged in smuggling made this old house their quarters. One mile north of here there is a small body of water called Smugglers' pond, from an encounter that took place between a custom house officer and some smugglers, in which the smugglers threw the officer into the pond. Another time several parties from this town, while starting some cattle for Canada, were intercepted by a custom house officer by the name of Young. They said they gave him a good smart threshing, but they were involved for it in a long and expensive lawsuit.

As time moved on, one building after another pertaining to the old yellow house was torn down, till at last, in 1855, the old landmark had to succumb, and share the fate which sooner or later all old and honored structures must. And now upon those broad acres, so beautifully spread out on the upland of the township, where the pioneers endured so many privations, and reduced the heavy-timbered forest to the fertile farms which for so many years teemed with business and thrift—along the whole street nought is now seen but the herds quietly feeding and an occasional husbandman tilling the lonely soil.



CABOT VILLAGE.

In 1788, Lieut. Thomas Lyford, the third settler in town, and the first settler at the village, bought a lot of land of Jesse Levenworth and Lyman Hitchcock. On this land the village of Cabot now stands. The Winooski river runs through the grounds. Mr. Lyford was a mill-wright; there was no saw-mill within ten miles; he decided to build a saw-mill upon his lot upon the Winooski river. He selected the spot where John Brown's shop now stands. Here the first blow of the axe fell to subdue the thick wood to the fair vale, in which a beautiful and pleasant village was to grow. At that time this spot was quite a high elevation of land, and until within a few years was always spoken of as Saw-mill Hill. The timber was cut and framed upon the spot; the irons were made at Newbury, and drawn on a hand-sled to the spot the winter before. The mill and dam were not completed and got to running till the spring of 1789. At that time this was regarded an extra water-power and a very smart mill. The pond covered then all of what is now the meadow to the upper end of the street. The mill had what is called an up-and-down saw; a good, smart man would run out 2000 ft. of lumber in a day.

Lyford and his son, Thomas Jr., next built a grist-mill, where the grist-mill now stands. This mill had but one run of stone, split out of a granite stone where Allen Perry's house now stands, and used for the steps of the present mill. Thomas Lyford, Jr., took charge of the mill. He built a camp on the rise of ground before it, and stayed there from Monday morning till Saturday night, when he returned to his father's on the Plain. The mill did the grinding for this town and the towns for 10 or 12 miles around. About 1794, Lieut. Lyford built the first house in the village, where Mrs. Jos. Lance now lives. His son, Thomas Jr., attended to the mills and commenced clearing up the land. For the next 12 years but little addition was made to the new neighborhood.

The second house was built by Samuel

Lee, where Enoch Hoyt and his son, George Hoyt, now live; the third by Elias Hitchcock, where the garden of Caleb Fisher now is. John W. Dana, on the Plain, bought a small house that stood where Mrs. Haines' house now does, and fitted it up for a store—the first mercantile business here. After a few years, George W. Dana built quite a large store. It was becoming evident that this was to be the business centre of the town. John W. Dana, a keen-sighted man, came from the Plain and bought nearly all the land now included in the village. By selling building-lots to the farmers, he contributed largely to building up the village. In 1817, a distillery was put up where Union Block now stands. Marcus O. Fisher bought the site and put in a tannery, enlarged the building, using part for a currying and shoe-shop. "The old red house" was one of the landmarks of the town for years. In 1825, he built a larger tannery where the bark was first ground between two stones by horse-power. A man and a horse could grind from one-half to a cord in a day. This stone is now in the yard of J. M. Fisher as an old town relic. About 1840, water-power was substituted for the horse. Mr. Fisher carried on the business successfully about 35 years, and his son, Edwin till 1868, which ended the tanning business in Cabot. It was sold to a sock-company who erected the handsome union block for stores, offices, etc., on the site.

The next business started was wool-carding and cloth-dressing, by George Fielding, who built a shop on the site of the present carriage-shop in the spring of 1833. In August, the highest waters ever known on this river, carried away the shop before finished. He rebuilt in 1834; carried on cloth-dressing for a year and sold to Jason Britt, who carried on the business of wool-carding and cloth-dressing here 44 years; building on the same site in 1855, a larger and better shop, a part of which was used for a carriage-shop by different parties till 1874, when it was enlarged and an extensive business undertaken by A. P. Marshall



and W. W. Buchanan, known as the "Cabot Carriage Co.," which run 3 or 4 years and closed up. The property came into the hands of J. A. Farrington, by whom the business is now conducted on a smaller and more sure basis. On the opposite side of the river, William Scales built, in 1826, a blacksmith-shop and small foundry, where caldrons, five-pail kettles, cog-wheels and other iron castings were made.

Mr. Scales will be remembered by all who ever got him to do any blacksmithing, as a very nice man, but not one of the smoothest of workmen.

In 1840, a starch factory was built below the shops on the river, by Israel Cutting, which like everything else in his hands proved lucrative. In connection with his factory, he built a grist and a saw-mill which he run a few years.

The first tavern was built where Mrs. Joseph Lance's house stands, small, and one story. It was taken down in 1833, and moved over the river. The present hotel stands on the same site. Fisher was landlord 4 years, and sold to Horace Bliss, who kept it 10 years, when it was known as a first-class house. There was much heavy teaming on the road from the north of the state to Burlington, and this was a favorite stopping place for all teamsters, and also for the light travel. There are those now living who speak of Mrs. Bliss, the genial landlady, who always did so much to make the hotel a pleasant resting place for her guests. The house was kept by different parties with little change till 1875, when it was largely repaired by William P. Whittier, who kept it until the death of his wife, April, 1881, after which he sold to the present proprietor, W. W. Buchanan.

April, 1822, John W. Dana deeded to the town for one dollar 1½ acre for a common, conditioned to be kept clear from all incumbrance and free on all occasions to the public, especially for military parading.

There are people now living in the village that well recollect when this common was a frog-pond, and filled with fir and

alder bushes, and was so muddy through the street, ox-teams were stuck in the mud before where Union block now stands.

Population of village, June 1, 1881, 258; 64 dwelling-houses; 2 stores; 1 millinery shop; 1 hotel; 2 blacksmith shops; 1 carriage manufactory; 1 tin shop; 1 harness shop; 1 cooper-shop; 1 grist-mill; 1 saw-mill; 1 graded school; 2 churches.

By an act of the Legislature, Nov. 19, 1866, the village was incorporated. The first village clerk, W. H. Fletcher; first board of trustees: John M. Fisher, John Brown, Theron H. Lance, William P. Whittier, J. P. Lamson.

The village has a good fire department well equipped with engine, etc., etc. But few fires have ever occurred in the village. The most destructive was Jan. 5, 1881, at which time the fire department did excellent service.

THE CENTER.

This place is the geographical centre of the town, and has always been known by the name of the Centre. James Morse, Esq., from Barre, Mass., made the first settlement in 1789, where Henry Hill's house stands. Esq. Morse built his first log-house. He was moderator of the first town meeting, first justice of the peace; to him nearly all the business of this office fell for quite a number of years.

When first appointed, knowing he would be called to perform the marriage ceremony, he wished to have some practice before he appeared in public. He took his son David out, and told him to stand up by the side of a stump, and he would marry him to it. David did as directed, and the Squire commenced and went through, David assenting that he would love, cherish and protect her. The Esquire closed up in the usual form, saying that he pronounced them husband and wife. It is said David would not marry until the stump rotted down, which was quite late in life. The Esquire being of rather nervous temperament, at the next ceremony got a little bewildered, and made the groom promise to *forsake her and cleave to all other women*. At another time, it is

said, he forgot the ceremony, and was obliged to consult his notes.

At a later day he opened the first hotel in town, in a small log-house. The bar was in the square room, and a bed in the same room. This was in the early days of hotel keeping. The Esquire was said to be a man in whom all his townsmen had the utmost confidence; a man of sound judgment, and his advice was often sought. He held all the offices from highway surveyor to representative.

The next house was built by Oliver Walbridge, where G. Noyes now lives. In 1790 Major Hitchcock, Capt. Jesse Levenworth and Asa Douglas, Esq., presented the town 8 acres of land for public use. 3 years after, 4 acres were cleared for a common, and a school-house built on it, and two years later the seat of government removed from the Plain to this place. The principal property to move appears to have been the stocks and whipping-post, which were set up at the Corner, where the road by Henry Hill's intersects with the Centre road. They were never used. The only person ever whipped for crime in town was Ben. Parker, for breaking into a store that stood where True A. Town's house stands. The crime, trial and punishment were not far separated. He broke into the store Tuesday night, was tried Wednesday, and whipped Thursday, opposite the store he broke into. The whip was of cord, and the officer said he did not whip very hard, only wanted to show him what he might expect if he persisted in his thieving course.

After 1796, town-meetings and all public gatherings were at the Centre. The Fourth of July, 1820, was a memorable day. Two companies of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry assisted in the celebration. Capt. Crossman, of Peacham, was the president of the day. There was an oration, and bountiful repast furnished.

There was a store opened by Luther Wheatley, who after a short time was succeeded by Hector McLean, and the second pound was built at this place, which was liberally patronized in the olden time. It was once broken open and the cattle taken

out, which disturbed the peace and dignity of the town. It was expected this would be a village of considerable size, and prosperous farmers, as once before at the Plain, invested in village lots, and here, as at the Plain before them, their hopes were disappointed, and already this place where public business was so long done is now desolate. The winds sing their dirge around where the store, the school-house and the sacred edifice once stood, and not far from this spot those who were once active in the business of the town are quietly resting in the bosom of their mother earth.

EAST HILL,

often called Whittier Hill, from its first settler, Lieut. JOHN WHITTIER, who came here in 1780, and commenced clearing up the farm now owned and occupied by Frederick Corliss. He built his first cabin a little north of the present house, near the brook, and brought his wife and one child to the Plain, March, 1790, with an ox team, and from there drew his effects on a hand-sled, his wife walking on the crust beside him, carrying her spinning-wheel. After they got to keeping some cows and sheep, one evening a large bear came into the yard where they were milking, and took a sheep. They gave chase, and the bear dropped the sheep, but he made his escape, and the sheep was killed.

Lieut. Whittier raised a large family. Several of the boys settled on farms made from the old farm. Mrs. Whittier was a descendant from Mrs. Dustin who scalped the Indians.

WILLIAM OSGOOD,

from Claremont, N. H., the second settler here, bought one square mile west of the Centre road, opposite Lieut. Whittier, or which he settled his six sons. Four of them came in March, 1791. First, they dug out sap-troughs and sugared, and then slashed 15 acres by the 1st of June, and returned to Claremont. They boarded at Lieut. Whittier's. In the fall Mr. Osgood came with his six sons. They cleared the slash, and built a log house, 40 ft. in length, where Solomon W. Osgood now



lives. It is said this family were all strong, broad-shouldered men, able for the task before them.

DAVID HAINES

commenced on the farm south of George Gould's, so long occupied by his son Wm. Haines, in 1797. When he came to town he was not possessed of a great amount of cash, it may be inferred by the fact he was the owner of two pair of pants and two shirts, and he swapped one shirt and one pair of pants for a hoe and axe to begin work with.

These places are now all excellent farms and in good hands.

LOWER CABOT.

Settlement was commenced in 1799, by REUBEN ATKINS, on the farm now of W. S. Atkins, his grand-son. He cleared a spot, and built his log-house on the site of the present house. The first spring he made sugar in the door-yard. In 1800, he built a framed barn, now standing, in good condition. The farm has always been in the family, owned by one of the sons.

MOSES STONE,

from New Hampshire, in 1797, about half a mile west from Wm. Atkins, cleared the ground and built a saw-mill where the Haines Factory now stands, his family meantime living in a shed of Lieut. Whittier's, on Whittier hill. After he got his mill running, he built his house. It had a large stone chimney. His wife said all the way she could see any sky was to look up through that.

Fish in the river, wild game in the thick surrounding woods, were abundant. Stone was a strong man, not easily frightened. One evening in the fall he had been up to neighbor Atkins'. Returning, he, as he thought, met a man who had on a white hat and blue frock, to whom he said "good evening." The man made no answer. He repeated it, but no reply. Stone said, "I'll know who you are," and grabbed around him, when to his surprise he found he was out of the path, and it was a large stump he was hugging.

In 1801, CLEMENT COBURN built a grist-mill where True A. Town's works stand.

In 1803, he sold a privilege to Joseph Coburn, on the opposite side of the river, to put in a fulling-mill. Cloth being then spun and wove at home, this was needed. He carried on the business some years. Thomas Coldwill became next owner, who soon sold to Wm. Eusign, John R. Putnam and Horace Haines, who moved the shop to where the factory stands, and added carding works. In 1835, Alden Webster bought the works, adding machinery, a spinning-jenny, hand-loom, regarded a wonderful improvement. He commenced the manufacture of full cloth. In 1849, he sold to Horace Haines, who continued the business with his son, E. G. Haines, building a new factory in 1849, with water-power looms and modern machinery. Horace Haines and two sons in the business have died. It is now owned by Ira F. Haines. Quite an extensive business has been done sometimes here.

Carriage-making has been at different times carried on to some extent.

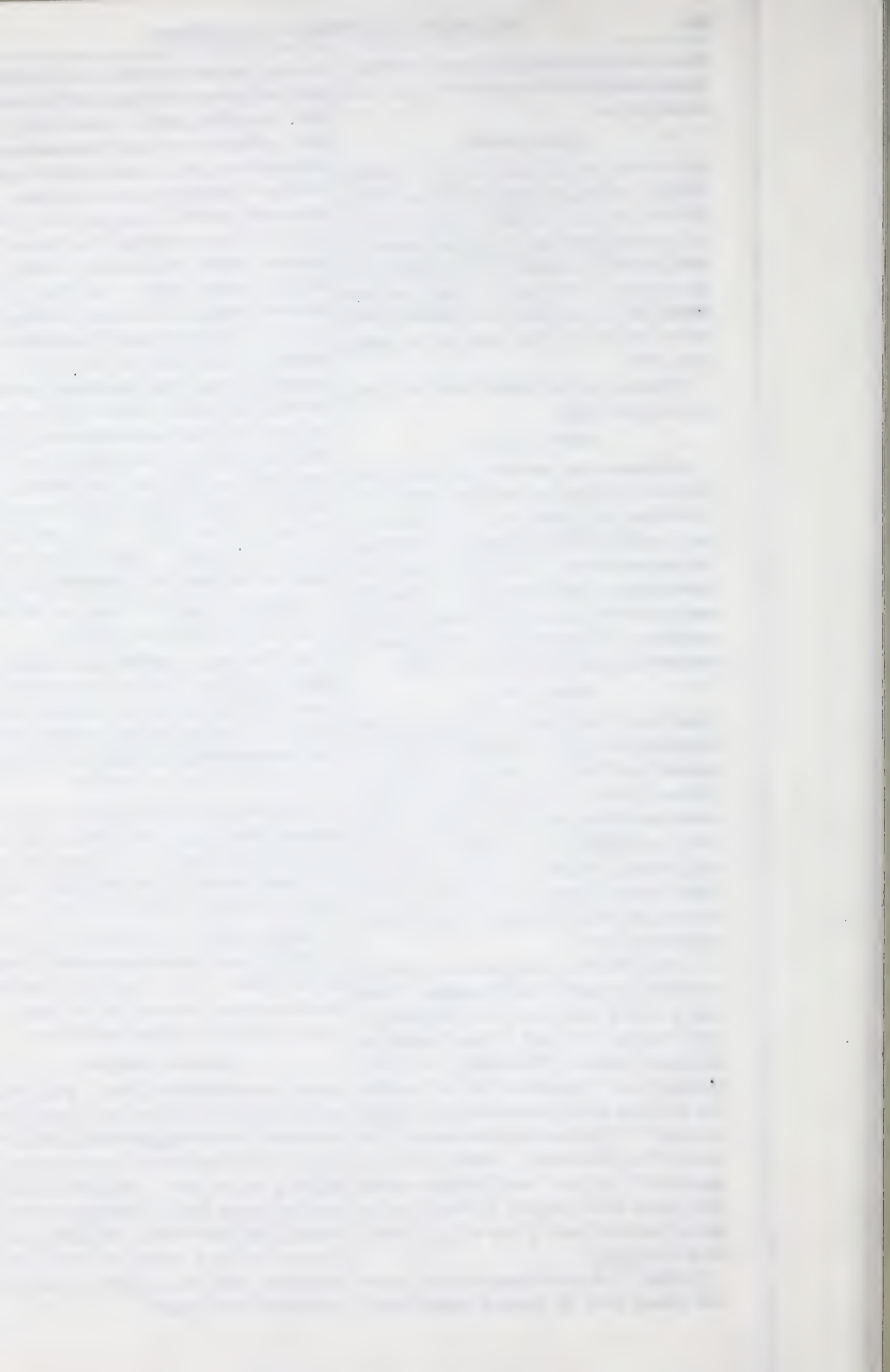
On the river opposite the factory, in 1827, Wm. Fisher put in a tannery, which he run till 1838, when he removed to Albion, N. Y., where he died in 1851. Tanning was afterwards carried on here by Q. Cook, G. W. Cree and others.

At present the most extensive business done in this village is by True A. Town, in the lumber business, in his saw-mill, and the manufacturing of the lumber into chair-stuff, boot-crimps, coffins, caskets, etc.

The first store in the place was started by a Mr. Oaks, on the spot where Town's house stands. The mercantile business has been carried on here for 60 years, by John Edgerton, Ketchum and others.

HECTOR MCLEAN

opened a store here in 1825. There were in the village at this time but 9 houses between the Perkins bridge and Marshfield village. Mr. McLean helped very much toward building up the place. He put in another dwelling-house (for his family), started a potash, blacksmith shop, and other industries, and in 1836, opened a hotel, where Nathaniel Perry lives, kept by different persons for some years.



In 1870, a post-office was established here, Cornelius Smith postmaster. There are at present, (July, 1881) in the village 30 dwelling-houses, 1 meeting-house, 1 store, 1 blacksmith shop, a woolen factory, a wheelwright shop.

Situated in the valley of the Winooski, although at an early day it is said that one of the early settlers said he would not take the Coburn Meadow as a gift, it has some of the finest farms in the county.

SOUTH CABOT.

The first beginning here was made by Parker Hooker, in 1810. He built a saw-mill on the site of the present mill. He lived in Peacham, a distance of 4 miles through the woods, with no road or guide but marked trees. The first business at his mill was to saw the boards to cover a barn for himself at his home in Peacham. He snaked his boards with oxen through the woods, a stock at a time. He soon cleared two acres, near the present residence of Mrs. Alvisa E. Hooker, and built a log-house. This mill was rebuilt by Liberty Hooker, in 1839.

In a few years the house now occupied by Lewis Paquin, was built by Enoch Blake. This place now contains 13 dwelling-houses, one store, a post-office, saw-mill, grist-mill, blacksmith shop and school-house; also a large shop for the manufactory of wagons, etc. There was formerly a large shop in which wood and iron work was done, which was burned in 1876. This place was formerly known as *Hookerville*.

EAST CABOT.

JOHN HEATH, son of Lieut. Jonathan Heath, the second settler of the town, in 1817 commenced in this locality, on the place now owned by Charles Howe. He cleared a few acres. His team to draw his logs together, to go to mill and to meeting was one stag. He made salts of lye and took them to Danville and Peacham for necessities for his family. Very soon after William Morse, Leonard Orcutt, Sterling Heath, and several others commenced clearing and making farms. John Clark opened a tavern opposite the Molly pond, which in after years was known as the Pond

House, and George Rogers, Esq., made a fine farm near the school-house, now occupied by S. R. Moulton.

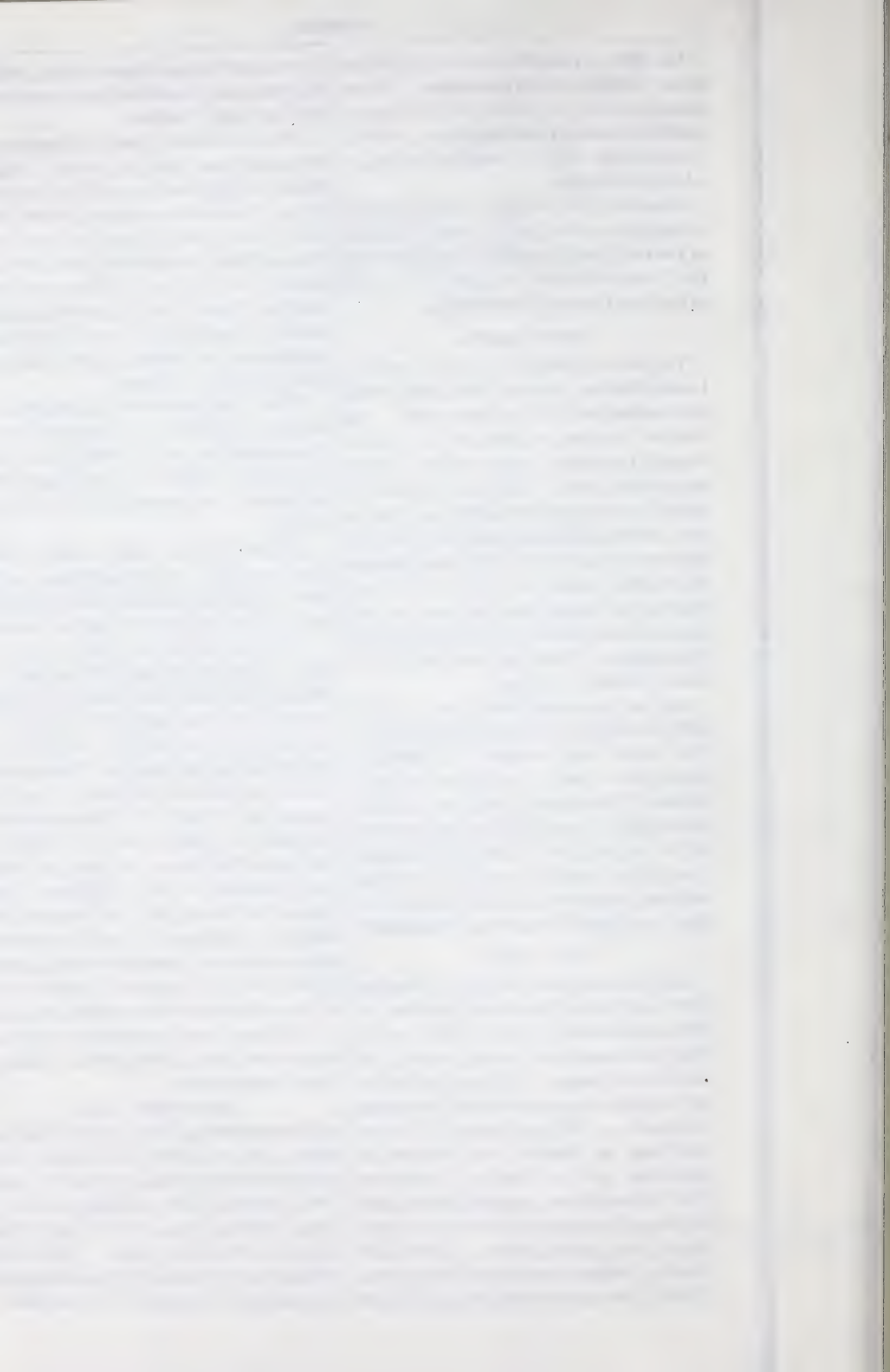
The road from Danville four-corners to Cabot was built in 1829. Esquire Orcutt was the moving spirit in the enterprise. It was first used as a winter road, and Lyman Clark drove the first stage through from Danville to Cabot. Previous to this, the stage and all the travel went over the Plain. For 45 years this was the leading thoroughfare from Danville to Montpelier, over which a great amount of heavy teaming was done.

While Esq. Orcutt was getting this road through, a petition was presented to the selectmen to lay out the Molly Brook road. Esq. Orcutt's head was too long for the petitioners; he accomplished his favorite scheme.

The Molly Brook road occupies quite a prominent place in the road history of the town. Leading from East Cabot to Marshfield, on the extreme east part of the town, it was opposed by the Centre and west part. The first petition for it in 1830, was refused, the reason set up for the laying of the road was to avoid the hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long on leaving Cabot village; the road proposed being in two counties. The next step was to petition the Supreme Court for a committee. John W. Dana was elected an agent to attend court, and defend on the part of the town. In 1845, a petition was presented to the Legislature for a charter for a turnpike, and it went on in this way, petitions first to the selectmen, then to the court, each one being opposed by the town, for 45 years. When one set of men died out another took their places; in 1865, the road was finally completed, and is now one of the leading thoroughfares through town.

SOUTH-WEST HILL,

with commanding view of the Winooski valley, and excellent soil, is one of the most desirable farming sections in town. The settlement was commenced here by James Butler, 1799, on the farm where John M. Stone now lives. Mr. Butler while doing his chopping boarded at Reuben Atkins'. Among the first settlers on



this hill were Nathaniel Gibbs, Asa Co-burn, Ezra Bliss. One right, 320 acres of this hill, is lease land.

WEST HILL.

A beautiful table-land in the west part of the town, surrounded by valleys on the east, south and west, has a charming view of the country beneath. Enoch Hoyt, known as Deacon Enoch in later years, being a member of the Baptist church, bought of Edmund Gilman 320 acres, the farm now owned by Orson Kimball. He commenced clearing in the field back of the school-house in 1797, and built his cabin a little north of where Eastman Hopkins lives. He came from Epsom, N. H., to the Junction (Cabot Plain), with his effects, and from there got them over on his back, probably. Four of his brothers, Ezra, Asaph, Benjamin and Samuel came very soon and settled near him. They were all steady men, and made this one of the best farming sections in town, and some of them after their pioneer life here, went to Wisconsin and started anew.

PETERSVILLE.

The first clearing was begun here by Reuben Atkins, in 1825, on the farm where his son Henry Atkins now lives. There being a school-district formed here in 1858, Peter Lyford, one of the selectmen, went over to organize the district, since which the locality has been called Petersville. It has 4 dwelling-houses, 1 school-house and a saw-mill. It lies on the Molly brook road, 2 miles from Marsh-field village.

MARKET ROAD,

a half mile east of Hazen road, was built to avoid the hard hills. Many of the towns in Northern Vermont took their produce to market on this road, from which its name. The first clearing on this road was begun on the farm now owned by Charles Oderkirk, by Samuel Levett, in 1821.

To the north Jesse Mason soon after began and cleared up the farm now occupied by his son, N. J. Mason. Mr. Mason says he has often seen as many as 60 loaded teams pass his house in a day, but

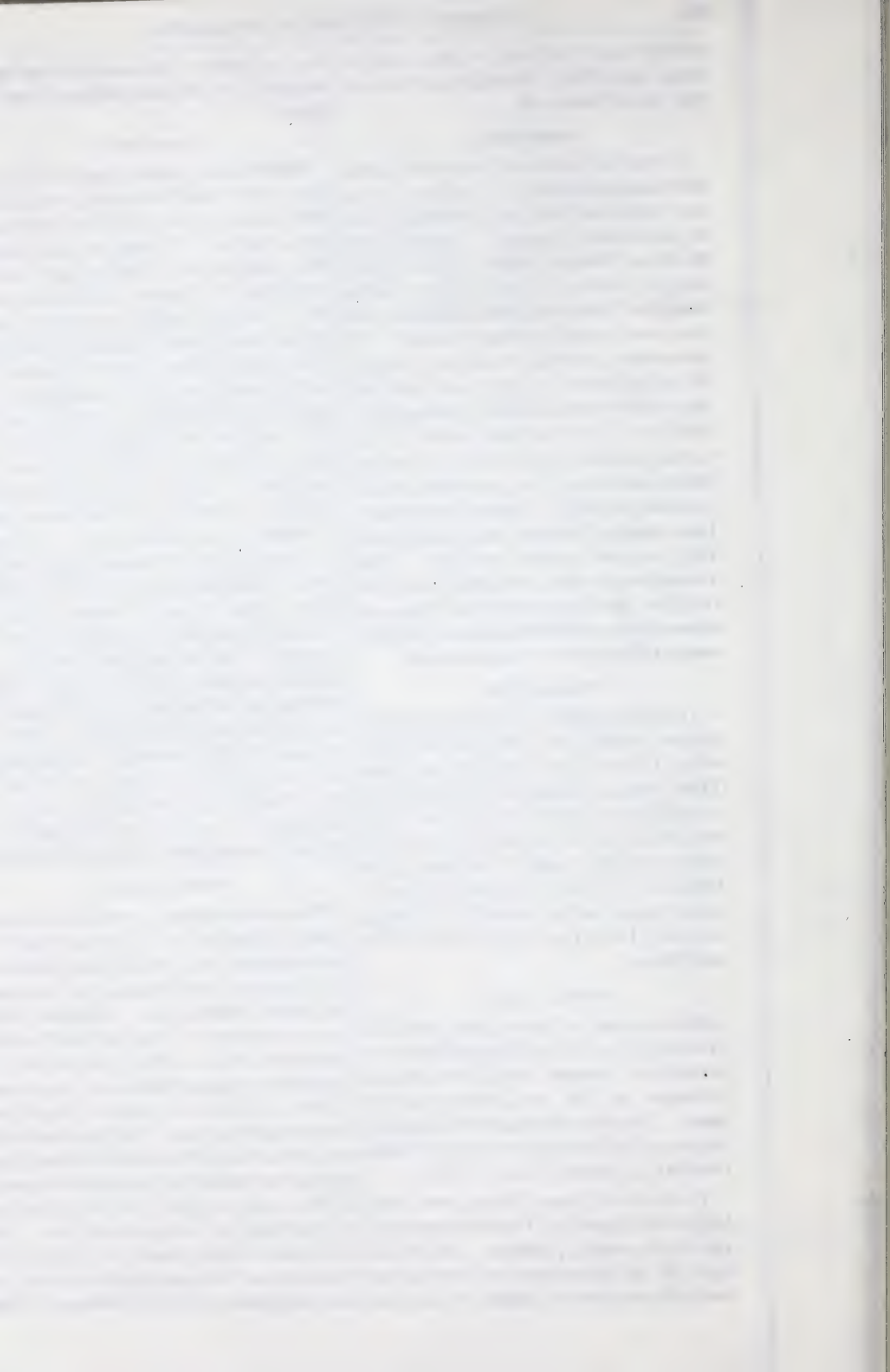
now in place of the rattle of the heavy wagons is heard the puffing of the iron horse.

FREIGHTING.

Robert Lance, from Chester, N. H., who came here about 1810, and lived where Hial Morse now does, did the first teaming to Boston. His team was two yoke of oxen; freight, salts, whisky, pork, and it took from 4 to 6 weeks to make the round trip. He usually made two trips a year. A little later, Joseph Burbank began to go with a span of horses, and two loads a year would usually supply the merchants with goods. Benjamin Sperry used to team. It is said he was known from here to Boston by the name of Uncle Ben by everybody. Hugh Wilson did quite a business at teaming. In the winter quite a number of men would go to Portland, Me., with their red, double sleighs and two horses, loaded with pork. In 1838, Allen Perry began to run a 6-horse team to Boston, regular trips, the round trip taking 3 weeks. The freight tariff was \$20 per ton; his expenses, about \$50 a trip. When he came in with his big, covered wagon it was quite an event for the place. He run his team till 1846, when the railroad got so near he sold his team and went to farming. The P. & O. railroad is 5 miles to the north of us, and the Montpelier & Wells River the same distance to the south.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in town was David Lyford to Judith Heath, July 23, 1795, by James Morse, Esq; the 2d was Solomon W. Osgood to Ruth Marsh, Jan. 3, 1800, by Joseph Fisher, Esq. The first child born in town was a daughter, to Thomas Blanchard, Oct. 3, 1787. The 2d was a daughter to James Blanchard, born Apr. 1, 1788; died Apr. 14, aged 14 days; the second death in town. The first death was that of Nathaniel West, killed while chopping in the woods for Benjamin Webster, in the winter of 1786. He was crushed by the falling of a large birch tree. He was carried to the house, but lived but a few minutes. He was buried in what is now the pasture of G. W. Webster. The



place is pointed out by a large maple tree. I am told there were six or seven buried here, but the graves are not discernible. The town continued to bury in different places. There were several graves in the pasture of Lenie J. Walbridge.

GRAVE-YARDS.

In 1800, the town purchased an acre of land at the Centre for a burying-ground and inclosed it. This was the first grave-yard in town. William Osgood, who died Feb. 5, 1801, was the first person buried in it. There are 92 graves discernible here. A large number of them have headstones that were dug out of the ledge near by and lettered, but they are hardly legible now. No burials have been made for 35 years. The last was that of Lieut. Filfield Lyford in 1846. To the credit of the town it has been kept inclosed by them, and tolerably clean, as also all of the other numerous small interment inclosures in town, where it is not done by individuals.

The next grave-yard was at the Lower Ville. In 1813, Elihu Coburn and Col. John Stone donated the original ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, $\frac{1}{4}$ each. Joseph Coburn was the first one buried in it. From time to time it has been enlarged. It has now about 329 inhabitants. It is a beautiful location, about 40 rods from the Winooski, whose musical waters as they pass seemingly a little more quiet by here, you may imagine chanting the requiem of the dead.

In 1814, a burying lot was opened on the farm now owned by Orson Kimball, just above the residence of E. T. Hopkins. 19 graves are discernible.

The West Hill burying-ground, a gift from David Lyford and John Edgerton, was laid out in 1817. When they were staking it out it was in the time of what is called by the old people the great sickness. Mr. Edgerton repeated the lines:

"Ye living men come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie."

He was the first person buried there. The graves here number 84.

East Cabot grave-yard is a very pretty plot for the purpose, donated by George Rogers, Esq., for that part of the town. 38 persons occupy this place.

Cabot Plain grave-yard, the ground for which was donated by Alpheus Bartlett, in 1825. The first one buried in it was Alvira Covell. The interments in this yard are 39.

At South Cabot the grave-yard was donated by Moses Clark, in 1834, with the express understanding it was to be kept well fenced. Thirty-five have been interred here; the first a child of Moses Clark. It is now entirely abandoned.

Cabot Village grave-yard, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land, donated by John W. Dana, was laid out in 1820. The first one buried in it, Eliza Dutton, died May 20, 1820, age 22. It has been enlarged to one acre, and contains about 217 graves. T.H. Lance opened a

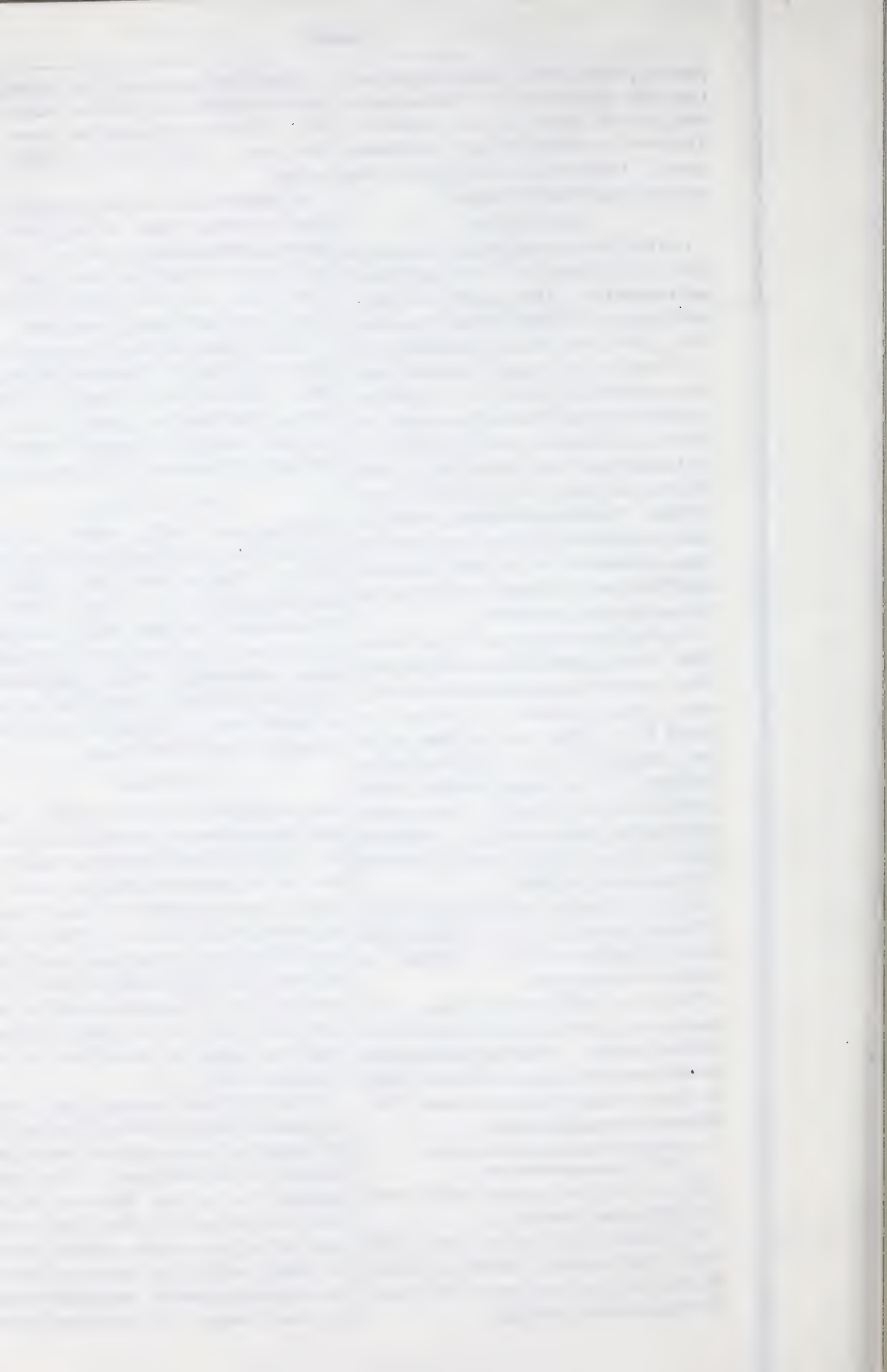
NEW CEMETERY

adjoining this in 1865, which is private property, those interring herein buying family lots. The first grave here is that of Joseph Lance, Oct. 12, 1865. There are 86 persons at this date buried here, July 5, 1881, and there are some very handsome monuments of marble and granite. The town have built a tomb in the yard for public use. In 1854, the town purchased for \$100 its first hearse.

SCHOOLS

were established as soon as there was a sufficient number of scholars in any locality. The first log school-house stood at the foot of Shephard Hill, just north of where the road near Harvey Smith's intersects with the Hazen road. Wooden pins were driven into the logs, and boards laid on them, for writing-desks; benches were used for seats. The scholars had to turn their face to the wall to write. The first school was taught by John Gunn, in the summer of 1792.

At the first town meeting, 1798, a vote was passed raising 20 bushels of wheat for the support of a town school, under the direction of the selectmen. At a town meeting, Mar. 9, 1789, this vote was rescinded, as no school had been kept on account of the great scarcity of wheat, but at the same meeting, 30 bushels of wheat was voted for a summer and winter school of 3 months each. The object had never



been lost sight of. Every town meeting voted for schools, and the matter was deferred simply from the hardship of the times. A town meeting was called expressly in Oct. 1789, to consider the subject of building a school-house, and a tax of \$40 for the same voted, \$35 to be paid in wheat and \$5 in cash, nails or glass. 3s. was to be paid per day for a man's labor and 3 for his cattle, he finding himself and cattle in building said house.

After a few years, a school-house was commenced by district No. 1, nearly opposite the burying-ground; but being a bleak spot, was removed before finished, down into the corner of the field near the Junction. It was used both for a school and a town-house for a number of years. The school now numbered as high as 50 scholars. Unruly ones were regulated by the big ferule, and if this was not sufficient, by the birch toughened in the hot embers, applied freely. Sweetmeats and delicacies for the children's dinners were scarce. They carried barley cakes, and roasted their potatoes in the ashes of the huge stone fireplace.

District No. 2 was a large territory. The first school-house was built of logs, near where the old pound now stands. It is said the winterschools numbered as high as 90 scholars. After a few years this house was burned, after which a better one was built. This district has built the most school-houses of any in town. It now has a large and nice one, but few scholars.

In 1800, by request of Moses Stone, it was voted to form No. 3. The Lower Cabot district and other new districts were formed as needed. In 1801, they were numbered according to their formation. June 10, 1801, the scholars in town from 4 years to 18 were 89, and in 1803, 149. There are now 14 districts. All support school 20 weeks each year, and most of them 31 weeks. We have no academy, but our people have always manifested an interest in education, not only in the district schools, the safeguards of our civilization, but by liberal patronage of the academies in the adjoining towns.

THE FACE OF THE TOWNSHIP

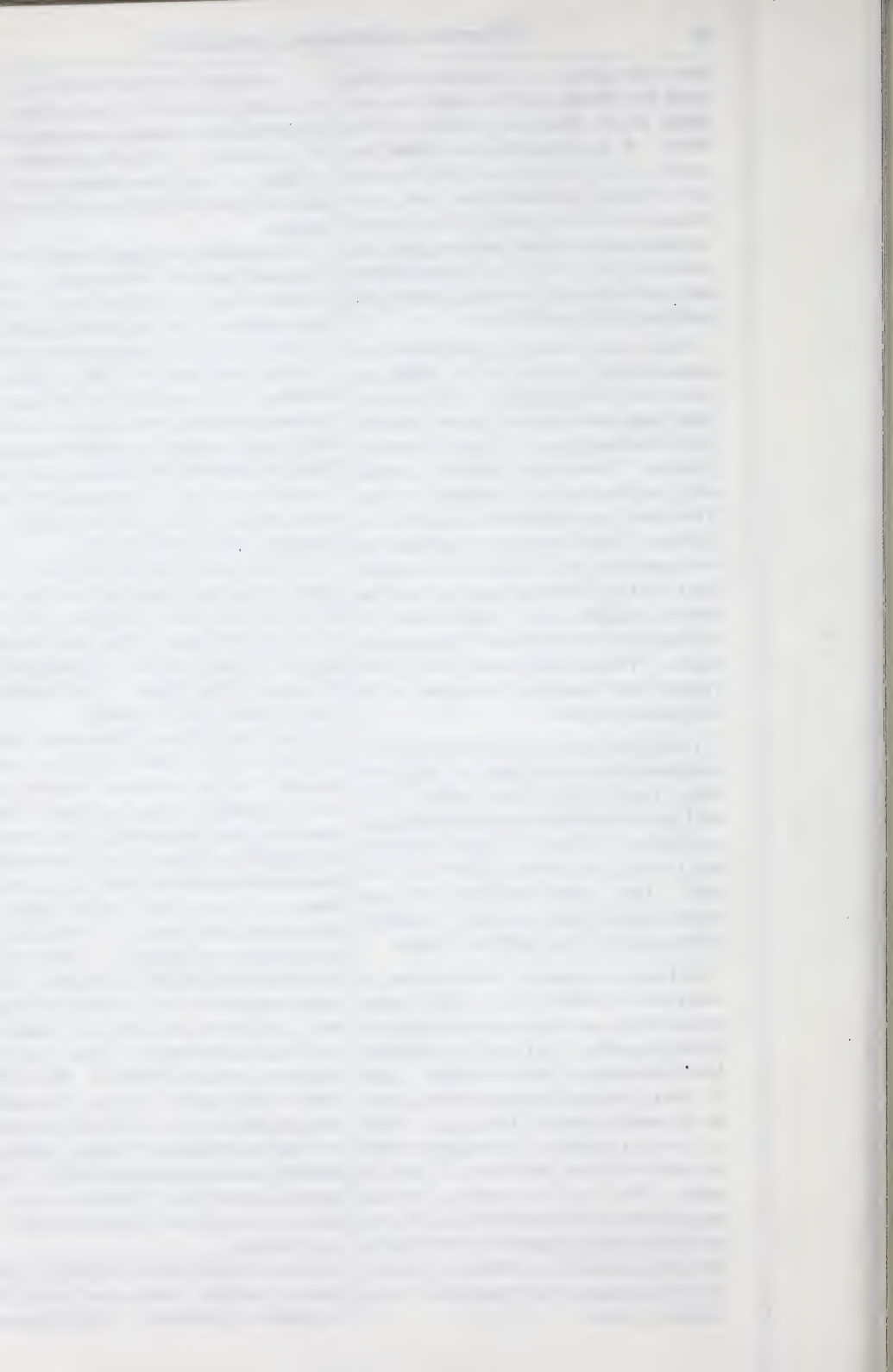
is generally broken and uneven, the soil adapted to all the grains, roots and grasses of this latitude. The leading interest for the first 50 years was raising grain and cattle; at present it is dairy and sheep husbandry.

JOE'S POND is the largest body of water. It is about one-half in this town. It received its name from Capt. Joe, a Nova Scotia Indian. He was in the revolutionary war, and used to traverse this section at an early day, and once had a camp on this shore. A smaller body of water in the east part of the town, about a mile in length and one-third in width, was named MOLLY'S POND for the Indian's wife, who travelled with him. [For the further interesting history of Capt. Joe and family, see Newbury, vol. II, of this work.]

COIT'S POND, in the N. W. part of the town, was named when the town was surveyed, for one of the surveyors. It is a small sheet of water. The least disturbance in its waters roils it. It often goes by the name of Mud Pond. It is a considerable tributary of the Winooski.

WEST HILL POND.—Previous to 1820, the bed of this pond was "the great meadow," of good service to the early settlers in furnishing grass and hay. They would cut their hay here in the summer and stack it, and draw it in on their hand-sleds in the winter to their log barns, a distance of 3 or 4 miles. Avery Atkins in 1820, built a dam across the lower end of the meadow and flowed it. From that time it has been the West Hill Pond. The water comes from two streams in Woodbury. It covers 60 acres, and makes a very fine water-power. It was used for years for a saw and grist-mill. West Hill brook, which empties into the Winooski, takes its rise in the N. E. part of the town. It is fed by several small brooks; taking a southerly course, enters Marshfield. Upon this are several water privileges, some of which are very good, and are turned to good account.

MOLLY'S BROOK, its source Molly's pond, takes a southerly course, and enters the Winooski at Marshfield. On this stream



are also good water privileges, that are used.

OUR MINERAL SPRINGS we do not propose to discuss largely on, as we have but little (and we might as well say, none at all) knowledge of their analysis or the wonderful healing properties they contain. There is one spring a half mile west of the village, that is said to contain some excellent medicinal properties, and years ago was quite celebrated, and we have no doubt if plenty of money had been put into the Winooski, it might have been a success. At Lower Cabot there are two mineral springs, of which we have heard of their effecting some celebrated cures. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and we should judge would be first rate for the *itch*—that kind which no district school was fairly equipped without in the olden time.

The years of 1780 and '81 were of great severity, on account of deep snows. 1816 is spoken of by those now living as being the year of famine, snow falling in June 4 or 5 inches deep, blowing and drifting like winter; scarcely any corn or other grain raised in town. One of the oldest inhabitants has told me that "a barley cake was a barley cake that year." The next year they were obliged to go to Barre and Newbury to procure seeds for planting.

We copy from an article in regard to first settlers' hardships in the "Cabot Advertiser, July 1, 1868:

There was no grist-mill, and all the grain had to be carried to West Danville to mill. There was no road but spotted trees, and but one horse in town to do the milling with, and she was blind. She was owned by James Morse, Esq. When any one hired her to go to mill with, they had to carry a grist for Mr. Morse to pay for the use of the horse. They would put the grain on the back of the horse, leading her. All would go well until they came to a log in the road, when the horse would stumble over it, and throw the grist to the ground. With patience the grist would be reloaded and started on the trip, only to have the accident repeated from time to time during the journey. The grist ground, they would start for home, and meet with the same luck as when going, and arrive at their happy homes late at night.

The first wagon in town was owned by James Morse, and was a dowry to his wife from some of her friends who died down country. The body is said to have been about 6 feet long, bolted tight to the axle, and was thought to be a gay vehicle.

The first stove in town was owned by Dea. Jas. Marsh. It was a long, high stove, and took wood 3 feet long; cost, \$85. This caused a great deal of talk and discussion in the community in regard to the utility of its use, health of the family, etc.

The first clock in town was owned by John W. Dana. It was a tall-cased brass clock.

The first carpet in town was had by Mrs. John W. Dana, and came to her in the division of her mother's things. A great many of the people had never seen a carpet when this came to town. But all these hardships were borne bravely, with the hope of better days.

OLD TIME DISTILLERIES.

Hanson Rogers, Esq., a stirring, energetic citizen, 1809, erected the first distillery in town, on Cabot Plain. As this was on nearly the highest land in town, where no running water could be obtained, he built quite a distance from the road, by a brook in the pasture now owned by Mr. W. S. Atkins, paying partly in blacksmithing—his trade, and the remainder in whisky. The distillery was ready for the crop of 1810. So many potatoes were now planted, one distillery was insufficient for the increasing business. A desire to make money appeared to pervade the people of those days even as it does the people of these days. Judge Dana, the merchant, built another distillery nearly opposite the buildings owned by Wm. Adams. There now were two distilleries within a half mile of each other, that could use up all the potatoes raised in the immediate vicinity. But other portions of the town, seeing the ready sale and good price for potatoes, began to raise them more largely, which rendered the building of other distilleries necessary. In 1816, one was built on the farm now owned by W. S. Atkins. Up to this time the product of these distilleries, that had not been consumed at home, had mainly been conveyed by teams to Boston and Portland. Now a new avenue was opened. The cloud of war began to settle



down over our country, and soon we were involved in a conflict with Great Britain, and Cabot distillers, only about 40 miles from the Canada line, lost no time in finding a market in that country for the product of their stills. The good, orthodox citizens of this place seemed quite intent on obeying the divine injunction, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; *if he thirst, give him drink.*" This command, so explicit in its terms, the towns situated near the border seemed bound to carry out; a large number of cattle were driven over, and no small quantity of whisky found ready sale among the British soldiery. It proved a lucrative business to those engaged in it. It was smuggling, and was rather risky business, but the "commandment" was plain and imperative, and must be followed. And about this time distilleries went into operation rapidly. One was put up by Deacon Stone, where I. F. Haines' woolen factory is now; one by Capt. Sumner, on the farm now occupied by R. B. Bruce; one on the farm of Chauncey Paine; one on the old Cutting farm; one on Dea. J. L. Adams' farm, where Union Block stands, and one where Hial Morse now lives; so that 12 distilleries were in full blast at one time in Cabot. These made whisky very plenty, and it was used in all the different callings of life. Some even thought it was cheaper than corn for common living. It is said one poor man in Plainfield used to say that he would buy a half bushel of corn-meal, and carry it home, and his wife would make it all up into hasty pudding, and the children would eat it all up and go to bed crying with hunger. But let him buy a gallon of whisky, and they would all go to sleep like kittens by the fire; he thought whisky the cheapest diet.

No occasion was ever perfect without it. If a neighbor came for a friendly visit; if the pastor came to make a call, or to join a couple in the holy bonds of matrimony, or perform the last sad rites of burying the dead, and especially when a child was born into the world, the whisky and flip went around merrily; and when the ladies had a quilting, every time they rolled the quilt

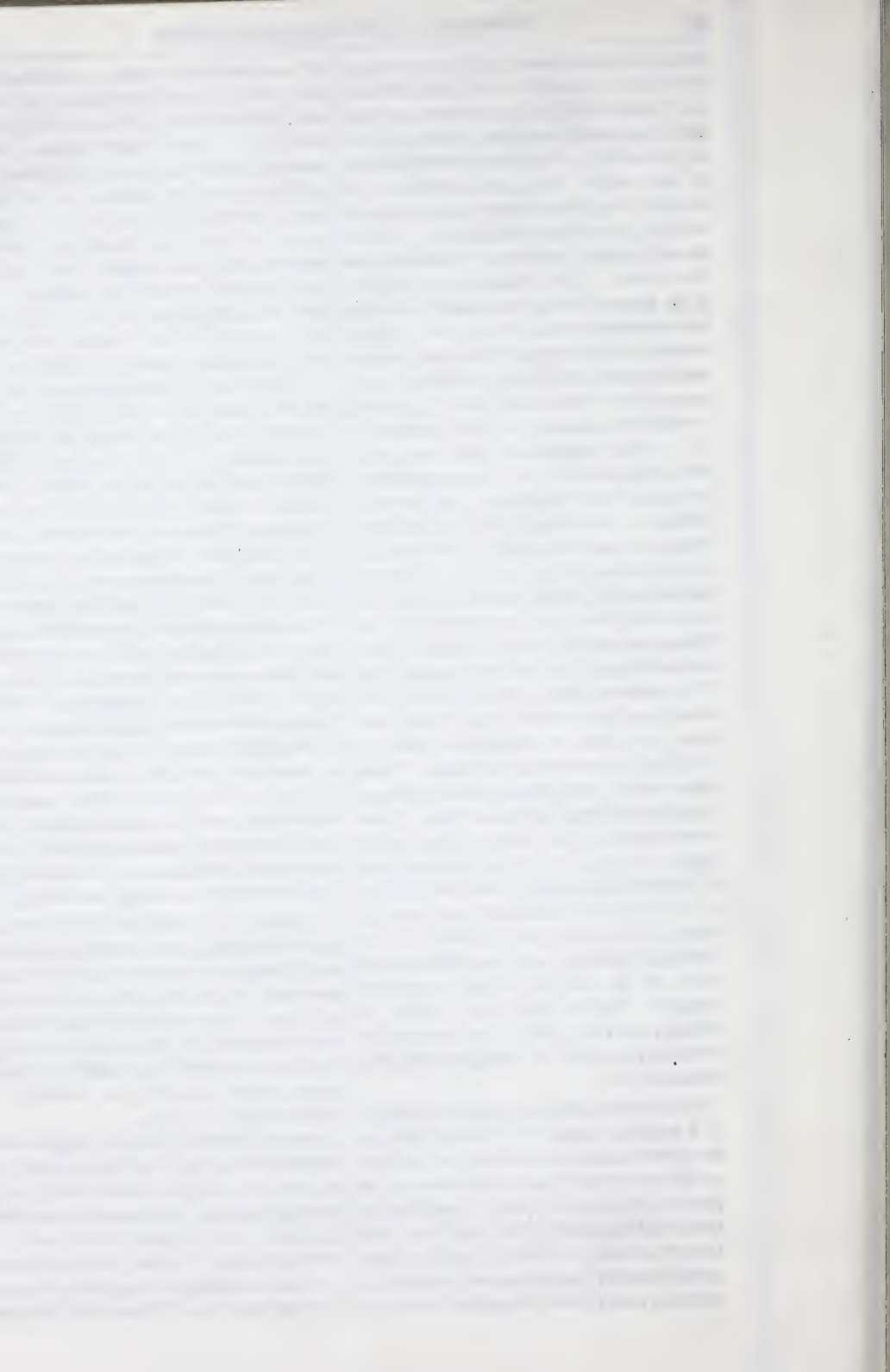
all must take a little toddy, and when they had rolled it about four times, they were ready to drop work, tell stories and have a jolly time. A story is told of one of these good old ladies who at the conclusion of a quilting put on her bonnet, one of those large, old-fashioned poke bonnets, then in vogue, and got it on wrong side before, covering her face entirely, and was in great trouble to find the strings. The good old lady got out of the dilemma by the assistance of her friends, but never could tell exactly what the trouble was.

All the public gatherings were held at the Plain, and the occasion which usually attracted the largest crowd was that of June training. At this time the military officers were elected for the following year. At one of these elections John Dow, who subsequently became a prominent minister of the Methodist denomination, was elected captain. After the election, Capt. Dow, as in duty bound, ordered the treat, and all drank to repletion, after which the company was formed for drill and inspection, and the various evolutions gone through with. During the practice, one of the brothers of the newly-elected captain, who had imbibed somewhat freely, was unable to keep time with the music, and finally fell flat on the ground. His comrades helped him to his feet, and began to upbraid him for his unseemly conduct; with maudlin wit he answered, "It is all right; the Dows to-day are rising and falling."

About 1815, the newly-set orchards commenced bearing; great quantities of apples were brought into market, and cider-mills were built in different parts of the town, and some of the inhabitants began to have cider in addition to whisky for a beverage. The first cider-mill was built by Robert Lance, nearly opposite the residence of Albert Osgood, in 1819.

Cider and whisky were the staple commodities of the time, the former selling for \$3 per barrel, and the latter from 67 to 75 cents per gallon. So common was their use, they were regarded very much as "United States" currency in these days.

No farmer thought of beginning a winter with less than 12 or 15 barrels of cider and



one or two barrels of whisky in the cellar. It was no uncommon thing for a young man to hire out for the season for 300 gallons of whisky, and this he would dispose of for stock, store-pay, or anything he could get.

About 1823, the farmers began to think raising so many potatoes was running out their farms, and, after all, not so profitable as some other crops, and less were planted, and the number of distilleries decreased, until in 1832, there were none running in town, and New England rum was used by those who thought they must have something stimulating, and sold freely at all the stores and hotels in town.

About 1825, the temperance question began to be agitated; people commenced to think they could get along without quite so much stimulant, and from that time to the present, there has been a marked diminution in the quantity absorbed in town.

The writer has in this matter endeavored to state facts simply and fully, but does not mean to be understood as saying that in the manufacture and sale of liquors, Cabot was a sinner above the other towns in that vicinity, for it is probably a fact that for its number of inhabitants, it had fewer distilleries than any other town in this section.

POST-OFFICE.

There was no public mail service in Cabot till 1808. The only newspaper taken by the pioneer settlers was the *North Star*, then as now published at Danville, and this was procured by each subscriber taking his turn in sending his boy, or going himself on horseback to the printing office, and bringing the papers for his neighborhood in saddle-bags. What he could not distribute on his way home were left at the grist-mill, then owned and run by Thomas Lyford, on the same site where the mill now stands, and by him were distributed as the subscribers came, or sent to the mill for them. None of the subscribers of that day are now living, but their children tell me that the receipt of the paper was deemed a matter of so much importance that all the family gave attention while some one of their number, by the light of

the tallow candle or the fainter flicker of the fireplace, read aloud not only the news but the entire contents of the paper.

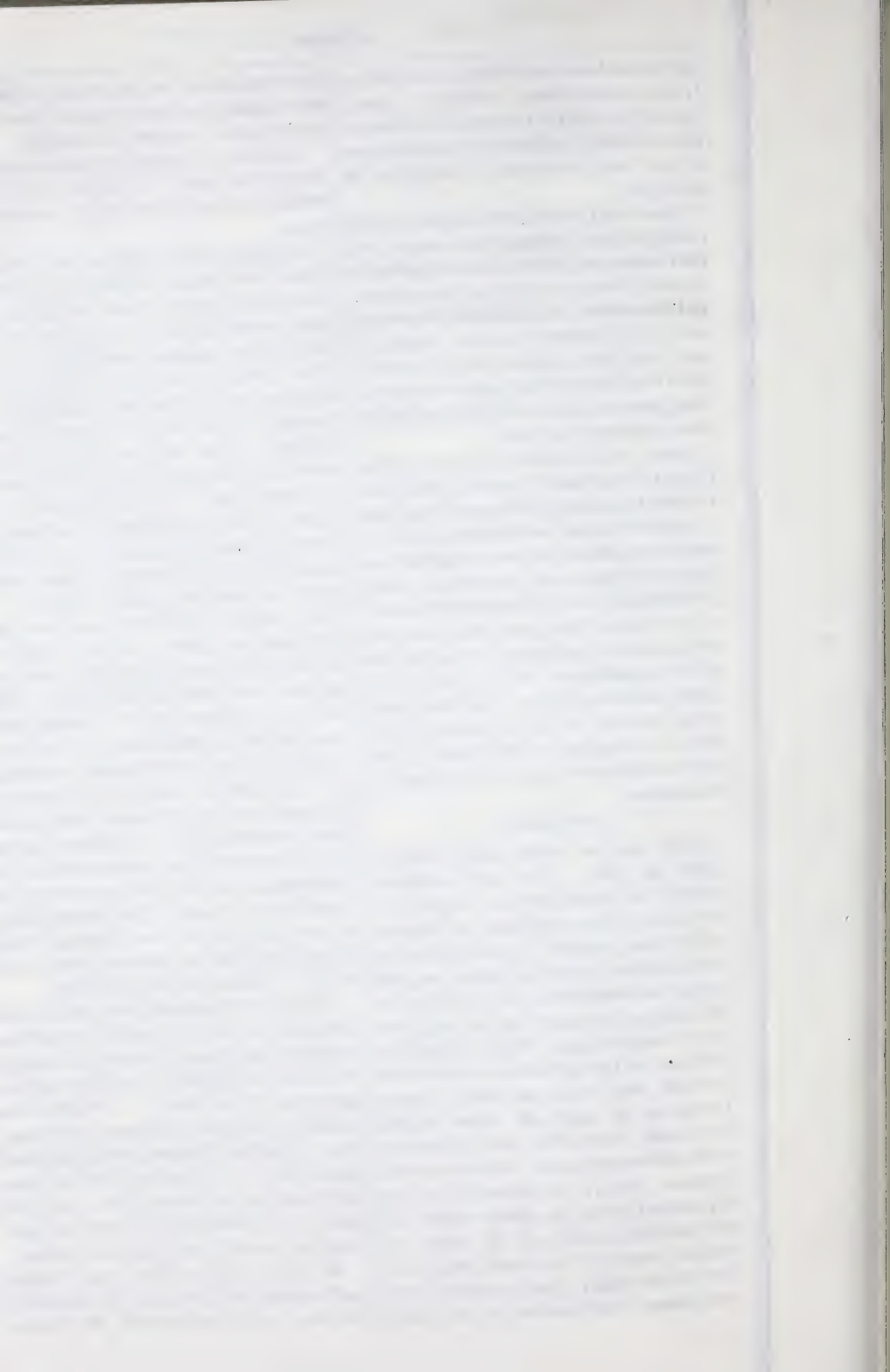
Letters were brought by travelers passing through the town. In this way the early settlers received their mails for the first 23 years.

The first regular mail service through Cabot was begun in 1808, and Henry Denny was the first carrier, his horseback route extending from Montpelier to the Canada line, passing through Cabot, Danville, Lyndon, Barton, etc., and his return was made by way of Craftsbury and Hardwick. The round trip occupied about 10 days. About the year 1810, he commenced to bring the *Vermont Watchman*, published then as now in Montpelier, and when he came to the house of a subscriber he would blow his tin horn lustily, and impatiently await the coming of some member of the family to receive the same.

Mr. Nickerson Warner was the first postmaster at Cabot. He then lived on the farm now owned by H. W. Powers, on the road now leading to Walden. The post road, however, left the present road near the old school-house, at the lower village, running by the present residence of W. S. Atkins, thence by the centre of the town near the old pound, and by the farm now owned by A. F. Sulham, and so on by Dexter Reed's, coming out at A. G. Dickenson's, at the Plain, and then to Danville Four Corners. Mr. Warner living so far from the post road, engaged Lene Orcutt, who lived on the farm now owned by A. F. Sulham, to keep the office.

At this time meetings were held at the Center on the Sabbath, and what mail was not distributed during the week he brought to church, feeling sure to see there all inhabitants of the town. The office remained at this place for 6 years, until 1814, when Jeremiah Babcock was appointed postmaster. He then lived on the farm now occupied by Harvey Dow, and this being but a short distance from the post road, he removed the office to his house.

Mr. Cate of Marshfield, now became mail carrier, still taking it on horseback the same as his predecessor, Mr. Denny.



In 1820, Mr. Babcock resigned, and his son Harvey was appointed in his place. By this time a store had been started at what is now known as Lower Cabot, and Mr. Babcock put the office in there. Captain Covel, Senior, was the next to carry the mail, which service he performed some 8 or 10 years, during which time Mr. Babcock resigned and left town. In 1827, Hector McLean was appointed postmaster, prior to which time, however, Captain Covel had died, and Deacon Adams became mail-carrier.

At this time the country had become more thickly settled, and the road so passable that Deacon A. concluded to try the experiment of a stage, and he was the first to put on a team for the accommodation of passengers. His rig consisted of two horses and a wagon with body firmly bolted to the axle, so that passengers in riding over the rough roads and poor bridges got the full spring of the axle.

Deacon Adams dying, Deacon Kellogg became his successor. Of him it was related that he was a great smoker, and having straw in the bottom of his wagon, it took fire from his pipe and came near burning up his whole establishment. So say the old inhabitants.

By this time quite a settlement had grown up at what is now known as the village of Cabot. About the year 1834, George Dana was appointed postmaster, and he removed the office to that village, where it has since been kept, with the exception of one year. This year was when Jacob Collamer of this state was postmaster-general, and Salma Tressell of the Lower village was postmaster. This removal to the Lower village, as a matter of course, created no little feeling, which resulted in a long and bitter struggle between the two villages which resulted at last in the appointment of Dr. Doe as postmaster, when the office was again returned to its former quarters in the store of Elijah Perry at the village of Cabot. It has since remained in that village, changing hands from time to time as the postmasters have died or moved away, or the administration changed.

After Deacon Kellogg, different carriers transported the mails for short terms until about 1830, when Cottrill and Clark became owners of the route, and put on good horses and good coaches from Montpelier to Danville, there connecting with stages from Canada to Boston, also to Littleton and the White Mountains, going from Montpelier to Danville one day and returning the next. This was continued until 1860, when a daily mail was obtained from Montpelier to Cabot, the route from Cabot to Danville still being tri-weekly until 1862, when the daily service was continued through to Danville. After this the contractors were so numerous and changed so often that it is impossible to enumerate them.

The mails were run in this way until the spring of 1872, when on the starting of the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad the route over the hill to Danville was discontinued, and a route to Walden depot was established. Then we began to receive the Boston mail at 7 o'clock, P. M., and this made it seem as if we were brought into the heart of the business world.

On the 12th of March, 1874, the service of teams from Montpelier to Marshfield was discontinued and the mails were transferred to the cars of the Montpelier & Wells River railroad, so that we now receive our daily mails both by the Portland & Ogdensburgh and the Montpelier & Wells River railroad at 7 o'clock in the evening.

In thus briefly reviewing the mail service of the past we cannot but be impressed with the progress made in these matters during the past 56 years. No more waiting until late at night for the arrival and opening of the mail, which, perhaps, contains tidings of great moment. No more shoveling through deep drifts of snow to render passable the road over Danville hill. In place of these we hear the shrill whistle from the engines of two railroads, and our mail is brought with celerity, certainty and security almost to our very door.

In 1866, Alonzo F. Sprague was appointed postmaster, since which he has discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all. We think, if the admin-

istration should change, they could hardly make up their mind to remove him.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

In 1871, the Vermont International Telegraph Company made a proposition to the town if they would give them \$200 and set the poles, they would run their wires from the P. & O. R. R. line to the village of Cabot. In a few weeks the click of the telegraph was heard in Sprague & Wells' store. Charles B. Putnam was appointed manager of the office, he employing an operator. He held the position but one year, when he left town, and Hiram Wells was appointed, who has been the operator for 8 years.

THE CHURCHES IN CABOT.

Dea. EDWARD CHAPMAN, the third settler, was a Baptist, and held meetings nearly every Sabbath in town, and was occasionally called to Danville and Peacham to preach. Cabot, also, was visited occasionally, by Dr. Crossman, Baptist missionary from Unity, N. H., and by Rev. Mr. Ainsworth.

In March, 1797, an article was in the warning for March meeting "to see if the town would provide means to secure preaching some part of the ensuing year." It was passed over at that meeting, but at a town meeting June 17, 1799, there was an article in the warning to see if it was the wish of the town to settle Rev. Dr. Crossman as their minister. It was "voted that he be settled, provided he will accept such terms as a majority of the town shall." "Voted a committee of 7 be appointed to wait on the Rev. Doctor and examine his credentials;" committee: Joseph Blanchard, John Whittier, Esq., Henry Beardsley, Capt. David Blanchard, Lyman Hitchcock, Thomas Osgood, Joseph Huntoon, the committee to report the same afternoon. This committee reported they found his credentials satisfactory; and that as a majority of the town were of different persuasion from the Rev. Dr. Crossman, Baptist, that this should make no difference in regard to their church privileges, but every person holding a certificate from a regular organized church, whether they believed

in sprinkling or plunging, should be admitted to all the rights of church membership, and that every person of sober life and good deportment, who wished should be admitted a member of the church. They also reported that "six of the committee were for giving one half of the public right and for buildings on the same." In every town there was one right set apart to be given to the first settled minister; after a prolonged discussion it was voted not to accept the report of the committee.

It appears a report had got into circulation that Dr. Crossman was under censure in the church in Croydon, N. H., of which he was a member; and for this reason it was voted not to accept the report of the committee; but another town meeting was called for Feb. 18, 1800, to give Rev. Mr. Crossman an opportunity to vindicate himself; which by papers and letters he did to the full satisfaction of all present, and by his request the town voted to give him declaration on account of his not being under censure as was reported in this town, that his character should not suffer any more in this place. With this ended all efforts to settle Dr. Crossman.

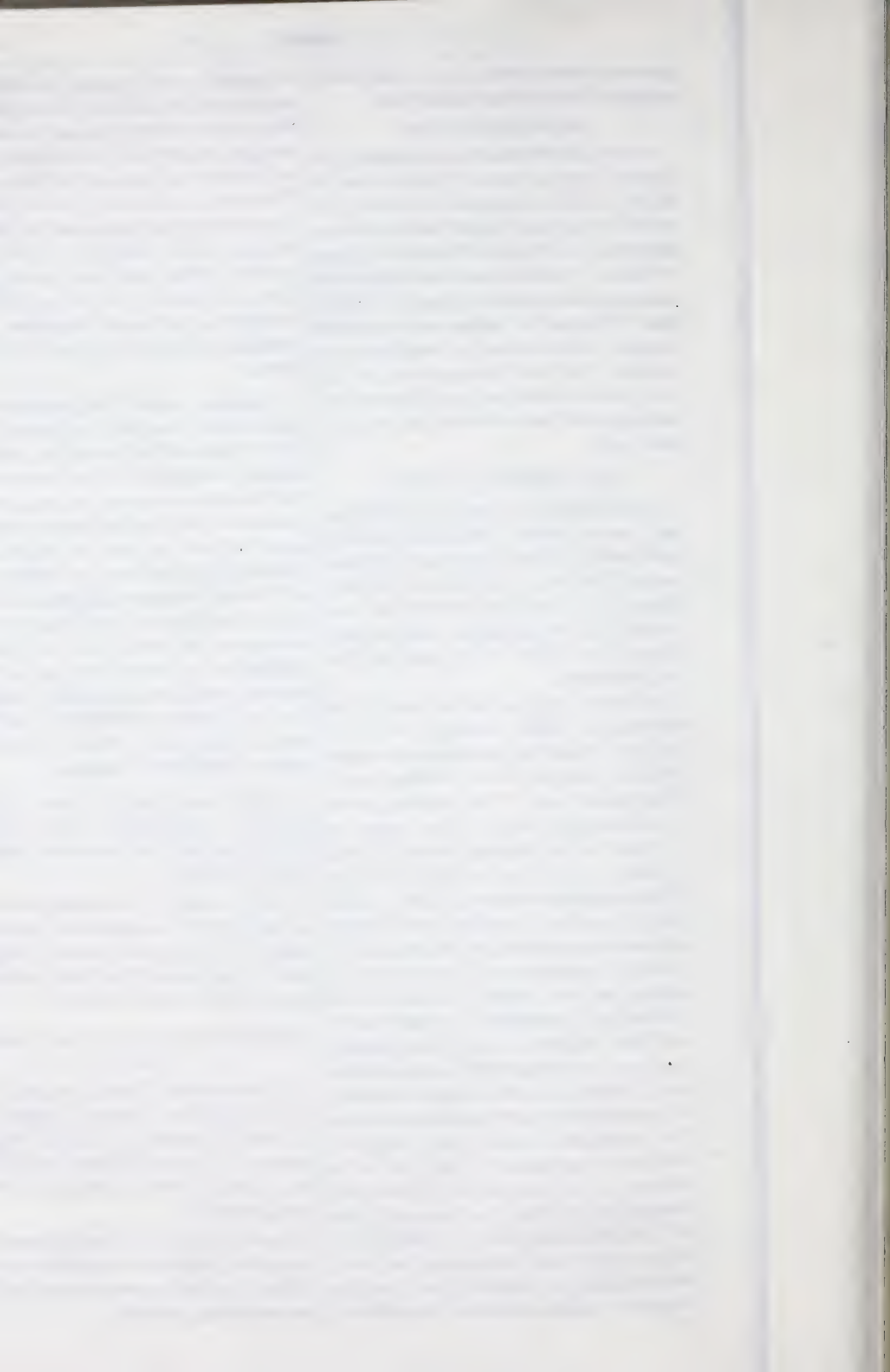
Several town meetings were called to take into consideration the subject of hiring a minister, but no minister was ever hired by the town.

Aug. 15, 1801, a town meeting was called to complete the organization of a religious society. The organization was completed and a vote passed that this society be known by the name and firm of

CONGREGATIONALISTS IN THE TOWN OF CABOT.

Officers elected: Thomas Osgood, clerk; Oliver Walbridge, treasurer; Joseph Fisher, Horace Beardsley, Thomas Osgood, assessors; Clement Coburn, John Edgerton, Reuben Atkins, committee; Moses Stone, collector.

The first vote of the society was to instruct Dr. Beardsley to engage the services of Rev. Mr. Joslin a certain period of time, not exceeding 4 months.



A BAPTIST NOTIFICATION

was read for the inhabitants of the town of Cabot of the Baptist persuasion, to meet at the Centre school house, May 12, 1803. At this meeting the following officers were elected: Perley Scott, clerk; Fifield Lyford, treasurer; John N. Gunn, John Whittier, John Spiller, assessors; Enoch Hoyt, collector; Samuel Kingston, John Blanchard, Thomas Lyford, committee.

From this date there were two religious societies in town, and men began to take sides, and there are a large number of certificates upon the records, showing that the signers do not agree with the other society. One man evidently meant to make a sure thing of it, and recorded his certificate as not agreeing with either society.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized at the old Center school-house, Oct. 25, 1801, the Rev. Mr. Ransom, of Rochester, and the Rev. Mr. Hallock, missionary from Connecticut, being present.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS:—Clement Coburn, Gershom Beardsley, Stephen Clark, Oliver Walbridge, Elias Hitchcock, Lene Orcutt, Hepzebah Osgood, Ruth Beardsley, Miriam Clark, Elizabeth Walbridge, Peggy Hitchcock, Anna Church, Lucy Osgood.

Clement Coburn, who had been deacon of the Congregational church in Charleston, Mass., was first deacon and moderator; Evans Beardsley the first clerk elected. For the first 22 years they had no settled minister. They furnished themselves when they could by hiring, which was seldom, and missionaries were sometimes sent to them from Massachusetts and Connecticut. But when they had no minister, one of the deacons, or some one of the society, read to them a sermon on the Sabbath. They always maintained worship on the Sabbath, every brother considering himself pledged to assist as called upon. For the first 6 years meetings were held in the Centre school-house, or at a dwelling-house near the Centre; often in Esquire Mercer's barn and the barn of Oliver Walbridge. In 1804-5, the question of building a meeting-house was agitated. It was

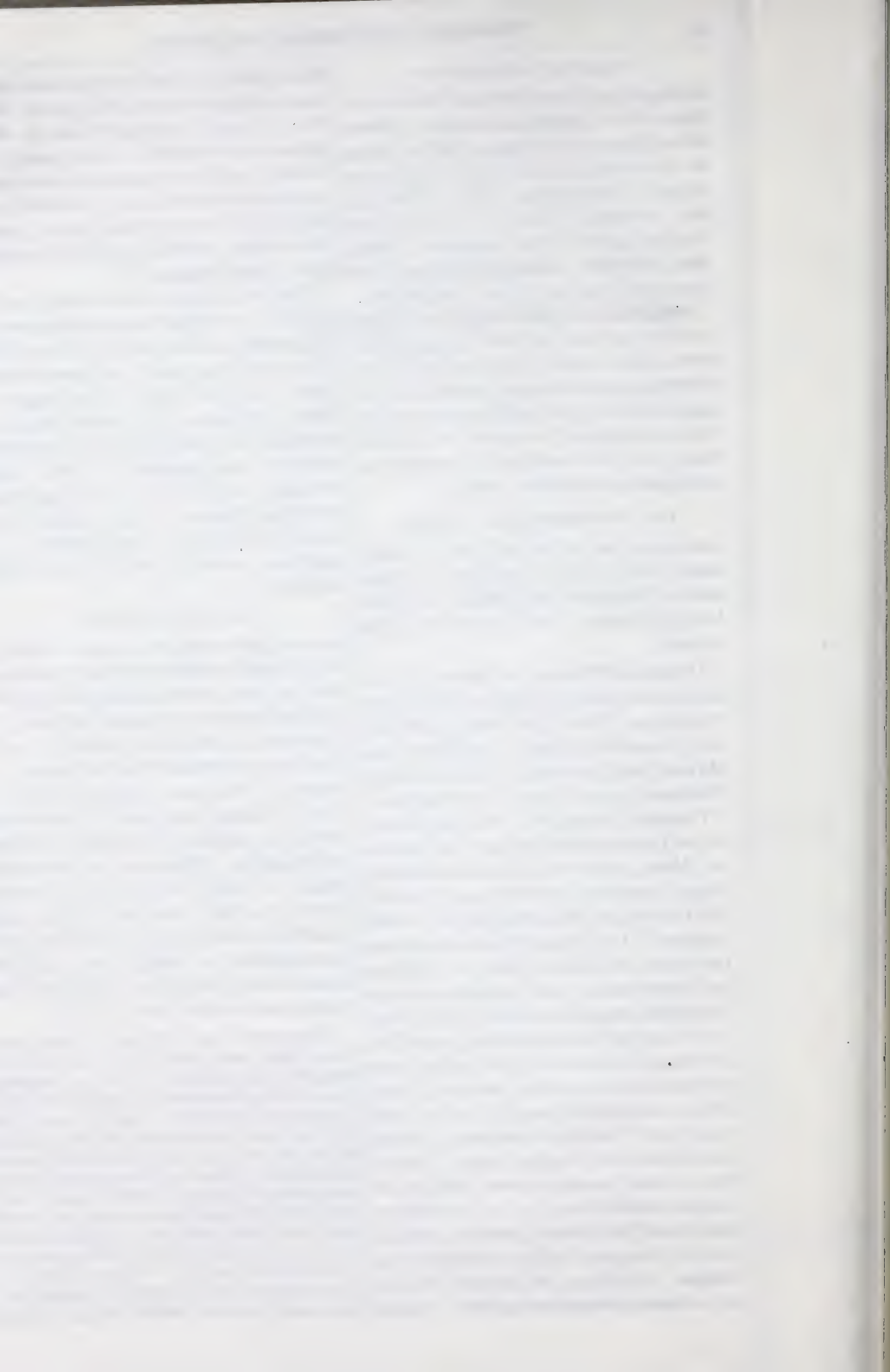
raised Sept. 25, 1806, but the frame stood in an unfinished state until about 1810. The pew-ground was sold Dec. 12, 1809, payment to be made in three yearly payments, $\frac{1}{3}$ cash; the remainder in neat stock or materials for the house. Committee for building the house, Moses Stone, Joseph Smith, Henry Walbridge, Eliphalet Adams and Luther Wheatley.

The old meeting-house was large on the ground; two rows of windows all around, high belfry; within, gallery on three sides; 16 pews in the gallery; 42 pews below; would seat about 300. The struggle to finish it was hard. All parts of the town assembled to worship in it 18 summers before it was plastered. In the winter meetings were held in dwelling-houses and school-houses. In 1817, there was an especial revival and in-gathering of 41 members, although without any settled minister.

REV. MOSES INGALLS,

the first pastor and first settled minister, was ordained and installed over the church, Oct. 27, 1823. He was engaged to preach one-half of the time at salary of \$200, $\frac{1}{4}$ of it payable in cash, $\frac{3}{4}$ in produce or neat stock, to be delivered in the month of October. He was dismissed Apr. 20, 1825. The next two years the church was served by supplies, Reverends Wright, of Montpelier, Worcester, of Peacham, French, of Barre, and Hobart, of Berlin. During this time, 1826, one of the most powerful revivals took place that the town ever witnessed, of which Rev. Levi H. Stone, then a young man then and afterwards pastor of the church, writes:

The church was without a pastor, but were aided now and then a Sabbath by neighboring ministers. Late in autumn they obtained the services of the Rev. Asa Lowe, small in stature, weak in voice, an old bachelor, with many whims, which might be expected to lessen the moral force of his labors, and the church and society were in serious trouble; most positively divided over the question of finishing their church edifice where it then stood, on the geographical center of the town, or to remove it to the "Upper Branch." This question was seemingly disposed of, by a vote to finish where it then stood,



and Ebenezer Smith, Esq., was appointed to raise funds and complete the work. Living some 3 miles east from the Center, on the Peacham road, it was natural he should oppose the removal of the house. He entered upon his duties with zeal, and rode and walked night and day, and had nearly raised the required amount, and partially, if not quite, completed the contract with Asa Edgerton, a meeting-house builder, to do the work, when an opposition movement was started, and prevailed, and the house was removed to the village. This transaction was by a large number of the church and society pronounced unmanly and unchristian, and resulted in very positive alienation. Some went to the Methodist, some to the Freewill Baptist, then worshipping on the West Hill, and others remained at home.

But there was salt in that church which preserved it from putrefaction. Deacons Moses Stone and Eliphalet Adams covenanted (and with them covenant meant something) to sustain a weekly meeting for prayer and conference, so long as they could say *we*. Others seeing their good works and spirit, began to do likewise, and beyond expectation, tender and brotherly feeling was supplanting jealousy and anger, so that in September and October meetings were full. But it is unquestionably true that a thoughtful, inquiring state of mind was first manifest in the Methodist meetings. Their social meetings, both on the Sabbath and week-day evenings, were held in the house of Judge Dana, the abode of the late Joseph Lance, Esq. The young minister, Ireson, was nearly always present, and he possessed a most happy faculty of conducting social as well as Sabbath meetings.

As early as Oct. it was apparent an invisible agency was moving the people. There began to be instances of "the new birth," and where least expected, but it was not till December that a general religious feeling prevailed, and persons alienated and bitter began to seek reconciliation in tender, prayerful earnestness.

The first "watch-meeting" ever held in Cabot was in the Methodist church, on the evening of the 31st of Dec., 1825. Mr. Norton, living on the "Plain," an aged, gentlemanly, scholarly man, lately from Massachusetts. His views were in opposition to the meeting and its measures, which he expressed, but his position and remarks were so met as only to increase the interest. A sermon from Rev. Mr. Ireson, prayers, confessions, exhortations, and singing by the congregation, filled the time to a late hour, when it was proposed as many as desired an especial interest in

the prayers of saints should come to the altar, when, as a cloud, nearly one hundred went forward, filling the aisles nearly to the doors, among whom were Henry G. Perkins, the merchant, and his wife, Wm. Fisher and wife, Wm. Ensign, Horace Haynes, Clarissa and Ruth Osgood, Ruth and Louisa Coburn, all of whom are now in possession of the then promised rest. That year gave to the Congregational church about 100 members, and the Methodist received probably about as many, and several went to the Baptist, on the West Hill. Toward 300 hopeful conversions occurred that year in the town of Cabot, and the laborers were mainly the good fathers and mothers in those Israels. Home talent, with God's favor, wrought wonders, as it always will.

One event which deepened the impressions of the people generally, I may not omit—the death of Dea. E. Adams, early in the year. Cold nights found him upon his knees, pleading for the lost. He lived to rejoice at the opening of the work and ingathering of some of the sheaves, when he was called to ascend and be ready upon the celestial plains to welcome the redeemed from his own town, as one after another should slide down from the wings of angels, and enter into that "purchased rest."

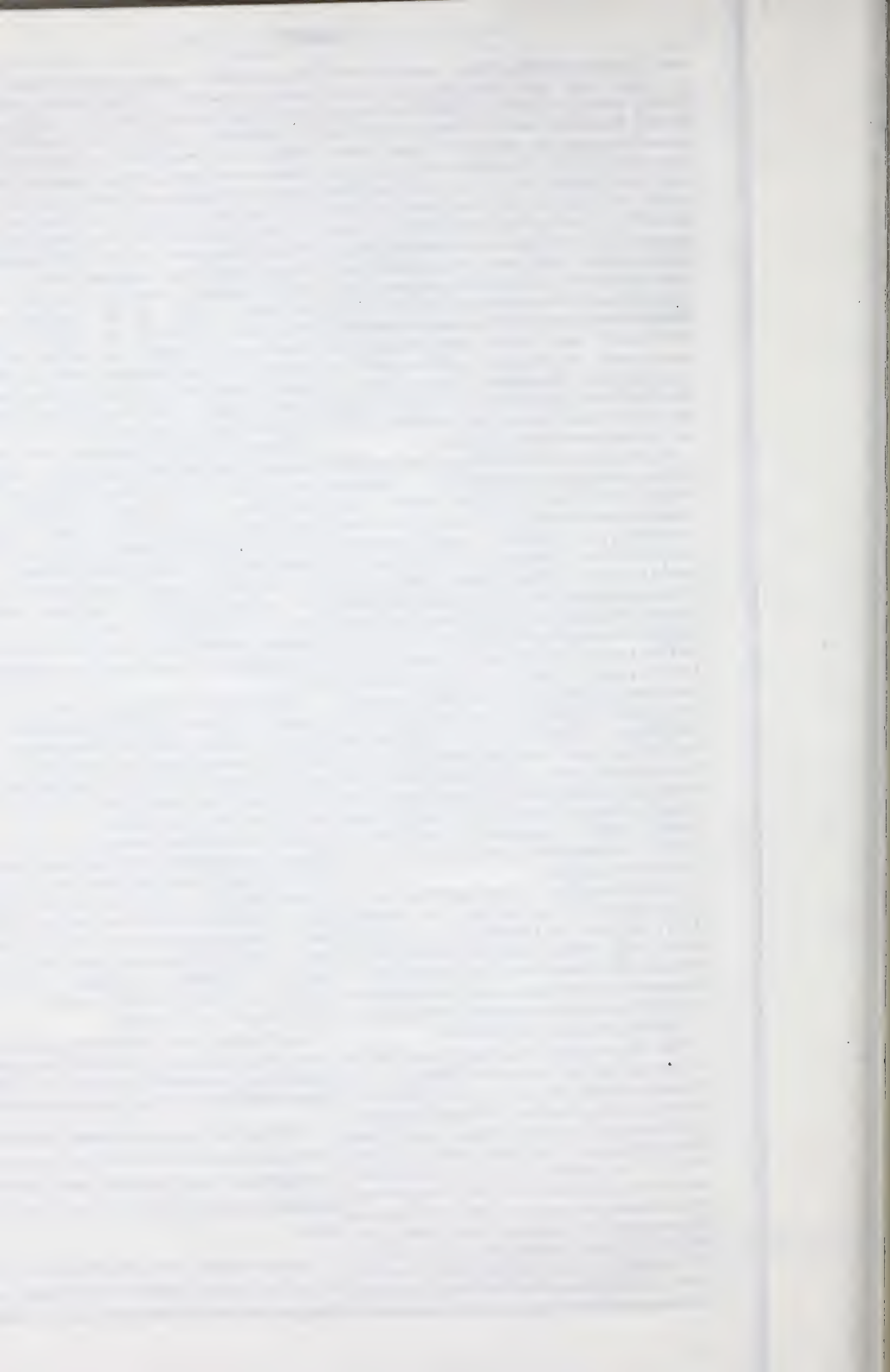
Among the young, no one probably equaled, in labors and influence, the Rev. John F. Stone, now of Montpelier. He will be remembered by many now living, as their attention shall be called to those days, but by a vastly larger number who have gone over the River.

But a wonderful readiness to do and bear, characterized both old and young. The evening meetings here and there, in school-houses, and dwelling-houses in remote neighborhoods, as well as in the more central, were sure to be fully attended. The weather made but little difference. "Enduring hardness, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ," seemed a privilege then as well as duty.

Now, while these reminiscences cannot be as dear to strangers as to those among whom they transpired, yet they may afford some thoughts deserving consideration.

In 1824 the meeting-house was taken down and moved to the village, where the school-house now stands, and finished, and for those days was a very fine structure.

By a subscription of the citizens in 1839, a bell of 1100 pounds, cost, \$300, was hung in the belfry, the first bell in town,



and said to have been one of the finest toned bells in the country. After a few years it was cracked; was recast in 1848, and again hung in the belfry.

This meeting-house was used until 1849, when it was torn down, and the house now occupied by this church was built. Jan. 3, 1827, Rev. Henry Jones was ordained and installed pastor of the church, to preach for them $\frac{3}{4}$ of the time, at a salary of \$225, one-half payable in grain, and one-half in money. After 4 years' labor with them he was dismissed May 28, 1832. To 1839 they had no settled minister. In the fall of 1839,

REV. LEVI H. STONE

was ordained and settled. Mr. Stone was raised in this town, and this was his first pastorate. Without flattery we can say, in person rather tall and commanding, with pleasant voice and manner, his sermons were well planned, delivery good, and whenever he spoke he commanded attention. He was pastor 6 years, and the church enjoyed a good degree of prosperity.

From 1846 to '49, again there was no settled minister, but Rev. S. N. Robinson, a very scholarly man from New York, was the acting pastor for a large share of the time.

Nov. 1, 1849, Rev. Edward Cleveland was installed as pastor, a very wide-awake, go-ahead man, who believed in people wearing out instead of rusting out.

During the winter of 1850 and '51 a great revival occurred. Mr. C. was assisted by Rev. Mr. Galliher, an evangelist from Missouri; 48 persons, many of them heads of families, and in some instances whole families, were added to the church.

Mr. Cleveland was dismissed Oct. 9, 1853. To 1859, quite a portion of the time Rev. T. G. Hubbard was acting pastor. In the autumn of 1859, Rev. S. F. Drew was installed, and remained 12 years. During this time, although there was no especial revival, there was a goodly number of additions each year, and the church was in a prosperous condition. Mr. Drew

removed from town in May, 1871, though not dismissed till Nov. 1872.

Rev. B. S. Adams was the supply from Mr. Drew's removal from town till Nov. 1872, when he was settled as pastor, which office he now fills, July, 1881. During his 10 years of labor the church has continued in a good working condition. They have thoroughly repaired their house, and made it a very pleasant place of worship, and bought a fine organ, at a cost of \$800.

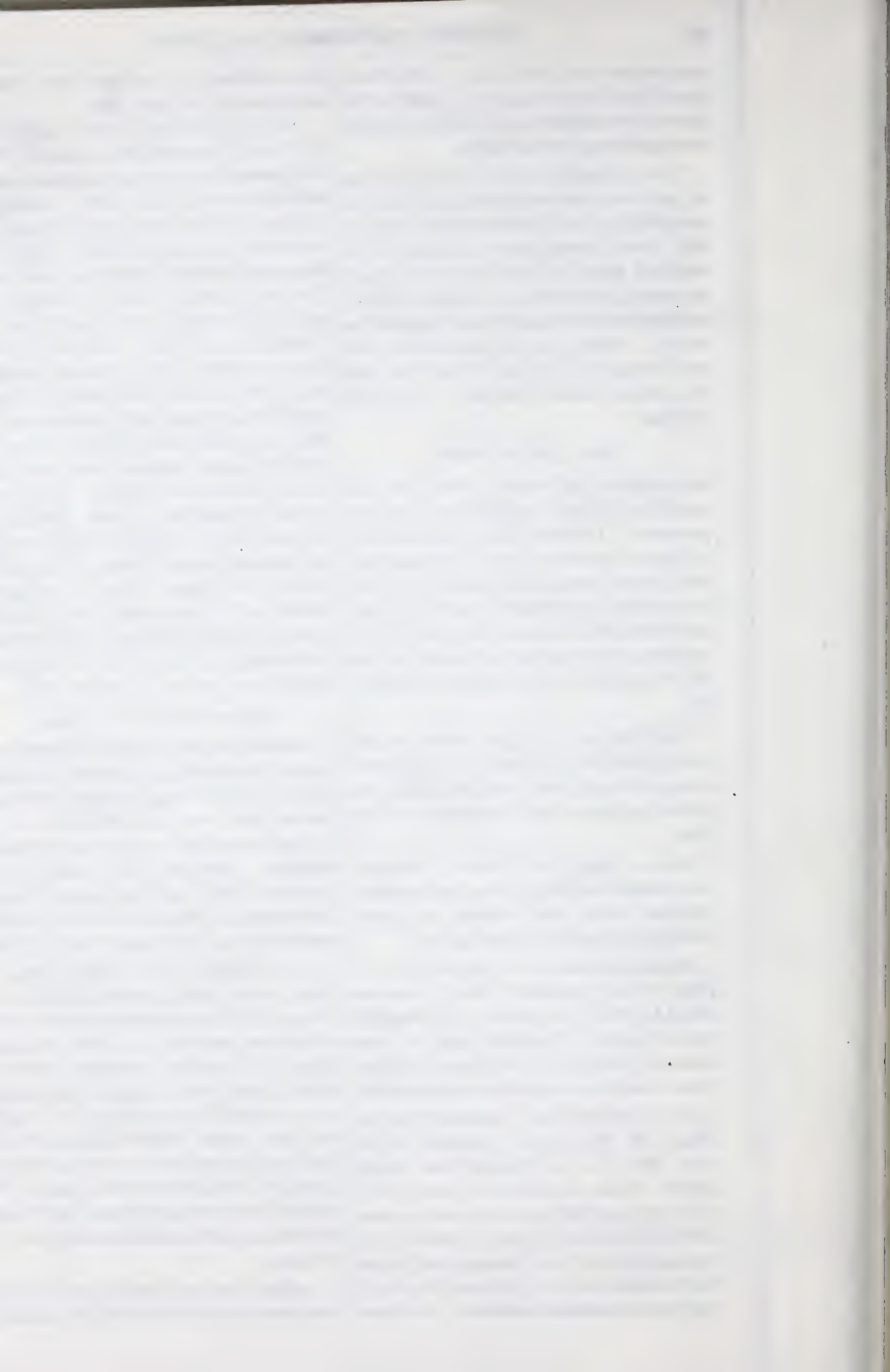
Since 1801 to June 1, 1881, whole number of members, 537; children baptized, 307. The records show during its first 15 years the sacrament and ordinance of baptism was administered nearly every time by Rev. James Hobart, who must have been a father to this church. The present number of members is 126. During the 80 years of the existence of this church, it has passed through many trials, and at times it has almost looked as though it would go to destruction; but it was anchored to a sure foundation, and all must acknowledge it has been the means of doing great good in the community.

DEACONS OF THE CHURCH.

Moses Stone and Eliphalet Adams were elected about 1808; each served the church faithfully, by holding meetings in different parts of the town, and officiating on the Sabbath when the church was without a minister. Deacon Adams died in the winter of 1826, aged 45 years. Deacon Stone went to the grave like the shock of corn fully ripe, at 77 years, July 13, 1842.

At a meeting of the church, June 11, 1827, James Marsh, Samson Osgood and Marcus O. Fisher were elected to the office of deacons, and Oct. 31, 1827, at a meeting of the circular conference with this church, they were solemnly consecrated to the office of deacon by prayer, in which the Rev. James Hobart led, and by the laying on of hands of Revs. James Hobart, Justin W. French and Henry Jones. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. French, and charge to the deacons was by Rev. Mr. Hobart.

Joseph Hoyt was elected July 16, 1851, and served until he removed to Cameron,



Mo., where he died in 1870. He was a valuable member, always aiding by his presence at all the meetings, and assisting pecuniarily to the fullest extent of his ability. When he removed West it was not only a great loss to the church but also to the town.

May 6, 1865, it was voted to elect three additional deacons. N. K. Abbott, Edward G. Haines and Edwin Fisher were elected and consecrated Feb. 1866, by prayer and laying on of hands by the pastor, Rev. S. F. Drew and Rev. Nathan Wheeler.

Deacon Haines died Jan. 28, 1867; taken in the midst of his usefulness, bright prospects appearing to be opening before him. All had the utmost confidence in his integrity. To him the church looked for a strong support for years to come, but at the early age of 38 years, the brittle silver thread was loosed, and the golden bowl broken.

The deacons of the church at the present time are N. K. Abbott, J. L. Adams, I. F. Haines and M. L. Haines.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

The first Sabbath instruction for their children among the early settlers upon the Plain, was in 1804, when the settlement was still sparse. During the week, the children learned portions of the *Assembly's* catechism which the Puritan settlers brought from their early homes, and on the Sabbath day when they had no preaching, the good mothers would gather them together at some one of their houses, and have them recite their lessons learned during the week. They also had prayer and religious conversation, all of which served to give the young minds a start in the right direction. I had these facts from Mrs. Nathaniel Webster more than 20 years since.

In 1818, the Sabbath school connected with the Congregational church was organized at the Lower village school-house by Col. Washburn and Esq. Hale from Greensboro. They met at half-past four P. M., and were continued only through the summer months.

The school numbered from 30 to 40 pupils. It is said young ladies walked from Marshfield, a distance of 4 or 5 miles, to attend this school. The next year John Damon started a Sabbath school on the Plain, holding it in the hall of the yellow house, where he then lived.

The 4th of July these schools had a celebration at the centre of the town. Some of the old people living who were children then, speak of it now as one of the most enjoyable 4th of July's of their lives.

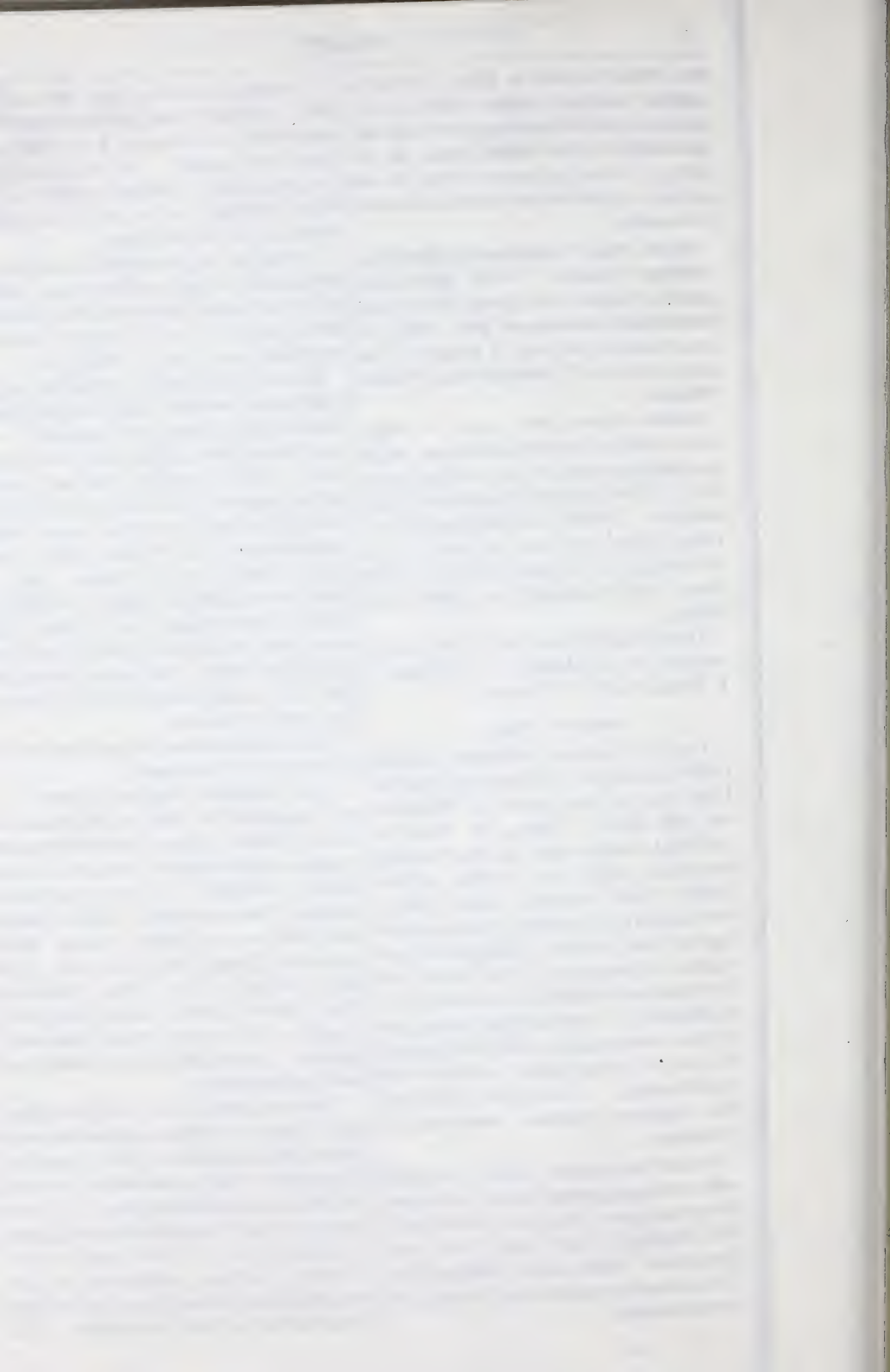
Deacon Moses Stone was the first supt. This school has never lost its organization, and has always been well sustained. As years moved along, Bible-classes were connected with it, and now old and young gather together for the study of the Bible. Among the early and active ones in the Sabbath school were William Fisher, Rev. John Stone, John R. Putnam; and of more recent dates, the supts., Mr. Milton Fisher, Joseph Hoyt, A. P. Perry and many more we might mention did not limited space forbid. The school now numbers 120; average attendance 85; library, very good; 125 books.

The Sabbath school is truly said to be the nursery of the church.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1803, at the house of Lieut. Thomas Lyford, the ministers officiating, elders Benjamin Page and Aaron Buel of Strafford, Vt.; first members: Anthony Perry and wife; David Haines and wife; — Spiller; Enoch Hoyt and wife; Joseph Hoyt and wife; Ezra Hoyt and wife; Mr. Bruce, Benjamin Hoyt, David Lyford, Samuel Kingston, Abraham Hinks and David Blanchard; deacons: Enoch Hoyt, David Blanchard and Benjamin Hoyt.

The town records show that Rev. Benjamin Page was settled as pastor the same year of the organization, which gave him a clear title to the minister-lot, he being the first settled minister in town. This he received, it now being the farm of George M. Webster, Esq. It was then in a state of nature, but his parishioners at once turned out and cut and cleared 10 acres for him, and built a barn on the same. But



it is said he did not remain their minister long after he got it in shape to sell.

Meetings were held at the houses and in the barns for quite a number of years; and they used often the Congregational meeting-house at the Centre, after it was in shape to use.

In 1829, they built a meeting-house on the west hill where quite a large number of these members lived. The house was of more modern style than either of the other meeting-houses, being but one story, gallery across one end, and the pulpit only about 6 feet from the floor. It had no tower. It was occupied regularly by the church for about 20 years, and during the time, they had some very able ministers, and some very stirring meetings.

The quarterly meetings are spoken of as being very interesting occasions and largely attended; some coming 15 or 20 miles to attend them.

In about 12 or 15 years, the church began to suffer heavily by deaths and removals, and about 1850, it lost its organization. One board after another began to disappear from the old house, and in 1875, it went over to the majority.

I have not been able to find any record of this church. This account has been obtained from the oldest inhabitants of this and adjoining towns.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CABOT.

BY REV. ROBERT SANDERSON.

The first family that moved into town became afterward identified with Methodism. The wife of Benj. Webster was one of the members of the first class. It is stated by one of the oldest members of the church that her mother attended a quarterly meeting on Cabot Plain about 1808. This seems to be the first commencement of the society, although the first class was not formed until about 1811. The members of the first class were: Mrs. Judge Dana, Mrs. Dr. Scott, Mrs. B. Webster, Mrs. Hills, Mrs. N. Webster, Mrs. Durgin and Mrs. Rogers. The first men to join the class, some short time afterwards, were Judge J. W. Dana, Daniel Smith and Dr. Scott. There may have been others

connected with the class at that time; we have only been able to find the above, and have no doubt they were the original members. The first Methodist sermon preached in town was probably by Thomas Branch, in 1807 or '8. One of the oldest inhabitants says he remembers going to meeting when quite a boy, and hearing the first Methodist sermon preached in town. Thomas Branch was presiding elder of Vermont district about this time. The first circuit preacher was Bro. Stearns. The first presiding elder who seemed to have had anything to do with Cabot as a circuit, was Eleazer Wells. In 1814, Lorenzo Dow preached his first sermon in Cabot, in the old Congregational meeting-house at the Center before it was finished, using the work-bench for his pulpit. After announcing his text, he said Jesus Christ sat down and taught the people; so shall I, and sat during the delivery of his discourse. There seems to have been quite a reformation in the winter of the year 1816. The summer following, the Methodists held their meetings in the tannery, which is now used as a dwelling-house by Widow E. Perry, next to Sprague & Wells' block. Up to this date they had held their meetings in the houses and barns, chiefly at Cabot Plain, the quarterly meetings being held in the Congregational church at the Center. The first camp-meeting held in town was in 1820, in the grove owned by Daniel Smith, now owned by A. M. Foster, where over 80 tents were pitched. The presiding elder was John Linsey, who is said to have been a man of thunder. The first church was built about 1822 or 1823, the land and timber being furnished by Judge Dana, who had connected himself with the poor and despised Methodists, to the wonderment of the community, a man of his standing to be so short-sighted as to connect himself with such fanatics. It was owing to his influence and liberality the church was built. In 1825 and '26 the great reformation took place, commencing with the watch-night service in the Methodist church. Bro. E. Ireson was the preacher. The revival spread throughout the town, both churches taking part in the

work. The facts up to this date we have had to gather as we could, not being able to find any previous record. Thos. Lyford has supplied us with most of the information, he being a small boy then. His people afterwards became connected with the Methodists. In 1828, Cabot circuit contained Cabot, Calais, Woodbury, Peacham, Walden, Goshen Gore and Marshfield, with a membership of 312. We find a record of the first quarterly conference:

At a quarterly meeting conference, held at Cabot, July 5, 1828, William Peck was chosen secretary. Luke Richardson was appointed recording steward. Licensed Bro. Horace A. Warner to preach in a local capacity. Licensed Bro. G. B. Houston as an exhorter. Licensed Bro. Samuel Stocker as a local preacher. Licensed Bro. William Simons as an exhorter. Elected the following brethren as a committee of arrangement for the year ensuing. Luke B. Richardson, Timothy Haynes, John W. Dana, voted that the next quarterly conference be held at Walden. A true copy of the record. Attest.

L. B. RICHARDSON,
Recd. Steward.

The preachers in charge at this time were N. W. Aspenwall and E. J. Scott. Below is the estimate of their salary:

Quarterage, Bro. Aspenwall and wife, and one child under seven years.

Quarterage.	Table expenses.	House rent.	Fuel.	Traveling expenses.	Total.
\$216.00	\$75	\$20	\$20	\$13	\$344.00
E. J. Scott and wife,					
200.00	53.54	10	5	8	276.50
Total receipts,					
N. W. Aspenwall,					\$123.34
E. J. Scott,					71.84

In the quarterly report for January 3, 1830, we find the following resolution:

Resolved, that Oliver J. Warner, J. W. Dana and William Lance be a committee to purchase a suitable piece of ground, and build thereon a parsonage house and barns, provided a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the purchase of said land, and the commencement of said building.

In 1830, John Courier received his first license to preach, and was recommended to the traveling connection. In 1832, or 3 years after their appointment, the committee bought of Joseph Preston one acre of land, house and barns thereon; cost, \$200, where the widows Heath and Lyford

now have houses. The society put itself on record on the side of liberty and temperance:

Resolutions. Quarterly meeting held at Cabot, May 11, 1839.

1st. That slavery as it exists in the United States of America is under all circumstances a sin against God, contrary to the rights of our fellow-men enslaved.

2d. That it is the duty of every Christian philanthropist and republican to use all lawful means for the peaceful emancipation of all the enslaved of our land.

3d. That we claim the right to examine and discuss this subject, and also to petition Congress for the immediate abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia.

ON TEMPERANCE.

1st. that the manufactory and vending of intoxicating drinks, for a beverage, is an immorality.

2d. That it is inconsistent with Christian principles and a growth in grace to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

3d. That by precept and example, we discourage the use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

In 1848, the parsonage lot was sold to W. B. Cutting. Henry Russell, Joseph Lance and John Clark, committee. In 1851, S. Aldrich was the preacher. Quite a reformation took place; several conversions; some have gone to receive their reward; others are among our leading members to-day. Removing and rebuilding the church was commenced; completed in 1852, by Bro. A. L. Cooper, appointed to the charge that year.

NOTICE OF THE DEDICATION.

Providence permitting, the newly-repaired Methodist meeting-house at Cabot will be dedicated to the service of God on Tuesday, December 14, services commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. Currier. Brethren in the ministry and others in the vicinity are invited to attend.

A. L. COOPER.

December 2, 1852.

Joseph Lance was the leading man in rebuilding the church. To his public spirit the society are indebted for the very nice and commodious church they now own. Building committee of the church: Jos. Lance, Paul Dean, John Clark. The parsonage, commenced, 1853, Allen Perry, Jerry Atkins, Rob. Lance, committee. Jo-



steph Lance gave the lot for the parsonage, besides his share in the building, and Mr. Perry bore the whole committee burden. From '53 to '73 nothing very marked occurred; the church just holding its own and sometimes going down to low-water mark, with the exception of the time. Bro. King labored here. During the charge of Bro. W. H. Wight, 1872, new interest was manifested. In his third quarterly report we find "we have repaired and beautified our church; painted, frescoed, carpeted throughout; carpet cost \$200, paid by subscription; chandelier \$50, paid by another subscription, raised by Harry Whittier, a lad of 14 or 15; finishing and frescoing to be paid by tax on the pews. The brethren have been equally ready to share in the responsibilities. Among those foremost in the work are Bros. Allen Perry, Theron H. Lance, William S. Atkins. In report, Oct. 24, 1874:

"Our people have been surprised with the gift of a fine bell, cost between \$400 and \$500, from Bro. Paul Dean, and Sister Jeremiah Atkins. The church desire to record here their appreciation of this timely gift, and will ever pray that the blessing of God may rest on the donors."

In the same report:

"We have nearly finished a neat vestry, cost about \$500; subscriptions nearly pledged; we shall have it free from debt. We wish to make favorable mention of the labors of Sister Julia Hopkins, whose untiring efforts in soliciting subscription for this work has been so abundantly blessed."

John Clark died, Feb. 17, 1874, and left to the society \$500, the interest to be used for Methodist preaching in Cabot. 1875, Sister Phebe Rogers, left the society \$200, for the same purpose. Bro. Paul Dean also left the society \$500. At the quarterly conference, Jan. 16, 1881, the following resolutions were passed:

1st. Whereas God in his all-wise Providence, has removed one of our number, Bro. Paul Dean, and although he has fallen in a good old age, yet, we feel the loss to us none the less, as regards the church he loved. He was ever hopeful, firm in purpose, wise in council and liberal in support. He fully adopted these beautiful lines:

For her my tears shall fall,
For her, my prayers ascend,

To her my toll and care be given
Till toil and care shall end.

2d. We deeply feel our loss in the vacant seat in our church, his absence in our consultations, and his kind, cheerful and helpful words.

3d. That we highly appreciate his liberal bequest for the benefit of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall ever cherish in grateful remembrance and highly appreciate his liberal bequest for the benefit of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place. Ordered that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Sister Dean.

By order of the Board of Stewards,
CHURCH TABOR, Presiding Elder.
C. M. SEABURY, Secretary.

The church has a membership of 102 members and 25 probationers. Most the probationers have joined during the past year. The congregations are larger than at any other time in the history of the church. The first organization of the Sabbath school was about 1820 or '21. The first school had one teacher for the whole school—Benjamin Derrel. Some years previous to this they had made it a practice of teaching the children from house to house. Mrs. Dr. Scott was, no doubt, the first one in town to be engaged in Sabbath school work, though it was not known by that name. The school has never been so flourishing as to day. The largest average number in attendance has been reached during the past year. The present pastor is Robert Sanderson; Sabbath school superintendent, William S. Atkins, who has held the office for over 15 years. Stewards of the church, Allen Perry, Alvah Elmer, William S. Atkins, D. Reed, M. Seabury, M. J. Stone, S. B. Blodgett, Palmer B. Elmer; organist, Harry P. Whittier; chorister, Herman Osgood.

The following pastors have been stationed here since 1824:

1825, E. Ireson; 1826, Sargent and Barker; 1827, Aspenwall and E. J. Scott; 1828, Foster and Peck; 1829, Demming and Page; 1830, Cass and Manning; 1831, Cutler and Rust; 1832, Cutler and Noyes; 1833, Sweatland and Scott; 1834, Kellogg and Worcester; 1835, Brown and Smith; 1836, Wells and Hill; 1837, Wells and



Farnham; 1838, L. Austin; 1839, C. Liscombe; 1840, James Smith; 1841 and '42, A. Gibson; 1843, H. Kendall; 1844 and '45, Z. S. Haines; 1846 and '47, P. Frost; 1848, Swichel; 1849, W. W. Scott; 1850, S. Aldrich; 1851, H. T. Jones; 1852 and '53, A. L. Cooper; 1854 and '55, D. Packer; 1856 and '57, D. S. Dexter; 1858 and '59, P. P. Ray; 1860, E. Copeland; 1861, C. Fales; 1862 and '63, F. E. King; 1864 and '65, A. Hitchcock; 1866 and '67, D. Willis; 1868 and '69, L. Hill; 1870 and '71, J. W. Bemis; 1872, '73 and '74, W. H. Wight; 1875, '76 and '77, F. H. Roberts; 1878 and '79, H. F. Forrest; 1880 and '81, R. Sanderson.

THE ADVENT CHURCH

in this town dates from 1843, when a long series of meetings were held by Elder Shipman. Till 1858, there was no organization, but meetings were held in different parts of the town, mainly at the West Hill and at Lower Cabot, where the church was organized Feb. 16, 1858; 40 members; Nathan Wheeler and Erasmus L. Burnap, deacons, and M. P. Wallace, scribe.

Samuel W. Thurber was the first pastor, widely known in this vicinity as a wide-awake preacher, and one who to edify his hearers, did not spare his lungs. He was pastor for 6 years, since which the church has been supplied by ministers hired from year to year, among whom were Rev. H. Canfield, Rev. George Child, Rev. Alonzo Hoyt and Rev. Nathan Wheeler. Their meeting-house was built in 1857, mainly through the efforts and means of Dr. M. P. Wallace, and dedicated January, 1858; sermon by Rev. J. V. Himes, of Boston, who continued to hold meetings for the next 4 weeks. He was a pleasant speaker, thoroughly engaged in his labor. The house was crowded at nearly every meeting. The other churches all joined in the work, and a deep religious interest moved the whole town, and after the close of his labors, meetings were held at different localities. It was called the most general awakening that had pervaded the town since 1826, and about 150 converts were added to the different churches, many of

whom have proved strong helps to the churches to which they belong. For the past few years this church has suffered greatly from deaths and removals, and at present they have preaching but one-half the time.

The Sabbath-school was organized before the church, and has always been kept up; the largest number enrolled, about 50. They have the largest library of any Sabbath-school in town—400 volumes, and when the church has had regular preaching each Sabbath, there has been a good degree of interest manifested in the school.

PHYSICIANS

have been, and are now, well represented in this town; men who have stood well in their profession.

DR. GERSHOM BEARDSLEY came among the very early settlers, as early as 1790. The physicians have been in the order of their names: Gershom Beardsley, Perley Scott, Dyer Bill, Dr. Haines, Leonard Morgan, Dr. Pratt, Z. G. Pangborn, M. P. Wallace, D. G. Hubbard, John Doe, Dan. Newcomb, D. M. Goodwin, S. L. Wiswall, J. A. Thompson, Fred Gale, Dr. Warren. Our present physicians are Drs. Wallace and Wiswall, Gale and Warren.

Dr. M. P. WALLACE graduated at Hanover Medical College, 1842, and commenced practice in this town in 1843—he has retired from general practice, but is often called in council.

Dr. S. L. WISWALL graduated at Woodstock Medical School, and after practicing in the towns of Wolcott and Hydepark, came to this town in 1862, as successor to Dr. Newcomb. He is a well-read physician, and held in much esteem by the profession.

When "Dr. Bill" was the only practitioner in town, located on the Plain, a man broke his thumb. The doctor and all the neighbors decided that amputation was necessary. The Doctor had no instruments, but they found a chisel they thought if ground up to an edge might answer. The chisel was ground, the man laid his hand on a block, the Doctor took the



chisel and hammer, and in a minute the amputation was done.

EPIDEMICS.

Probably the worst years of sickness this town ever saw were 1813 and '14, when the spotted fever raged to an alarming extent, nearly every family in town having more or less sick ones, and in some portions of the town there were not well ones enough to care for the sick. Not unfrequently, a person would die with none but the members of their own family present. The old tomb-stones show a great number of deaths that year.

Deacon Clement Coburn died of the spotted fever. He was one of the pillars of the Congregational church in his town. He lived but a very short time after he was taken. No one taken with this epidemic expected to live, it was so fatal and violent in the first seizure of its victims. Says the venerable Rev. Mr. Stone, of Montpelier: Deacon Stone called to see him as soon as he learned he was sick, to minister to any want and to pray with him. When he must leave that afternoon, Deacon Stone was much affected at parting with Dea. Coburn; he had been a good and fellow-laborer by his side in the house of worship, and he never expected to see him alive again, but Dea. Coburn, in the midst of his sufferings, bade him good-bye very calmly, triumphantly adding:

"My soul shall pray for Zion still,
While life and breath remains!"

These were his last words to Deacon Stone, to which Dea. Stone often after alluded when speaking of Dea. Coburn or of that calamitous period.

No other epidemic prevailed till 1841, when the canker-rash, in its most malignant form, carried off a great many children. 1843 and '44 are remembered as the terrible years of erysipelas. The tolling of the bell saluted the ear, and the mournful procession greeted the eye, almost daily. 1862 and '63 were sad years to many families, from the ravages of diphtheria.

NATIVE CLERGYMEN.—Congregational, John F. Stone, Levi H. Stone, James P.

Stone, Harvey M. Stone, all brothers; William Scales, Ebenezer Smith; Christians, Leonard Wheeler, Nathan Wheeler, brothers; Methodists, Zerah Colburn, Augustin Hopkins.

LAWYERS.—Theron Howard, J. S. Marston, Harlow P. Smith, George W. Stone, John McLean, T. P. Fuller and J. P. Lamson, the present lawyer of the town; took his academical course at Johnson, Vt.; read law with the late Hon. Thomas Gleed, of Morrisville; came to this town, and commenced practice August, 1860, during which time he has built up a large practice, and is one of the leading attorneys in this section.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.—Oscar F. Dana, William Edgerton, William Scales, Eleazer J. Marsh, Charles C. Webster, Charles F. Stone.

LOCAL LITERATURE.

We have not wasted much printer's ink. I find but two Cabot publications, a pamphlet by Rev. Henry Jones, in 1826, that is entitled "An Exposure of Free-Masonry," and another pamphlet, written by Israel Cutting, giving an account of a law-suit between himself and Orlando Carter.

A large number of newspapers are taken here, and local items are well contributed. Several libraries have been purchased for the town, but after a few years were scattered, and at present there is no public or circulating library in town.

MASONIC.

GREEN MOUNTAIN LODGE, CHARTERED 1865.

Charter Members—A. F. Sprague, B. J. Lance, G. M. Webster, W. W. Lyford, Rufus Adams, John M. Fisher, N. B. Rogers, William H. Fletcher, G. W. Clark, Edwin Fisher, A. M. Ruggles, E. C. Smith.

First Officers of the Lodge—Rufus Adams, W. M.; J. M. Fisher, S. W.; A. F. Sprague, J. W.; B. J. Lance, Treasurer; Edwin Fisher, Secretary; W. H. Fletcher, S. D.; Joseph Dow, J. D.; G. M. Webster, Nathaniel Perry, Stewards; N. B. Rogers, Tyler.

Present Officers—G. E. Forbes, W. M.; A. E. Dutton, S. W.; N. B. Rogers, J.

W.; A. T. Durant, Treasurer; Hiram Wells, Secretary; J. G. Pike, S. D.; C. C. Eastman, J. D.; W. W. Buchanan, George Gould, Stewards; Charles French, Chaplain; T. O. Parker, Marshall; T. H. Lance, Tyler.

Highest membership reached, 104.

TOWN CLERKS 1788—1881.

Maj. Lyman Hitchcock, first town clerk, held the office from 1788 to 1795, when he removed from town; Dr. Horace Beardsley, 1795; Thomas Osgood, 1796 to 1821, then in 1823 to 1832, with the exception of 1822, when Joseph Fisher held the office, an unbroken term of 36 years, when on account of the infirmities of age, his son Thomas Osgood, Jr., was elected in his place and served till 1858, a term of 26 years, when from consumption, he had to resign and soon after died, and Allen Perry was clerk to 1874; Lucas Herrick to 1875; Allen Perry re-elected in 1875; has held the office since, making 6 town clerks in 93 years. The records were kept in a clear, plain hand and are all remarkably well preserved, even the first unbound record, which is well stitched together on the back, and is an interesting town relic.

SELECTMEN.

Lieut. Jonathan Heath, 1788; Lieut. Thomas Lyford, 1788, '91, '92, 1843, '44; David Blanchard, 1788, '89, '90, '94; Edward Chapman, 1789, '90; Benjamin Webster, 1790; Samuel Danforth, 1791, '92, '93; Lyman Hitchcock, 1791, '92, '93; Capt. James Morse, 1793, '94; Jacob Gilman, 1794; Fifield Lyford, 1795, '96, '98, 1801; Samuel Warner, 1795, '96; Joseph Fisher, 1797, '98, '99, 1800, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '21, '22, '25, '26, '33, '34; John Whicher, 1797; Reuben Atkins, 1799, 1800; Oliver Walbridge, 1799, 1800, '1; Clement Coburn, 1801; Perley Scott, 1801, '2, '22, '23; John Edgerton, 1801; Moses Stone, 1802, '7; Matthias Stone, 1803, '4, '5, '6, '9, '32, '33; Enoch Hoyt, 1803, '4, '5, '50, '52, '53, '54, '68; John Damon, 1806, '10, '11, '12, '13, '15, '18, '19, '20, '39, '40, '49, '50, '51; John W. Dana, 1807, '8, '9, '13, '16 to '22, '25 to '32, in all 16 years; Jo-

seph Blanchard, 1808, '9; Joseph Coburn, 1810; Leonard Orcutt, 1812, '21 to '31, '33 to '37, '43 to '46, 18 years in all; John Stone, 1814, '16, '17; David Haines, 1815, '27, '28, '38; Anthony Perry, 1820; Ebenezer Smith, 1823, '39, '41; Nathan Wheeler, 1824; Tristram C. Hoyt, 1829, '31, '32; Hugh Wilson, 1830, '31, '42; Caleb Fisher, 1832, '41, '42, '43 to '48, '54, '62, '63, 11 years; Jeremiah Atkins, 1835, '36, '40, '52, '53; William Lance, 1835, '45; John A. Adams, 1836, '37, '38; Alpha Webster, 1837, '38, '49; Milton Fisher, 1837, '59, '60; Stephen Hoyt, 1840, '58, '59; Oliver C. Warner, 1841; Timothy P. Fuller, 1842; Daniel Gould, 1846, '47, '53; Jacob Way, 1846, '47, '48; M. O. Fisher, 1848, '49, '52; Jewett Walbridge, 1848, '56, '57; Jos. Lance, 1849; Paul Dean, 1850, '51; Geo. W. Stone, 1851; George H. Paige, 1854, '55; M. P. Wallace, 1855, '64, '66, '67, '68, '78, '79, '80; Rufus Adams, 1855; Allen Perry, 1856, '57; John Clark, 1858; Peter Lyford, 1858; Joseph Hoyt, 1860, '61; Robert Lance, 1860; S. W. Osgood, 1861, '63, '65; B. F. Scott, 1861, '62, '64; James Atkins, 1862, '63; B. W. Marsh, 1864; John H. Damon, 1865; N. K. Abbott, 1865; C. M. Seabury, 1866; Orson Kimball, 1866, '69, '70; E. D. Putnam, 1867; William P. Whittier, 1867, '68, '71, '74; George W. Payne, 1869, '70, '72; Lucius Herrick, 1870, '71, '72, '75, '76, '77, '78; Rolana B. Bruce, 1871; N. K. Abbott, 1872, '73; E. T. Hopkins, 1873, '74, '76, '77; C. C. Perry, 1873; Roswell Laird, 1874, '75, '76, '77; S. L. Wiswall, 1878, '80; George L. Paige, 1879; George Gould, 1879, '81; Bemis Pike, 1880; Hiram Wells, 1881; Charles M. Fisher, 1881. In 1831, five selectmen were elected and served.

TOWN TREASURERS.

At the first town meeting in 1788, no treasurer was elected. Major Lyman Hitchcock, the first elected, Mar. 9, 1789, held the office to Mar. 1792; then Lt. Thomas Lyford from 1782 to '94; Thomas Osgood, 1794 to '95, '97 to 1821, '22 to '39—42 years; Jacob Garland, 1795 to '97; Joseph Fisher, 1821 to '22; Marcus O. Fisher



from 1839 to '41; Thomas Osgood, Jr., from 1841 to '48, and 1850 to '58; Henry Russell, from 1848 to '50; Allen Perry, from 1858 to '72, from '73 to '74; John A. Farrington, from 1872 to '73; Milton Fisher from 1874 to the present, 1881.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In this department of town officers the record does not commence until 1795. From tradition we learn Lieut. Thomas Lyford was town representative in 1791, but for some reason did not attend the Legislature. Sept. 1792, James Morse, Esq., was elected, and after his election, his wife spun the flax and made the cloth from which he had a pair of new "trousers" to wear to the Legislature, which met at Rutland, Oct. 11. The day before he was to start, he killed a lamb, and his wife cooked "lunching" to last him through his journey. With his new trousers on, and his pack on his shoulders, he made his way by marked trees a large portion of the way to Rutland and back on foot. The session lasted 26 days. It is said he was an inveterate smoker, and that some wag drew his picture on the fence with his pipe in his mouth and pack on his back, and over it in large letters, "Going to Rutland!" It being put on with red chalk, remained on the fence for a number of years.

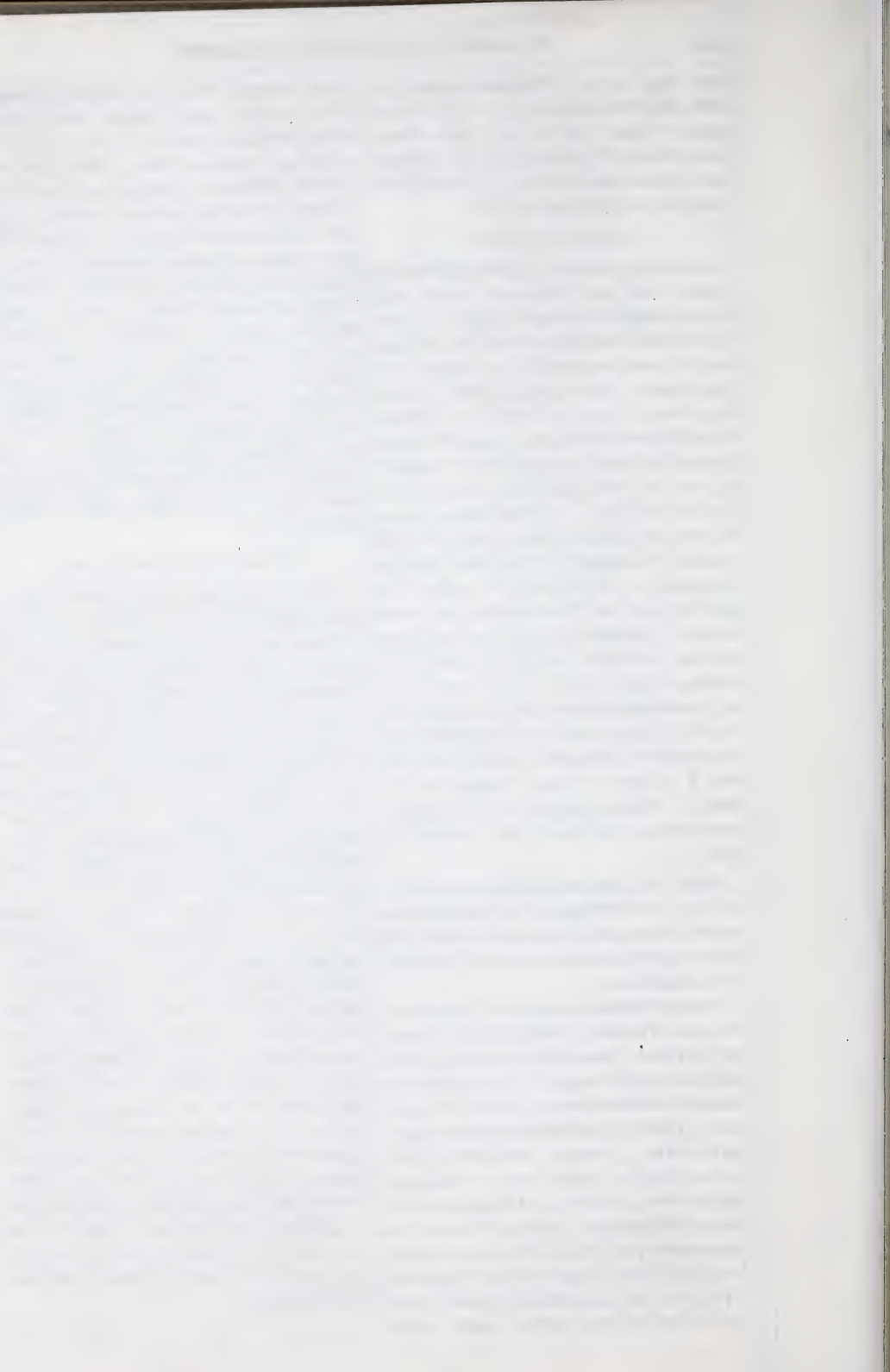
Sept. 1795, the inhabitants were notified to bring in their votes at the school-house on the Hazen road, for representative, and also for governor, lieut. governor, treasurer and councillors.

Samuel Warner was elected representative, and Thomas Clittenden had 18 votes for governor; Isaac Tichenor had 5; Paul Brigham had 16 votes for lieut. governor; Samuel Mattocks had 12 votes for treasurer. Political feeling had begun to spring up in town; 5 persons had allied themselves with the Federal party. The Legislature this year met at Windsor, with a session of 20 days. Samuel Warner was representative in 1796, '97; Horace Beardsley, 1798-1800; Joseph Fisher, 1799-1801-'5-'9-'11-'12-'14; John W. Dana, 1804-'7-'18-'19-'20-'36; Perley Scott, 1806;

John Damon, 1808; '13; David Haines, 1815-'16-'17; Enoch Hoyt, 1821; Jeremiah Babcock, 1822-'23-'24-'25-'26-'27-'28-'29; Anthony Perry, 1829-'30-'31; Nathan Wheeler, 1832-'33-'34; Oliver A. Warner, 1835-'36; Jeremiah Atkins, 1837-'38; Robert Lance, 1839-'40; Alpha Webster, 1841-'42; Salem Goodenough, 1844; Allen Perry, 1846-'47; Thomas Lyford, 1848-'49; Daniel Gould, 1850-'51; John McLean, 1853-'54; Matthew P. Wallace, 1855-'56; Benjamin F. Scott, 1857-'58; Roswell Farr, 1859-'60; Quinton Cook, 1861-'62; Edwin Fisher, 1863-'64; Valorus W. Hale, 1866-'68; George W. Paine, 1869; Theron H. Lance, 1870-'72; Nathaniel K. Abbott, 1874; George M. Webster, 1876; True A. Town, 1878; George Gould, 1880.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The first overseer of the poor elected was Daniel Smith, in 1822; in 1824, "Voted not to elect an overseer of the poor." There is no record of any other election till 1831, when John Damon was elected to s'd office. It appears from the records that from that time the selectmen of the town had the charge of the poor until 1838, when Oliver A. Warner was elected, and held 1 year. Then Ebenezer Smith was overseer from 1839 to '40; Jeremiah Atkins, 1840 to '41; Caleb Fisher, '41 to '42; Marcus O. Fisher, '42 to '43; Erasmus L. Burnap, '43 to '44; Jacob Way, '44 to '45; Benjamin F. Scott, '45 to '49; selectmen, '49 to '50; Milton Fisher, '50 to '56, '60 to '61, '64 to '65; Jewett Walbridge, '56 to '58; George Rogers, '58 to '60; Nathaniel Coburn, '61 to '64; Cornelius Smith, '65 to '66; Anson Coburn, '66 to '67; Israel Smith, '67 to '69; Roswell Laird, '69 to '70; George H. Paige, '70 to '72; Thomas Lyford, '72 to '73; Charles M. Fisher, '73 to '82. Twenty-one persons have served the town as overseers of the poor, and no duty devolves on a civilized and Christian community so sacred and imperative as the proper care and support of those who cannot take care of themselves.



The common course of this town until 1849 was to dispose of the town's poor to those who would agree to keep them for the least money, and by this means they too often fell into the hands of unfit persons, as those who took them intended to make a profit out of it. Awakened to a sense of the impropriety, not to say the inhumanity, of such a course, the town in 1848 voted to elect a committee to purchase a poor-farm and stock for it, and to use so much of the surplus fund as was necessary for such a purchase; Joseph Lance, Jacob Way, Joseph Hoyt, were the committee. At the next March meeting the committee reported they had purchased the present town farm for \$1310, stock, tools, etc., for \$637.89. In 1855 a commodious house was built. The town has since been generally fortunate in its agents to take charge of the farm. It is now managed by John Thomas and wife, who spare no pains for the comfort of the inmates. As a general thing the town has been very fortunate, too, as to its number of paupers; perhaps as much so as any town in the State. We have at present 6 boarders at town farm; 3 at the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro, and 2 paupers away from the farm.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JAMES MORSE, the first justice in the town, received his appointment in 1792; Lyman Hitchcock was the next; in 1795, Thomas Osgood; in 1796, Samuel Warner; and from this time the number increased, each representative thinking he must appoint a good share of his constituents until 1823, when a resolution was passed by the town setting forth that so large a number tended to lessen the dignity attached to the office, and as a consequence, none of them would fit themselves for the position as they should. Therefore, they requested the Legislature not to appoint more than 4 justices for the town, and that 6 was enough for any town. For a few years this request was complied with, but gradually we began to return to the old custom, and in 1840, 13 justices were appointed by the representative, viz.: Leonard Orcutt, Marcus O. Fisher, Anthony Perry, John

Damon, Thomas Osgood, Jr., Alpha Webster, Wm. Hoit, John R. Putnam, Roswell Farr, Jas. M. Harris, Jerry Atkins, O. A. Warner, Joseph Preston, and the number some years would go much higher than this, even as high as 25. It run in this way until 1850, when the number was fixed by law at 7 for this town, when Thomas Osgood, Alpha Webster, M. P. Wallace, J. R. Putnam, M. O. Fisher, Wm. E. Waldo, John A. Adams, were elected. This same board were continued in office while they lived, as a general thing. When there was a vacancy, a younger man was elected to fill the place. M. P. Wallace is the only one living of the first board elected by the people. The present board, 1881, are M. P. Wallace, T. H. Lance, J. M. Fisher, N. K. Abbott, R. B. Bruce, G. W. Paine, Bemis Pike.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Assistant Judges of Caledonia County Court.—Hon. John W. Dana; Hon. Marcus O. Fisher, 1836 to '39.

High Sheriff.—Jos. Preston, 1844, '45.

State Senators.—Hon. John McLean, 1849, '50; Hon. George H. Page, 1852 to '55; Hon. E. D. Putnam, 1858, '59; Hon. M. P. Wallace, 1864.

State's Attorney.—J. P. Lamson, Esq., 1866 to '68.

County Commissioner.—J. M. Fisher, 1875 to '77.

POPULATION BY CENSUS.—1791, 122; 1800, 349; 1810, 886; 1820, 1032; 1830, 1304; 1840, 1440; 1850, 1356; 1860, 1315; 1870, 1279.

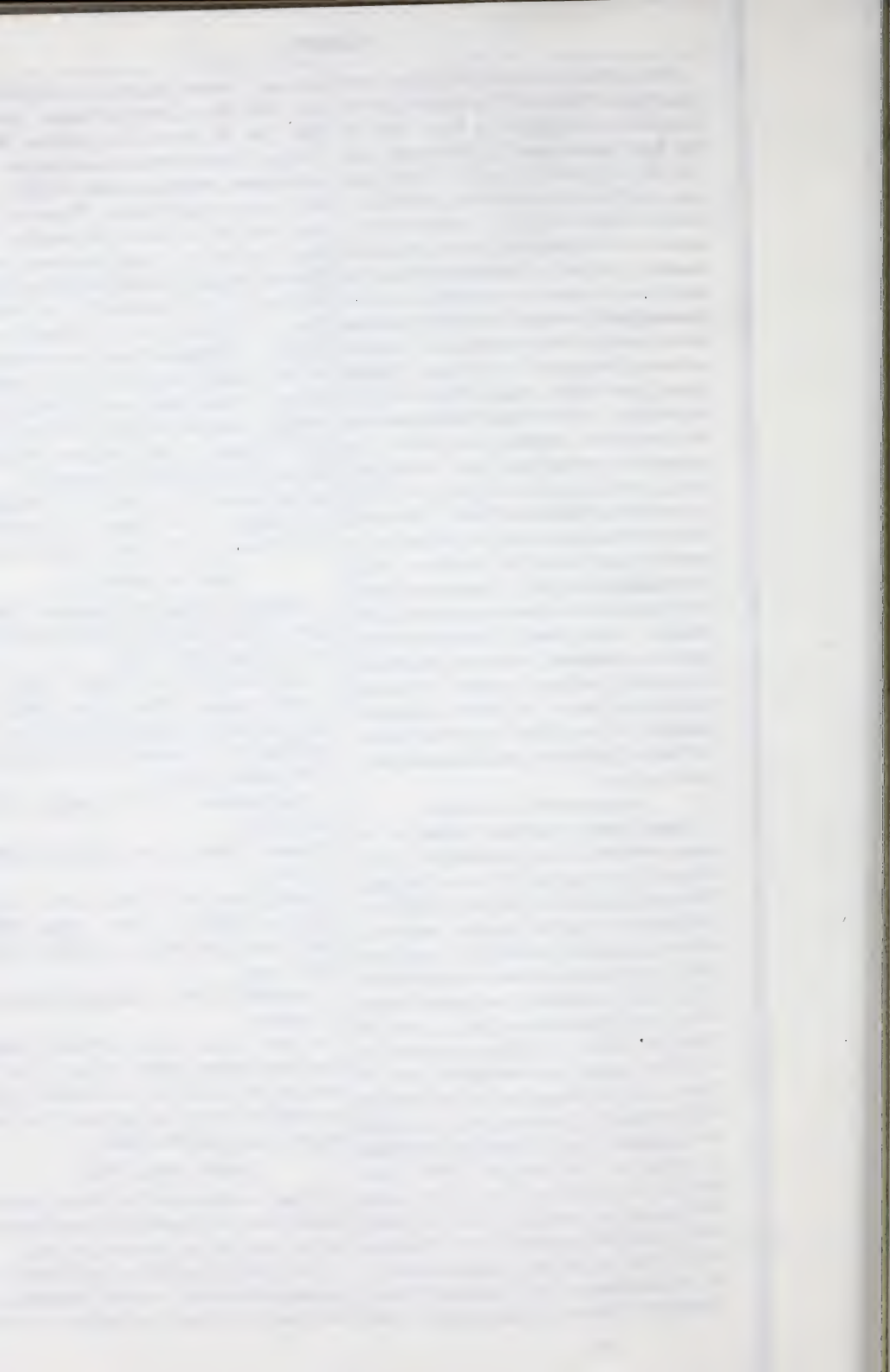
3 suicides in town; 4 persons drowned; no murder.

A man by the name of Doloff broke into Dana's store, stole a gun, a bar of iron and all the rum he could drink; got so drunk he could not get away; he was sent to prison and died there.

CABOT'S BEAR STORY.

[From a sketch of the olden time so choicely written we would be better pleased had we room to give the whole.—ED.]

Two humble log-cabins in the heart of the great wilderness was the beginning of the town of Cabot; for miles in every



direction there were no signs of civilization; but there on West Hill, where David Lyford and his neighbor Blanchard had built their rude dwellings. Mr. Blanchard's family was himself, his wife and 2 children, David Lyford's, himself and his wife Judith. The Lyford and Blanchard cabins stood not more than 30 rods apart, facing each other, on opposite sides of a swamp, through which a narrow foot-path led from one to the other. At the end of each cabin, partly in the rear, was also a barn, built of logs.

It was the third birth-day of this settlement; each had cleared away several acres from around his buildings, and earned sufficient for the subsistence of his family. Both had been fortunate and had suffered no losses but some slight damage to their crops of corn by the bears. The men often saw them in the woods, and it was no uncommon experience for the two to go out hunting in company, and return in an hour with a dead bear slung between them, and fresh bear-tracks would be seen every morning at some seasons of the year about the house and barn. But our men were inured to peril and toil by early training; and their wives were not a whit inferior to them.

One drizzly day in August, just after David Lyford and his wife had finished their dinner of hasty-pudding and milk, Mrs. Lyford laid her wooden spoon back into the squash-shell bowl, and said:

"What are you going to do this afternoon, David?"

"I was thinking of going to work in the burnt piece."

"It's too wet for that; why not break the flax? I will hatchel it, and then I can go on with my spinning."

"Well, perhaps that is best. These old clothes are almost gone, and I must have some new ones;" and David rose from the table and went out.

His wife cleared away the dishes, and was soon ready. It was last year's flax; had been "rotted" during the winter and spring, gathered up, tied in bundles and laid away in the barn till David could find time to break it.

David went to the barn to "unlumber" his flax-break. The sun came out; so he carried the "break" to the corner of the house, and brought a bundle of flax from the barn.

The "break" was a sort of wooden mallet, on a long wooden frame, or "horse." The long, thin, parallel handles of the mallet were pivoted into the end of the frame, and when the machine was at rest, these blade-like "handles" lay lapped between other blades, which were set edge upward firmly along the top of the frame. When the machine was at work, the two sets of wooden blades played upon each other with every lift and fall of the mallet, very much like the opposite edges of a pair of very large and very dull shears. Every stalk of flax that was caught between, had its back effectually broken, and was rendered very limp and soft.

Taking a wisp of flax in his left hand, the farmer thrust it into the break, and with his right, brought down the mallet with heavy thumps. By the time his wife had brought the hatchel from neighbor Blanchard's, David had quite a pile of broken flax. David fastened the hatchel on a stump, within a few feet of where he was at work, and Judith, seizing a quantity of broken flax, laid it over the end of an upright board, and with a long wooden knife or swingle, beat the fibers, to clear away the greater part of the bark and "sliver," and the swingling finished, she began to hatchel the flax. Holding a handful firmly by one end, raising and striking the other end down on the long, glittering teeth of the hatchel, drawing the flax towards her, to comb out the rest of the woody particles, leaving only the soft, yellow-tinted flax ready for the spinning-wheel.

I can fancy just how the worthy couple looked, in their old-time habiliments, as they stood there bare-headed, in front of their cottage of logs—he plying the break with steady stroke; she striking the flax down, and drawing it through the long teeth of the hatchel, preparing the raw linen for the wheel and loom. Hour after hour they continued their work, as cheer-



fully as if theirs was the happiest lot in the world. Suddenly David spoke out, "Hark! what is that?"

"I did not hear anything; what did you think you heard?"

"I thought I heard a bear right here in the swamp," said he, pointing down the path that lead to Blanchard's.

"I guess not," replied his wife, after they had listened a minute or two and heard nothing. "I don't think a bear would come so near in the daytime." "Weil, perhaps I was mistaken," replied David; and the two went on with their work.

More than half the afternoon was gone when they finished the flax. Mrs. Lyford carried it into the house and laid it away until she could spin it, and leaving the plank-door of the house wide open went out where David was. "While you are putting the breaks away," she said, "I will carry the hatchel home;" and started across the swamp, singing as she went.

Mrs. Lyrord was a strong, and very active woman, and always in good spirits. As soon as she returned the hatchel she turned back through the swamp home. The swamp was really a bit of forest; large trees and the bushes on either side of the narrow foot-path were very thick. About half way home, passing a short bend in the path, she found herself within arm's length of a cub-bear, weighing perhaps 15 or 20 pounds. At the same moment, through the bushes, she caught a glimpse of the old bear and another cub not 3 rods distant.

Most women would have run, but the sight of a bear, or even two bears, more or less, had no such effect upon Judith Lyford. Not in the least intimidated, and obeying a kind of defiant impulse, she snatched up the cub by the hind legs and run. The cub squealed, and began to scratch and bite so vigorously, she swung him into her stout tow apron; but without stopping, gathered both arms around him, and kept on at her utmost speed. She heard the old bear crashing through the bushes behind her, and knew unless she dropped the cub, she would have to run

a desperate race, but had no intention of giving up her game. The same impulse that had impelled her to seize the cub, impelled her to keep it; and keep it she did. With almost superhuman speed she dashed along the path, conscious the furious beast behind was gaining on her every leap. She reached the house, darting through the open doorway, flung the cub from her arms, swung the plank door to, and dropped the leverwood bar into its socket, none too soon. Scarcely was the bar in place, when the enraged mother-bear threw her great weight against the door outside. But the door had been made for such an emergency, and stood as a rock against all the brute's efforts.

The cub, as soon as his captor dropped him, darted into a corner of the room, where he kept up his cries, rendering the old bear more frantic every moment.

David had just put away his flax-break, and was coming out of the barn, when his wife approached the house, running her singular race. I imagine his astonishment as he caught a glimpse of her darting in at the door, with a fully-grown bear not a rod behind her.

Dropping the pitch-fork in his hand, he ran to the window behind the house. Quick though he was, Judith was there before him, ready to pass the gun, always loaded for instant use. A moment later David was at the front corner of the house. The bear was so frantic to break through the door and reach her cub, she did not see David; one well-directed shot laid her dead. The whole affair was over in scarcely five minutes between Judith's capture of the cub and David's shot that killed its dam at the door.

The cub in the house soon shared the same fate, and David went to the swamp to find the other, but that had taken alarm and escaped.

Mrs. Lyford lived many years afterward in the same neighborhood, long enough not only to see the wilderness disappear, but to raise a large family of children, to whom she often related her droll but dangerous adventure. The above particulars



were furnished me by one of her sons, who still lives in St. Johnsbury.

David Lyford lived where Daniel Kimball now lives, and Blanchard where Caleb Noyes lives; the swamp spoken of is the low land between the two places. Mrs. Lyford was the mother of the late Mrs. Stephen Hoyt.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The first temperance society was organized in 1826, through the efforts of Rev. Henry Jones. It was rather conservative in its regulations and requirements of its members. Perhaps whisky having been used so long as a common beverage, it was thought best not to break off too short on the start; not to stop too sudden, as the reaction might be hurtful.

It was not a total abstinence society, but simply required of its members to keep an account of the number of times they drank during the month, and report at the next monthly meeting. This society kept up its organization 5 years.

In 1831 a total abstinence society was organized. No records of this society are to be found.

In 1842, Feb. 16, a society was formed at Lower Cabot, of which a record was kept: Benj. F. Scott, president; James M. Harris, vice president; John McLean, secretary; M. P. Wallace, Eben Smith, Jr., A. T. Gibson, committee. The pledge was iron clad, guarded at every point, and it took a wide scope, and persons signed the pledge from every part of the town. Meetings were held in nearly every school-house in town, and the records show they were very interesting; membership, 196; and yet, after a few months it appears to have lost somewhat of its salt; towards the last record the secretary closes up with the doleful exclamation, "Meeting thinly attended. Alas, poor Yorick! alas! Are the people all drunk?"

Since this there have been different temperance organizations in town, but at present the work is principally looked after by the Good Templars, of which we have a full history, written by one of the members.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' LODGE

was organized in Cabot, Aug. 1864, with Rev. S. F. Drew, pastor of the Congregational church, as its presiding officer, and 19 charter members; first officers: S. F. Drew, W. C. T.; Mrs. Edwin Fisher, W. V. T.; Wm. Atkins, W. S.; Miss Lucy Ray, W. A. S.; Wm. Gould; W. F. S.; Mrs. O. L. Hoyt, W. A. M.; Moses Haines, W. C.; Miss Olive Stone, W. I. G.; R. A. Gunn, W. O. G.; Miss Abbie Hoyt, W. R. H. S.; Miss Levina Gould, W. L. H. S.; O. L. Hoyt, P. W. C. T.; William Atkins, L. D. The other first members were F. G. Hoyt, Allen Walbridge, N. J. Mason and George Dow. The first 3 meetings were held at the village hall; the next 6 with Mrs. Roxana Hoyt, at the Lower village; then the Masonic hall was rented 2 years, and after, the hall of Mr. John Brown for 5 years, which is still used.

In 1866, the Lodge chamber was handsomely fitted up, and furnished with a good organ, and everything spoke a deep interest in the temperance work. Among those who early interested themselves in this work were the families of Rev. S. F. Drew, Wm. Atkins, Dea. Hoyt, Cornelius Smith, Rev. Alson Scott, Edwin Fisher, B. W. Marsh, O. L. Hoyt, Geo. Gould, Chester Walker, Wm. Abbott, J. W. Farrington and wife, Dr. L. S. Wiswall, Henry and Isaac Hills, Dea. Edward Haines, Luke and Ira Fisher, Wm. Fletcher, Rev. P. N. Granger, Mrs. Allen Perry, Mrs. Enoch Putnam, Mrs. Swan, many of the members of the families of Horace Haines, Dea. N. K. Abbott, Daniel Gould, Frederick McDuffee, etc.; besides many other families and individuals in town and in the surrounding towns, and special mention should be made of the untiring zeal of Wm. Gould, who went out from us; entered the "legal profession"; now resides in California; for his name not only stands high among the members of the "bar," but he has done, and is yet doing, a good work in the temperance reform in that State. His wife is also Right Worthy Grand Vice Templar of the world.

Only 27 deaths have occurred during these 17 years, strengthening the old adage, "cold water brings health as well as wealth."

At the decease of Ira Fisher, he left the Lodge \$400, the interest of which was to be used by them as long as they held their charter; but should they at any time surrender this, the fund should go to the Congregational church of this place, of which he was a constant attendant.

The old members went, and new ones came in to take their places. None of the charter members are left now, '81, but the Lodge exists, and has never failed to hold its meetings regularly every week. The present officers are: Rev. R. Sanderson, W. C. T.; Mrs. Hiram Wells, W. V. T.; Miss Sadie Willie, W. S.; Miss Mattie Haines, W. A. S.; Murtin Wells, W. F. S.; Miss Minnie Haines, W. T.; Hermon Rogers, W. M.; Miss Belle Paquin, W. D. M.; Henry Hills, W. C.; Miss Etta Gerry, W. I. G.; Wavie Town, W. O. G. Mrs. Henry Hills, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. Wm. Buchanan, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. P. Gurney, P. W. C. T.; Henry Hills, L. D. We know much good is being done by this organization throughout the world, and we believe *our* Lodge has done its part in the great work.

NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Quite a lengthy and very interesting genealogical local record of this venerable pioneer and family has been received from Hon. Charles C. Webster of Redwing, Minn., his grandson, and a former resident of this town, which we regret we have not space to publish; but will make some extract from it. Mention has been made of Mr. W. in the former part of these papers.

He was born 1753, in Old Chester, N. H. Served several years in the Revolutionary army and was a pensioner at the time of his death. He was married to Mehitable Smith of Holderness, N. H. At the close of the war, they removed to Newbury, Vt., where they resided a few years, and in 1784, came to the Plain, where his father had purchased quite a

tract of land, and began as before stated. In March, he made preparation for his 50-mile journey into the wilderness. It took but a short time—his effects were few; his vehicle for travel a hand-sled; they had 5 children, upon the back-end of this sled; he extemporized a cover and beneath it he placed two of his children too young to travel on foot. Abel, a lad 9 years of age, had to assist his father in propelling the sled, which he did with a pointed stick, pushing behind, while Lydia, a little girl, traveled along with her mother on foot, who carried her youngest child, an infant, in her arms. In this way did the young father and his wife pursue their way to the distant forest settlement. They arrived safely and found shelter under the roof of Benjamin Webster, at first, who had settled here a year previous. Nathaniel commenced clearing and got his cabin ready in the fall. In due course of time, 7 children were added to their household, making 12 in all. Alpha, (the father of Charles C.,) was the youngest, who was a long time a resident of this town, and removed to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1868, to reside near his children who had settled there. He died September, 1874, aged 75 years. Mrs. Vance, who formerly lived in this town, but now in Boston, aged 90 years, is the only surviving child of this large family. Nathaniel Webster always lived on the same farm where he commenced in town. He died in 1836, aged 83. His wife survived him many years, retaining her faculties to a wonderful degree. She died about 1858, aged 99 years, and from her the year before her death, the writer of this history got many items which have been of great benefit in compiling the history of the town:

LIEUT. FIFIELD LYFORD

was born in Exeter, N. H., 1763. At the age of 13 he entered the army of the Revolution as a servant to his father, Lieut. Thomas Lyford, and served with him one year at Ticonderoga. He left his father and went to West Point, and served as one of the life-guard of Gen. Arnold till he proved a traitor to his country, and after



that he remained in the army till the close of the Revolution. While with Arnold, he saw him beat a sick soldier over the head and shoulders with his cane with such severity as to break it. Arnold then threw the pieces into the ditch. Lyford secured the head of the cane, and used it on his own staff as long as he lived. The cane is now in the possession of his daughter, Celinda Lyford, at Lower Cabot. He served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812; was honorably discharged, and received a pension during his life. He married and came to this town in 1788, and settled on the farm where Wm. Barr now lives, and built there the first framed barn in town; he died in this town, at the residence of his son-in-law, T. E. Wilson, April 18, 1846, aged 79 years.

DR. PARLEY SCOTT,

born in Worcester County, Mass., July, 1765; pursued an academical course at Leicester Academy, read medicine in the same town; married Lydia Day about 1790, and moved to Craftsbury Common, where he commenced the practice of medicine. He came to Cabot Plain in 1794, and in 1804, to the village, and continued the practice of his profession. 8 children were born to them; but one of this large family is now living, George W. Scott, Esq., of Montpelier. Dr. Scott practiced his profession more than 50 years in this and adjoining towns successfully, answering all calls alike to rich and poor. During all his long practice his rides were on horse-back; but he was never too much exhausted to answer a call. He died in 1850, aged 84 years; his wife died before him, aged 83.

JOSEPH FISHER, ESQ.,

was born at Dedham, Mass., 1767. He was a lad when the British occupied Boston, and remembered distinctly the battle of Bunker Hill. When he arrived at his majority he came to Claremont, N. H., and married Sarah Osgood, and came to this town and commenced on the farm now owned and occupied by his grand-son, Luke C. Fisher. He built his first cabin on the site of the present house.

The first night they stayed in their new residence the snow blew down the large stone chimney so that in the morning it was 6 inches deep between their bunk and the fireplace. To them were born 4 sons and 3 daughters, all of whom, but one, lived to advanced age, and two of whom now survive—Caleb, 81 years old; Milton, 74 years old; and they have always lived in town, enjoying the confidence of their townsmen, as the numerous offices to which they have been called to fill testify. Joseph Fisher was a public-spirited man, and held many offices, as will be seen by the tables of town officers in this paper. He died in 1853, aged 87 years. His wife preceded him in 1839, aged 70 years.

ELIHU COBURN,

BY HON. JOSEPH POLAND,

was born at Charlton, Mass., 1773; son of Clement Coburn and Dorothy Edwards, of Oxford, Mass. His early education was confined to a few months' attendance at the common school, but his natural ability enabled him in a great measure to surmount the defect, and become a man whose judgment and practical knowledge were thoroughly relied upon by his townsmen.

In the summer of 1799, he came on horseback to Vermont. Passing through the forest, he reached a pretty valley among the hills, through which a little stream noiselessly found its way. This spot he at once decided upon as his future home, and clearing here a small space, he erected a frame house, one of the first in the town. He remained until winter, when he returned to Massachusetts for his bride. He married Abigail Putnam, daughter of Gideon Putnam, of Sutton, Mass., and in the middle of January the newly-wedded pair found their way through the forest by marked trees to the spot which was to become their home and the home of their descendants. Six miles south lived their nearest neighbor in that direction, while Deacon Stone had erected a saw-mill and log cabin at what is now known as Lower Cabot. Mr. C. rapidly cleared

his land, and converted the wilderness tract around him into verdant meadows. Four years after his arrival his parents followed him to Vermont, and a few years later her aged father and mother also came to them, notwithstanding their former objections to their daughter's leaving them to go into the wilderness, to be massacred by Indians, or devoured by wild beasts. Here they lived until one by one the aged parents laid down the burden of life, their pathway down "the Valley" smoothed by the loving care of the children whom they had sought in their wilderness home. About 30 years they kept a public house, known far and wide as "Farmer's Tavern," and most of the town business was transacted here.

As a man there were few more respected, or indeed beloved, among his townsmen. He was noted for hospitality and great-hearted generosity, and whatever project he undertook, was pursued until accomplished. He was an excellent friend, husband and father, and died at three-score and ten, regretted. His wife survived him about 6 years; an amiable woman, of great energy and endurance. It was a strange coincidence, both died, apparently in perfect health, instantly, and without a struggle. Eight children were born to them: Harriet, in 1801; married James Atkins in 1823; died in 1827. Ruth, in 1803; married Dr. Dyer Bill, of Albany, Vt.; died in 1880; left 5 sons. Hiram, in 1805; married Ruth Osgood, who died a few years after. He still lives upon the old homestead. Louisa, 1807; married Hon. Robert Harvey, of Barnet; died in 1867; 4 children. Lewis, 1809; died in 1818. Frances Caroline, 1812; married 1st, James K. Harvey, merchant, of Barnet. After his death, she married Dr. C. B. Chandler, then of Tunbridge, but afterwards of Montpelier. She died in 1874; a daughter survives her. Elihu F., born in 1815, resides on the old homestead; married, 1855, Amelia Walker, of Sherbrooke, P. Q.; 3 children by this marriage; by a later, 2 sons. Abigail, 1817, married Maj. Quinton Cook, of Cabot. They have one daughter living.

COL. JOHN STONE,

born at Claremont, N. H., Jan. 15, 1775, came to Cabot in 1797, and began clearing up a farm on the ground now occupied by the Lower Village Cemetery; then an unbroken wood from Cabot to Marshfield. He married in 1803, Betsey Huntoon, of Kingston, N. H. To them were born 7 sons and 3 daughters; four of the sons are Congregational ministers. [See list of native ministers.] In the military, Col. Stone rose from a private to Colonel of the 1st regiment, 3d brigade 4th division of the Vt. militia of the State, and was said to be one of the best commanders of the brigade. He died Feb. 20, 1856; his wife, Feb. 22. Both were buried in the same grave, on the spot where he first commenced clearing their farm.

HON. JOHN W. DANA.

BY HON. O. F. DANA.

JOHN W. DANA was born at Pomfret, Vt., 1777, and son of John W. Dana and Hannah, daughter of Maj. Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. His early education was a few weeks' attendance at the common school; but his social standing and natural parts were such as to enable him to obtain in marriage the accomplished daughter of the Rev. Mr. Damon of Woodstock. The newly wedded pair traveled northward in the spring of 1802, on horseback, following the Hazen road, hewn through the forests for military purposes, until they reached a wooded summit which took the name of the Plain. Here a small settlement was gathered, including the doctor, the blacksmith and the trader. Here our young travelers paused, charmed with the location. It was a lovely spot then, just a few acres shorn of the heavy trees that swept like the waves of a broad sea, elsewhere, for miles around, above and below. Upon the shorn spot the sun came down, the heavy mantle of forest sheltered it from the wind. They had not found a place on their journey they liked so much, and here they determined to make their home—probably for the remainder of life. Hopefully and heartily they commenced in this mountain



home. For a time all went satisfactorily. It was all well at first, but as the forests were cut away, it soon became manifest that this cool, wind-swept summit must be abandoned as a winter residence, and so reluctantly, but one by one, the little community dropped down into the security of what became known as Cabot Village.

At the present day the view from the abandoned and silent Plain is very impressive, and one of exceeding loveliness, commanding as it does both the White and the Green Mountain ranges. It is safe to say, that nowhere in all New England is there a more beautiful panorama spread before the enraptured eye.

The spot selected by Mr. Dana for his next residence was in a valley sheltered from winds by hills and forests and cooled by a rapid mountain torrent, whose waters, briefly arrested, spread out for a moment peacefully before his door, and then plunged over a fall, whose ceaseless murmur swayed with every breeze.

Here he passed the principal years of his life. He had a cheerful and active temperament, and was generous of himself in endeavors to promote the public welfare. Eighty years ago Cabot was well nigh one continuous wilderness. The first adventurous settlers brought little more than stout hearts and a sharp axe. Little clearings were to be made, rude houses constructed, roads and bridges built, and, withal, the church and the school must be kept going. There was plenty to do to keep one active, enough attainable to keep one hopeful. The inhabitants of the present day can scarcely realize what an intense community of interest bound together these early settlers, and how they worked together and gave the friendly grasp in mutual encouragement. It fell to Mr. Dana's part to become in some measure the medium of exchange in supplying the wants of life. He made long and tedious journeys to Boston, to bring back merchandise, and, as few had money, he received in exchange for his goods whatever the settlers could best spare. This led, in time, and as matters grew more prosperous, to the collection by him of large

herds of cattle which were driven to market: in those days a great event. He contented himself with moderate gains, and though his opportunities were favorable he he did not seek unduly to amass wealth. These frequent journeyings, and his keen interest in the public welfare, kept him abreast of the times and, without his seeking it, he fell naturally into the position of a foremost man. His advice and assistance were frequently sought and his counsels were respected. He loved his townsmen and took delight in their growing prosperity and advancement. He donated lands to beautify the village. He loved and observed nature and took pleasure in his surroundings. He reflected much upon the deep mysteries of existence and was fond of rational discourse; but, if this was in a degree characteristic of Mr. Dana, it was far more so of his wife: a lady deeply imbued with spiritual aspirations and an abiding sense of the beauty of holiness. While her husband sometimes allowed himself to question and speculate upon religious dogmas, she had no doubts herself and was impatient of them in others. She held herself solemnly charged with the mission of caring for the moral interests of the community, and no devotee ever addressed herself to more constant watchfulness and prayer. Such as they were, the daily life and influence of this couple went forth into the little community; and that it was beneficent, is evidenced by a tender regard for their memories that lingered long after their departure; a notable instance was that manifested by the late Joseph Lance, Esq., who, though he had purchased and paid for their homestead, used to say that he could never divest himself of the feeling that it must still forever belong to them—so intensely had the subtle influence of their lives penetrated it.

In 1830, the stage in which Mr. Dana was journeying to Boston was overturned and rolled 60 feet down an embankment. Two of his ribs were broken, and he was supposed to be mortally injured. From this shock, he never fully recovered, and for want of necessary attention his affairs



tell into some confusion. Some of his daughters had married and gone to Wisconsin. He visited them in 1838: and in 1839, he removed thither with his whole family. The morning in which he finally left his old home, never to return, was made memorable by a pleasant incident. At daybreak, and while he was still asleep, a score or more of his old comrades, dressed in long, tow frocks, silently assembled in the village hall, and sent to request his presence. This touching manifestation of regard sensibly affected him, and ended in an abundance of tears as, one by one, the old men bade each other an eternal farewell.

It only remains to be said, that in his new home, freed from care, his business affairs adjusted, he lived in the quiet enjoyment of the companionship of his wife and children, until, in 1850, he bade farewell to all. His wife survived until 1872.

LEONARD ORCUTT, ESQ.,

born at Stafford, Ct., 1779, came with his mother to Cabot when 18 years old. He married Sally Spear for his first wife; for his 2d, Polly Bullock; by his first wife 4 children, and 4 by his second; 3 of the last died in early life of consumption. Esquire Orcutt held many offices of trust in the town, among which was the office of justice of the peace for over 40 years. For a long time he was town agent, and assisted in all town law-suits, and when a witness, the lawyers never made but one effort to corner him. In the trial of a town case at Danville (County Court) he was a witness. Hon. Wm. Mattocks was counsel against the town, and wished to prove that Esquire C. was deeply interested in the case on account of holding town office. "Well, Esquire," said Mattocks, "you have held considerable town office in Cabot, haven't you?" "Yes—yes—I have some." "Well, sir, what office did you hold the year this affair took place?" The Esquire said, shutting his eyes and running his hands into his breeches pockets to his elbows, "Well, if I recollect right, I was highway surveyor that year." In after years Mattocks frequently related this case with a laugh, and said he was perfectly satisfied

with this witness. He died in 1855, aged 75, highly respected by all the community.

DEACON JAMES MARSH

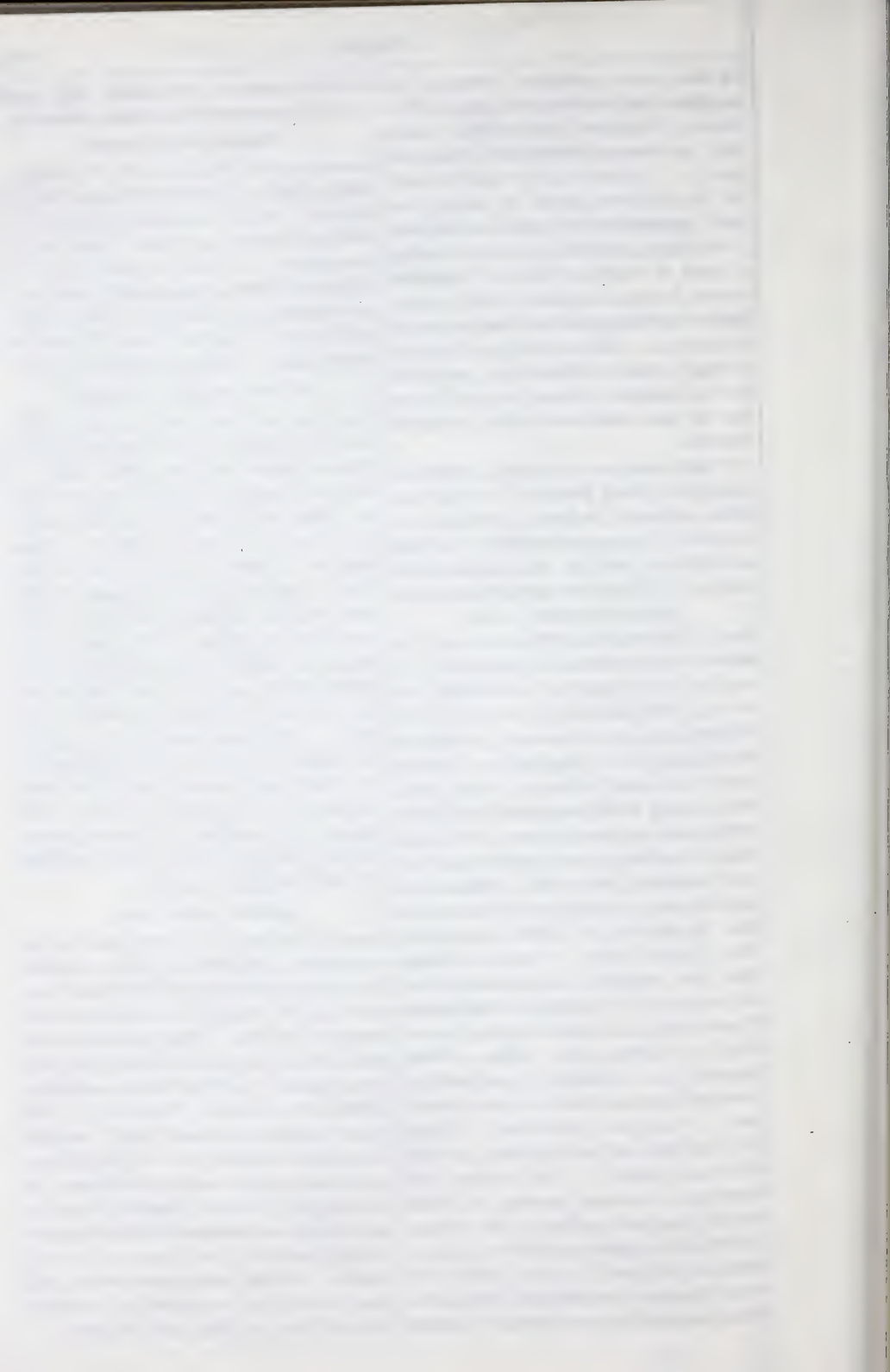
came here from Plymouth, N. H., in 1793, and settled on a farm $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the Center. In 18— he married Miriam Walbridge; to them were born 5 sons and 4 daughters. He was for many years a deacon of the Congregational church, and accounted by all who knew him, what is said to be the noblest work of God—an honest man. He died 1865, aged 90 years.

DEACON MARCUS O. FISHER

was born at Cabot, Nov. 24, 1796. [For his first business, see village of Cabot.] He was married to Fanny Hall, June 13, 1820, at Chester, N. H., and came directly to Cabot and began pioneer life in what was known as the old Red House. There were but 4 houses in the village at that time. Deacon Marcus Fisher and his wife were actively identified with the entire growth of the village. They had 4 children, 2 of which died in early life, and 2 survive their parents. The Deacon and his wife were earnest, consistent Christians. Their house was ever the hospitable mansion, to which were welcomed the missionary and minister, and all who were working in the vineyard of their Lord. The Deacon died suddenly, of heart disease, Sabbath morning, Apr. 9, 1865, aged 68. His wife died Sept. 14, 1870.

JOSEPH LANCE, ESQ.,

born in Chester, N. H., 1799, came to this town when a lad with his father, who settled on the place where Hial Morse lives. In 1830, he engaged in the mercantile business in Calais. After about 4 years he sold out, and engaged in farming on quite a large scale. In 1833, he was married to Cynthia M. Tucker. They had 4 children, 3 of whom are now living. In 1838, he bought the entire estate of Judge Dana, and about 1845 he moved to this town. In his early life he dealt extensively in cattle and sheep; was successful in all his undertakings financially, and became a man of wealth. He held many town offices, and was an excellent manager for the town. He died Oct. 12, 1865, aged 66 years.



JOHN DAMON, ESQ.,

was born in Martha's Vineyard, near Boston. When 6 years of age, his father, a Congregational minister, removed to Woodstock, Vermont. At the age of 20, John went to what was then thought to be the far West, the state of Ohio. He purchased the very ground to settle on upon which the city of Cincinnati now stands, but his health failing, he sold his land there and returned to Vermont, and settled in this town, as before related. He married Nancy Strong, of Pawlet; children, 4. He was a far-seeing man, and very successful in his financial affairs. He was also one of the pioneers in the Sabbath-school work in the Congregational church. He died Apr. 19, 1864.

ZERAH COLBURN

was born in Cabot, Sept. 1, 1804. His father, Abia Colburn, with his family, came from Hartford, and settled on the farm now owned by S. S. Batchelder, about 3 months before his birth. The sixth child, his parents in straitened circumstances, subject to such hardships as fell to the lot of all new settlers at that period, there seemed little prospect his name should be distinguished, or ever known beyond the circle of his neighbors and kinsmen. There was nothing remarkable, too, in the endowments of his father or mother; they were plain persons, not superior to others, and in regard to their son, it is said they considered him to be the most backward of any of their children; residing at a considerable distance from school, it would be unreasonable, also, to infer that education did much for preparing him for that display of early strength, correctness, and rapidity of mind in figures, which was so remarkable to all who saw him, and was unaccountable to himself.

Some time in the beginning of August, 1810, when about one month under 6 years of age, at home while his father was employed at a joiner's work-bench, Zerah was on the floor playing with chips. Suddenly he began to say to himself, "5 times 7 are 35"—"6 times 8 are 48," etc. His father's attention being arrested by hear-

ing this so unexpected in a child so young, and who had hitherto possessed no advantages, except, perhaps, 6 weeks' attendance at the district-school that summer, left his work, and began to examine his boy through the multiplication table; he thought it possible Zerah had learned this from other boys; but finding him perfect in the table, his attention was more deeply fixed, and he asked the product of 13 by 97, to which 1261 was instantly given as the answer. It was not long before one of the neighbors calling in, was informed of the singular occurrence, and soon it became generally known through the town. Thus the story originated, which within the short space of a year found its way not only through the United States, but reached Europe and foreign journals of literature both in England and France, who expressed their surprise. In 1804, the earth was not belted by a telegraph; the news had to take the slow way-posts, and it must have been regarded a wonderful matter to have had so wide a range in 12 months.

In a short time the annual freeman's meeting occurred in town, to which Mr. Colburn took his son, and exhibited his wonderful ability in figures to his townsmen.

Gentlemen at that time possessing influence and standing in the County were desirous that some course might be adopted with the boy that might lead to a full development of his wonderful calculating powers, and Mr. Colburn, encouraged, took his son to Danville, which was then the shire town of Caledonia County, to be present at the session of court. His son was very generally seen and questioned by judges, members of the bar and others. The Legislature being about to convene at Montpelier, he was advised to visit that place with his son, which he did in October. Here, also, many witnessed his wonderful mathematical powers. Questions out of the common limits of arithmetic were proposed with a view to puzzle him, but they all were answered correctly. For instance, he was asked, "Which is the most, twice five and twenty or twice twenty-

five?" "Which is the most, six dozen or a half a dozen dozen?" The question was also asked, "How many black beans would it take to make five white ones?" He at once answered, "five, if you skin them," evincing quickness of thought as well as ability to combine numbers. After a few days spent in Montpelier, they proceeded to Burlington; but the State of Vermont did not seem to offer sufficient encouragement, and Mr. Colburn was advised to visit the principal cities of the Union. Returning to Cabot, and spending one night with his family, he departed, never to return. He first went to Hanover, N. H., where he received liberal offers for the education of his boy; from here to Boston, where he arrived the 25th of Nov. Here the public were anxious to see and hear for themselves. Questions of two or three places of figures in multiplication, questions in the rule of three, extractions of the roots of exact squares and cubes were put, and done with very little effort, and here he also received offers from wealthy men to educate his son. One offer was to raise \$5000 by voluntary donations, and give the father \$2500, and the remaining \$2500 to be used in Zerah's education; but to these terms Mr. Colburn did not feel at liberty to accede. The rejection of all these proposals very speedily raised a prejudice against him in Boston, and from Boston he went to New York, Philadelphia and Washington; but not receiving the encouragement, pecuniarily, that he was in hopes to have met with, he next decided to go to England. In December, 1811, he wrote to his wife from Washington to make such disposition of her farm and children as she could, and accompany him over the Atlantic. In this she showed her wisdom in refusing to accede to his request; but her refusal did not deter him from the design. He embarked with his son for Liverpool, Apr. 3, 1812, and arrived in London, May 24. Here Zerah was visited by the high and noble of the city, and invited to call upon the crowned heads. His mathematical powers were put to the severest test, and he was able to answer the most difficult questions; but during all this

time of Zerah's exhibition, his education was neglected. After he started from Cabot he had learned to read, and in London to write.

Mr. Colburn tried various ways to raise money. The exhibition of his son did not prove very remunerative. He was advised by men of influence and means to put him to school, they generously offering the means for his education. After about 4 years he placed Zerah at Westminster School, London. He was now 12 years of age; but he did not complete his studies here. He was taken away by his father, and placed in a school in Paris, where also he remained but a few months. His father had now become very short for means. While Zerah was at school, he had received liberal gifts of money for his support; but in his pinched condition, he knew not now what course to take. After a few years, however, Zerah was engaged as a teacher in a small school in London. In 1822, after an absence of 10 years from his family, Mr. Colburn's health began to fail, and Feb. 14, 1823, he died of consumption, far from home, and almost destitute of the common comforts of life.

As soon as necessary arrangements could be made by the contributions of friends to pay the passage of Zerah to America, he sailed, and July 3, 1825, arrived safely at his home in Cabot, having been absent 13 years.

After remaining a few months in town, he connected himself with the Methodist church, and became a local preacher, and during his seven years of ministry, had as many different appointments. Jan. 13, 1829, he married Mary Hoyt, of Hartford. Six children were born to them, 5 daughters and a son. The son gave his life for his country; was killed in a battle near Washington, Sept. 12, 1861. Two daughters died in early life.

In 1834, Mr. Colburn gave up preaching, on account of poor health. He accepted a call to a professorship of languages in the Military College at Norwich, which he held until obliged to give it up on account of failing health. He died of consumption, Mar. 2, 1839, and was buried near the



scene of his last labors, at Norwich, aged 34 years, 6 months.

I am informed by his daughter, who is now living at Thetford, to whom I am indebted for the last portion of this sketch, that he did not retain his wonderful mathematical powers after he became educated and entered upon the ministry. His wife died Mar. 16, 1856, aged 52. Thus lived and died one of the most wonderful minds for computation that the world ever saw.

HON. JOHN MCLEAN,

born at Peacham, Sept. 27, 1814, commenced his business life in Lower Cabot. He was closely identified with the business interests of the town, and his death, Feb. 3, 1855, without a moment's warning, cast a deep gloom over the whole community. The following, furnished by an intimate friend, is no overdrawn picture:

Estimate of Mr. McLean, by One of His Companions.

JOHN MCLEAN would have been a marked man in any community. In Cabot, at the period of which I write, he was specially distinguishable. His magnetism and innate force were something wonderful. He was a born leader of men. He never said "go," but always "come," and wherever he went he compelled a following. He found Cabot spell-bound, as it were, both in politics and religion, and he forced progress. He found the term abolitionism a by-word and a reproach; and when he left the town, it was inscribed upon her banners as a word of honor. He demanded full toleration in religious matters. He stimulated the dull to exertion in the way of self-help and development. He organized new industries, and waked up the dormant energies of the people. He was himself constantly developing in limitless directions. What an inward pressure there must have been within him, what a cry for room, to have led him in middle age, without education, almost blind, to the audacious resolve of becoming a man of letters and a member of the bar. But he did it, and was already retained in important cases when his summons came. Departed friend, nothing but death could

arrest the career to which his spirit aspired, and whose early death was a calamity.

O. F. D. (OSCAR F. DANA.)

Washington, D. C., May, 1881.

Mr. McLean was married to Margaret McWallace, Jan. 10, 1838.

THOMAS LYFORD

was born in this town, 1802, and resided here the most of his life. He has held many offices in the town, and at the beginning of the writing of this history, he was the only living person who had a thorough knowledge of the beginning of this town, which he had heard from his father, and being a man of very strong memory, he had retained all he had heard. He was much pleased with having the history of the town written and was always ready to communicate any information with which he was possessed, and Thursday eve, June 16, he gave a large amount of information, and never after that was he able to communicate. He lingered till the 23d, when he was relieved by death, aged 79 years. On the Friday following, his funeral was attended at his late residence; he was borne by his neighbors to the village cemetery, and laid beside his wife, who passed on years before. Since his decease, his sister, Mrs. Jason Britt, has contributed a large amount of information.

MILITARY RECORD OF CABOT.

The Revolutionary struggle just closed and perhaps constant apprehension of invasion from Canada, seems to have imbued our fathers with a thorough military spirit; from the first settlement of the town, but more particularly from the beginning of the present century, there was organized and maintained for a long period of time one uniformed company, besides the standing militia. We will notice each of these companies and give a list of the captains as far as we have been able to collect statistics.

The first we have been able to gather is that in 1797, when every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 was obliged to do military duty, with certain exceptions. The first captain of the militia here was David Blanchard, who held his

commission until 1800, when Joseph Fisher was elected by the company. I find an order from him to Sergeant John Stone to warn all the men hereinafter mentioned to appear on the parade at the Centre of the town, June 7, 1800, at 10 o'clock A. M., complete as the law directs. This notice has 11 names attached after the election of officers. Privates must have been scarce. No record of any officers occur after this, until 1808; but tradition tells us that Moses Stone was the next captain. In 1809, 27 soldiers' names are on the town record: Anthony Perry, captain; Solomon W. Osgood, ensign; 1810, 32 soldiers enrolled: Anthony Perry, capt.; John Stone, 1st lieut.; Joseph Stone, ensign; Anthony Perry was captain until 1817, when George Sumner was elected. The enrolled militia were now 52 men. They were not obliged to uniform, but they were furnished with a gun, 24 rounds of cartridge, priming wire and brush, and three flints.

From 1812 to 1816, the military spirit seems to have run at a very high pitch; our country having come to the point when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and having declared war on Great Britain, patriotism rekindled in all those who but a short time before had laid aside the weapons of war in the Revolutionary struggle. They were alive all through, those old veterans, as well as those that had more recently come to the age to bear arms, and were emulous to equal the old warriors.

The regular militia of the town was called out and put in thorough fighting order, and in addition to this, a company of minute men enlisted in this town, Woodbury, and Calais, and Anthony Perry, who also was a captain of the regular militia, was elected captain, and Nathaniel Perry, lieut. These men were to be ready to march to the front at any time they were called by their captain. For this roll I have made diligent search, but have not been able to find it; the last traces I got of it, was among the papers of Reuben Waters of Calais.

The battle of Plattsburg, Sunday Sept. 11, 1814, our townsmen had been expect-

ing for some days. The cannon was distinctly heard all day. Captain Perry at once dispatched lieut. Perry to Woodbury and Calais, and his other officer through Cabot to rally the men, while he proceeded directly to Montpelier. The company here at once rallied and camped the first night near Montpelier Centre; but on arrival next day at Montpelier, to their great disappointment learned the Britishers had been beaten. They were discharged and returned to their homes, except a few that were on horseback and wished to get a stronger smell of powder, who pushed on to Burlington.

John Stone, who in 1800, held the office of Sergeant, held all the various commissions in the military rank; 1809, was commissioned Col. of the First Regiment, 3d Brigade 4th Division of the Militia of the State. A petition was presented to him signed by John Damon, Ira Atkins and Horace Warner for permission to enlist a company of Light Infantry to be attached to his regiment. The petition was granted; roll of the men enlisted: Ira Atkins, Horace Warner, M. O. Fisher, Benj. B. Hoyt, Zacheus Lovell, Avery Atkins, John Edgerton, Abram Hinks, Thomas Caldwell, Jabez Page, Jeremiah Atkins, John Hall, David Connor, Jr., David Bruce, Ebenezer Sperry, Hugh Wilson, Benjamin Sperry, Samson Osgood, John Goodale, James Blar chard, Benjamin Hoyt, Caleb Fisher, Anson Coburn, Benjamin Durrill, Reuben Atkins, Samuel Hall, Parker Chase, Jr., Stephen Hoyt, Luther Swan, Benjamin Preston, Nathaniel Gibbs, Squier Boinin, Joseph Cate.

The company mustered 34 men; organized Aug. 26, 1819, by the choice of the following officers, John Damon being the first petitioner, was elected captain. In a neat little speech in which he thanked the company for the honor, he said, owing to bodily infirmities he wished to be excused. He then treated the company well to whisky and sugar, and was excused. Ira Atkins was then elected captain; Horace A. Warner, lieut.; Avery Atkins, ensign; M. O. Fisher, 1st sergt.; John Goodale, 2d do.; Caleb Fisher, 3d do.; Parker



Chase, 4th do.; Thomas Caldwell, 1st corp.; Jabez Page, 2d do.; Jeremiah Atkins, 3d do.; David Bruce, 4th do.; Benjamin Hoyt, fifer; Luther Swan, drummer; Stephen Hoyt, bass drummer.

The uniform adopted was black hat, white cockade, red parchment with star with No. of company and regiment, white feather with red top, white cord with two large tassels, black coat with red facings, yellow buttons, black pants corded with red, white vest, white neck scarf, yellow gloves, canteen and cartridge-box, with white belt. The records show company drills were frequent; Oct. 3, 1820, they attended the regimental muster at Peacham; Oct. 3, 1822, mustered at Danville; 1824, Horace Warner was elected captain, and in 1825, Marcus O. Fisher, captain.

This company kept up its organization 7 years, when by a vote of the company July, 1826, it was transformed into an artillery company, and a cannon and all the necessary equipments for the same was bought by subscription of the citizens of the town.

Nearly the same officers were elected that were in command in the infantry, Marcus O. Fisher, being the first captain, Ira Atkins, 1st lieutenant, Caleb Fisher, 2d lieutenant. The uniform with some slight changes was very much like that of the infantry. It mustered 84 men, and was said to be the finest looking and appearing company in the regiment.

LIST OF CAPTAINS: May 23, 1827, Jeremiah Atkins was elected Capt.; 1828, Caleb Fisher; 1829, William Fisher; 1832, Levi H. Stone; 1835, Roswell Farr; 1836, Enoch Hoyt; 1838, John Clark.

This completes the list. It was a fine company, and often called to assist in celebrations in the adjoining towns. And not unfrequently was the Fourth enlivened by the old-fashioned sham fight, in which they would become so much engaged frequently, that the cannon would be charged full too high for the safety of the glass in surrounding buildings, and those standing by. On one occasion one of the gunners, Mitchell Whittier, standing near the wheel

had the top of his hat torn out. This was at an engagement with the cavalry at Marshfield. On another occasion, Capt. Levi H. Stone had his face filled with powder by a musket being carelessly discharged. This company kept up its organization until an act was passed by the Legislature disbanding all military companies throughout the State June 1, 1838, when this company reluctantly voted to disband, after first entering upon their record that the act of the Legislature ought to be considered a lawless act in very deed.

About 1842, a Light Infantry company was organized with John McLean for its first captain. Of this company I am not able to find any record.

During the organization of these independent companies all persons that did not belong to them, obliged to do military duty, were called out once a year for drill and inspection. They received the name of the Flood-wood Company. The training of this company ended by electing a clerk that soon moved to the West, and took with him all the records and papers of the company, the members of the company bidding him *God speed*.

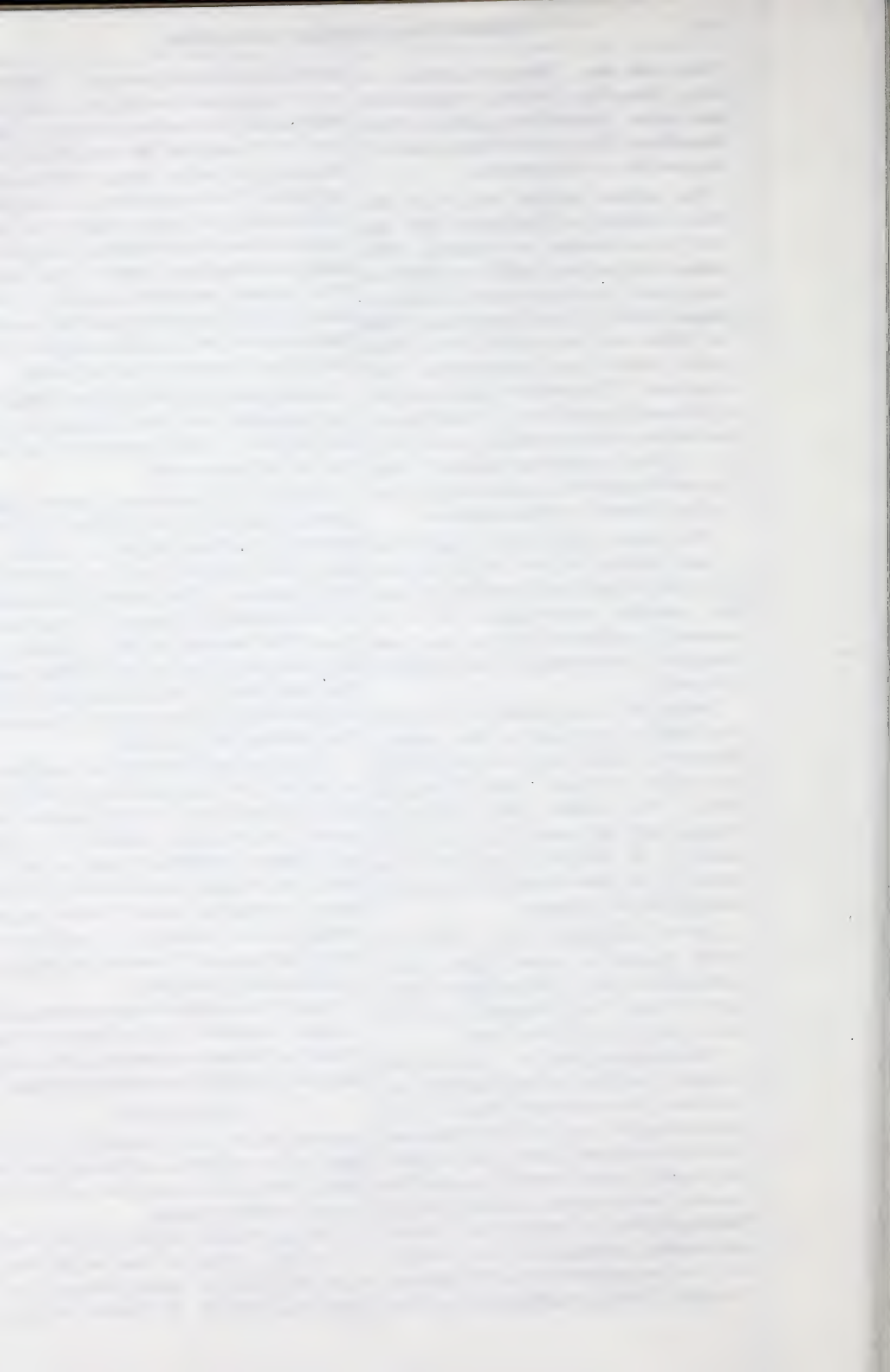
Many funny and characteristic anecdotes of military acts and deeds are related by the old inhabitants it would be pleasant to record, but our space forbids. We will only mention the Sutton Muster, in which the Cabot Artillery and Flood-wood both joined, taking one week in which to get through it, and in that time it is said there was a good many of them that did not get sober enough to get home.

During these military organizations quite a number from this town belonged to the Cavalry in the late war, raised in the towns of Cabot, Hardwick, Danville and Peacham.

WALTER STONE,

who was in the 1st Vt. Cavalry, Co. D., taken prisoner March 4, 1863, and died in Libby Prison, was at one time captain of this old cavalry company.

The last military organization in town was in 1866. After the close of the War of the Rebellion an infantry company was organized, with W. H. Fletcher for cap-



tain; also a cavalry company, with Hiram Perkins for captain. These companies were both finely equipped by the State, but never did any great military service. They were disbanded by an act of the Legislature, 1868.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

who settled in town: Lieut. Thomas Lyford, Jonathan Heath, Starling Heath, Thomas Osgood, Samuel Warner, Nathaniel Webster, Fifield Lyford, Nathan Edson, Trueworthy Durgin, Lieut. John Whittier, Maj. Lyman Hitchcock, Lieut. David Blanchard, Ensign Jerry McDaniels.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Volunteers from this town: Luther Swan, Simeon Walker, Leander Corlis, Samuel Dutton, Ezra Kennerson, Peter Lyford, Jesse Webster, David Lyford, Royal Gilbert.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

Demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter made April 11, 1861, promptly refused by Maj. Anderson, in one hour hostilities com-

menced. The President's call for 75,000 men was received in this town by the journals of the 15th of April. A war meeting was at once called, to take the matter into consideration. Stirring speeches were made by several citizens, and it was at once voted to recruit a company, and offer their services to the Governor. A paper was drawn up, and volunteers called for, and the following young men enrolled their names: J. P. Lamson, John Derine, F. L. Drown, H. L. Collins, H. M. Paige, G. W. Wright, E. S. Hoyt, Nathaniel Perry, Chas. H. Newton, L. B. Scott, S. H. Bradish, L. S. Gerry, H. Perkins, Horace Carpenter, Luke A. Davis, C. H. Goodale, G. P. Hopkins, E. H. Scott, E. Gerry, Lyman Hopkins, Fayette Hopkins.

The services of these volunteers were at once tendered to the Governor by Nathaniel Perry and H. M. Paige. The first regiment was already full, but a large portion of them enlisted in other regiments as soon as an opportunity offered, as the following roll will show:

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS,

Credited previous to call for 300,000 Volunteers of Oct. 17, 1863.

Names.	Age.	Enlistment.	Reg. Co.	Remarks.
Aiken, Hiram	36	July 12, 62.	10 A	Tr. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 17.
Ainsworth, Henry A.	18	June 16, 62.	9 I	Pro. July 15, 64; must. out June 13, 65.
Bascom, William	45	Feb. 62.	1 Bat.	
Bacon, William W.			1 Bat.	
Balaw, Simeon	36	Feb. 10, 62.	3 K	Dis. Dec. 16, 62.
Balaw, William	24	" "	3 K	Re-en. Mar. 19, 64; deserted May 3, 64.
Bailey, Nathaniel	21	Aug. 31, 61.	4 H	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
Batchelder, Ziba	21	July 3, 61.	3 H	Died Feb. 13, 62.
Blake, Daniel	38	June 30, 62.	7 H	Discharged June 22, 63.
Blodgett, Stephen B.	18	Sept. 5, 61.	4 K	Discharged Dec. 19, 62.
Barnett, Geo. W.	22	Sept. 2, 61.	4 K	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65.
Carpenter, Amasa	20	Sept. 3, 61.	4 G	Must. out of service Sept. 30, 64.
Cheever, Moses R.	19	" "	" "	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. F.
Clark, William H. II.	20	Feb. 28, 62.	" "	Died June 7, 62.
Collins, Hartwell L.	26	June 1, 61.	3 G	Re-en. Jan. 22, 64; pro. 2 lieut. Co. E. Aug. 4, 64.
Desilets, Carlos	19	June 12, 62.	9 I	Promoted Corporal.
Dereen, John	22	June 1, 61.	3 G	Pro. Sergeant; dis. Jan. 5, 63.
Dow, Harrison	41	Aug. 21, 61.	4 G	Discharged July 8, 62.
Dow, Harvey S.			Cav C	
Drown, Frederick L.	34	June 1, 61.	3 G	Pro. Sergt.; discharged June 5, 63.
Eastman, Curtis O.	27	Aug. 8, 62.	11 I	Sept. 27, 64; dis. June 29, 65.
Fales, John W.	18	Sept. 30, 61.	6 F	Must. out of service, Oct. 28, 64.
Farr, Jacob	22	Mar. 22, 62.	3 K	Discharged Oct. 31, 62.
Fisk, Frederick W.	23	Sept. 3, 61.	4 G	Reduced; must. out Sept. 30, 64.
Gerry, Eli P.	33	Aug. 30, 61.	4 H	Pro. Cor.; re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. C. Feb. 25, 65.
Goodale, Chauncey	18	Sept. 4, 61.	" "	Must. out of service Sept. 30, 64.
Goodwin, David M.		June, 61.	3 A S	Pro. surgeon of the 3d reg.
Gray, Joshua C.	21	Aug. 13, 62.	11 I	Must. out of service June 24, 65.
Griffin, Clarendon			1 Bat.	

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Reg. Co.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hall, Mark P.	22	Aug. 28, 61.	4 G	Pro. Sergt.; must. out Sept. 30, 64.
Hall, Merrill K.	22	Aug. 31, 63.	" "	Tr. to Co. B. Feb. 25, 65; out July 3, 65.
Hatch, Gonzalo C.	27	June 1, 61.	3 "	Re-en. Dec. 21; tr. to Co. I, July 25, 64.
Hatch, Jerome B.			Cav C	Promoted to Lieut.
Hatch, Marshall E.			" "	
Heath, Nathan L.	27	June, 1, 61.	3 C	Reduced to rank Oct. 31, 62.
Heath, Jeremiah A.			1 Bat.	
Hill, Andrew	22	May 7, 61.	2 D	Died June 14, 62.
Hill, Lorenzo D.			1 Bat.	
Hitchcock, Henry C.	18	July 25, 62.	11 I	Must. from service June 24, 65.
Hooker, Amos O.	19	Jan. 31, 62.	7 H	Pro. Cor. Feb. 18, 64; re-en. Feb. 20, 64.
Hooker, Sanford O.	21	June 9, 62.	9 I	Pro. Sergt. Nov. 63; died Mar. 12, 64.
Hopkins, William J.	28	May 29, 62.	" "	Discharged Oct. 22, 62.
Hoyt, Alonzo A.			Cav C	
Hoyt, Asa	41	Aug. 8, 62.	11 I	Must. from service July 5, 65.
Hoyt, Enoch S.	25	June 1, 61.	3 G	Discharged Feb. 19, 63.
Hoyt, Jonathan P.	44	Aug. 10, 63.	" H	
Ingram, John			Cav C	
Kenerson, Albert			" D	
Kenerson, William T.	19	Mar. 20, 62.	4 H	Dropped Apr. 10, 63.
Lyford, James M.			Cav C	
Mack, Asa B.	33	Sept. 3, 61.	4 G	Must. out of service Feb. 4, 61.
Marsh, Henry O.	18	Sept. 3, 61.	" "	Died of wounds received in action June 6, 64.
Marsh, James Jr.	38	Aug. 12, 62.	" "	Pro. to Cor. Nov. 1, 63; do. Ser.; tr. to Co. B.
McCrillis, Rufus			1 Bat.	
McLean, Samuel E.	32	Sept. 4, 61.	4 H	Re-en. Dec. 12, 63; tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65.
Morrill, Abel K.			3 E	
Newton, Charles H.	22	Aug. 27, 61.	4 G	Pro. Sergt.; re-en. Dec. 15, 65; 1 Lt. Co. E. Oct. 1, 64.
Oken, John E.			4 H	
Page, Henry M.			Cav C	Pro. to Major.
Page, Wallace W.	23	June 1, 61.	3 G	Re-en. Jan. 22, 64; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 64.
Paine, Geo. W.	25	" "	3 G	Re-en. Dec. 21, 63; tr. to Co. I July 25, 64.
Perry, Adolphus B. Jr.	21	Sept. 11, 61.	4 H	Re-en. Jan. 15, 63; tr. to Co. C. Feb. 25, 65.
Perry, Charles H.	21	Sept. 3, 61.	4 G	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 25, 1864.
Perry, William A.	18	Apr. 20, 63.	" "	Brigade Band.
Putnam, Chas. B.		May 11, 63.	" "	
Rudd, John	18	June, 26, 63.	11 L	Died June 23, 64, of wounds recd. in action May, 64.
Rudd, William	26	June 8, 63.	11 L	Died May 6, 64.
Russell, Hiram L.	20	Aug. 6, 62.	" I	Must. out of service June 24, 65.
Scott, Erastus H.		Aug. 11, 62.	3 G	Killed.
Scott, Luther B.	26	Sept. 4, 61.	4 G	Pro. 2d Lt. Co. E. Aug. 1, 62.
Smith, Jarvis S.	18	Sept. 4, 61.	4 G	Died Nov. 9, 62.
Stone, Edward G.	26	Sept. 3, 61.	" "	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 10, 64.
Sumner, Alonzo L.	22	Feb. 8, 62.	7 H	Re-en. Feb. 20, 64; pro. Cor. Oct. 1, 64.
Thompson, Sam'l H.	36	Aug. 20, 61.	4 H	Pro. Cor.; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 65.
Walbridge, Don C.	23	June 29, 62.	7 "	Died Nov. 27, 62.
West, William N.	24	Sept. 7, 61.	4 "	Pro. Sergt.; re-en. Dec. 15, 63; pris. of war since June 23, 64.
Wheeler, John Q. A.			Cav C	
Wilson, Nathaniel L.	22	July 10, 61.	3 K	Discharged Oct. 31, 62.
Wright, Geo. W.	28	June 18, 61.	3 G	Pro. Sergt.; re-en. Dec. 32, 61; died May 11, 64, from wounds received in action.
Writer, Anson S.	21	June 1, 61.	3 G	Re-en. Dec. 21, 63; died July 15, 64, of wounds received in action.

Volunteers for Three Years.

Farr, William H.	20	Dec. 7, 63.	3 G	Tr. to Vet. Res. Corps May 23, 64. Disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
Hopkins, Oliver W.	18	Sept. 1, 63.	17 C	Must. out of serv. July 14, 1865.
Hoyt, Edwin A.			3 Bat.	
Kimball, Isaac N.			3 Bat.	Died.
Mason, Henry L.	27	Nov. 10, 63.	11 I	Died Sept. 13, 1864.
Trow, Kendrick	44	Sept. 23, 63.	17 D	Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 24, 1864.

Volunteer for One Year.

Brickett, Willard P.			Cav.	
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Volunteers Re-enlisted.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Reg. Co.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Barnett, George M.	22	Sept. 2, 61.	4 H	Re-en Dec. 15, 1863, tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65.
Cheever, Moses R.	19	Sept. 3, 61.	4 G	Re-en Dec. 15, 1863, tr. to Co. F. Feb. 25, 65.
Collins, Hartwell L.	26	June 1, 61.	3 G	Re-en Jan. 26, 1864, pro. to 2d lieut., Co. E. Aug. 4, 1864.
Gerry, Eli P.	33	Aug. 30, 61.	4 H	Pro. to corp.; re-en Dec. 15, 1863; tr. to Co. C. Feb. 25, 1865.
Hatch, Gonzalo C.	27	June 1, 61.	3 G	Re-en Dec. 21, 63; tr. to Co. I. July 25, 64.
Hooker, Amos O.	19	June 31, 62.	7 H	Pro. corp. Feb. 18, 64; re-en Feb. 20, 64.
Hopkins, Daniel F.			2 Bat.	
McLean, Samuel E.	32	Sept. 4, 61.	4 H	Re-en Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65.
Page, Wallace W.	23	June 1, 61.	3 G	Re-en Jan. 22, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Paine, George W.	25	June 1, 61.	3 G	Re-en Dec. 21, 63; tr. to Co. I. July 25, 64.
Perry, Adolphus B. Jr.,	21	Sept. 11, 61.	4 H	Re-en Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. C. Feb. 25, 65.
Wright, George W.	28	June 10, 61.	3 G	Pro. sergt.; re-en Dec. 31, 63; died May 11.
Writer, Anson S.	21	June 1, 61.	3 G	Re-en. Dec. 21, 63. Died July 15, 64, of wound received in action.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Hoyt, Jonathan P.	44	Aug. 10, 63.	3 H	Tr. from Vet. Res. Corps; tr. to Co. K. July 25, 64.
McCauley, Kenneth				

Miscellaneous not Credited by Name.

Two men.

Volunteers for Nine Months.

Adams, Chas. S.	13	C	
Boyle, Orvis P.	"	"	
Corles, Frederick	"	"	
Dow, John K.	"	"	
Fletcher, William H.	"	"	
Gibson, Charles	"	"	
Houghton, Charles L.	"	"	
Johnson, Silas G.	"	"	
Kimball, Isaac	"	"	
Maberny, William	"	"	
Osgood, Andrew E.	"	"	Killed at Gettysburg.
Perkins, Eben S.	"	"	
Perkins, Hiram	"	"	
Shaw, George E.	"	"	
Wilson, Joseph	"	"	
Wilson, Freeman	"	"	

Furnished under Draft. Paid Commutation.

Clark, Emery H.
Dow, Harvey S.
Haines, William J.
Hazen, Jasper J.
Heath, George R.
Perry, Anthony
Perry, Jewett
Smith, Henry D.
Sprague, Alonzo F.
Whittier, Harrison
Wood, Hiram T.

Procured Substitutes.

Fisher, Chas. M.
Smith, Geo. C.

Entered Service.

Hopkins, Lyman H.	6	A	
Howe, Samuel W.	6	D	
Knapp, Francis L.	"	"	
Swazey, Parker	32	July 29, 63.	2 I Missing in action May 5, 64.



Total, 138. Of this number 9 were killed in action, 18 died from disease, 5 from wounds received in action; of the number that returned, many of them contracted disease from which they have since died, or are now suffering.

The town paid about \$9000 bounty, and at the close of the war, to the credit of the town be it said, we had no war debt upon us. Taxes were levied, and promptly paid when money was plenty.

After the close of the war, and when those who had gone first and done battle so valiantly for their country had returned to their peaceful avocations of life, the thoughts of the inhabitants of the town were turned to those who had given their lives to continue the life of our nation, and wishing to hand down their names in grateful remembrance to generations yet unborn, an article was inserted in the warning for March meeting, 1873, to take into consideration the subject of erecting a monument to their memory.

At this meeting a committee was elected to obtain diagram specimens of material, cost of the same, place of location, and report at the next March meeting; J. P. Lamson, M. P. Wallace and Milton Fisher, com. Final action was not reached until the annual meeting, 1875, when \$1500 was voted for a soldiers' monument on the Common, and the committee before appointed were instructed to purchase and locate the same. The committee contracted with Mr. Harrington, of Barre, to erect a monument of Barre granite, at a cost of \$1500, on the highest point on the Common, in front of the Congregational church. The height of the monument is 21 feet; upon the die, inscriptions:

WEST SIDE:

TO THE MEMORY OF CABOT SOLDIERS
WHO FELL IN THE GREAT RE-
BELLION OF 1861-1865.

Dulcet Desuum est. Pro patri amori!

NORTH SIDE.—Adjutant, Abel Morrill, Jr.; 2d lieutenant, Luther B. Scott; Sergeant, Sanford O. Hooker, Eli P. Gerry, Samuel H. Thompson, George W. Wright, Anson S. Writer; privates, Ziba Batch-

elder, Nathaniel Bailey, William H. Clark, Carlos Desolets, John H. Dow.

EAST SIDE.—Privates, Wm. G. French, Jeremiah A. Heath, Andrew Hill, James C. Hill, Enoch S. Hoit, Isaac Kimball, Albert Kenerson, Rufus McCrillis, Henry O. Marsh, Henry S. Mason, Andrew E. Osgood, Wallace Page.

SOUTH SIDE.—Privates, Adolphus B. Perry, Charles H. Perry, Jewett W. Perry, John Rudd, William Rudd, Erastus H. Scott, Parker Swazey, Don C. Walbridge, Jarvis S. Smith, George E. Stone, Kendrick Trow, Edward E. Hall.

This monument was dedicated to the memory of these deceased soldiers July 4, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., with singing by the choir, prayer by Rev. B. S. Adams, dedicatory address by J. P. Lamson, Esq., music by the Montpelier Band, and memorial and dedication services by Brooks Post, G. A. R., from Montpelier. From the able address of Mr. Lamson we make the following brief extract:

We meet to-day around this monument of the fallen heroes of Cabot to join in the ceremonies of its dedication. By the people of Cabot this structure has been reared in commemoration of those noble men, who, when rebellious hands were raised against their country's life, bade a last farewell to kindred and home, and went forth to die in its defence. Their sacred names are enshrined in our memories, and engraved on the tablets of our hearts; as long as life shall last, we, of this generation, shall cherish the recollections of their heroic deeds and noble martyrdom with a devotion which no monument can kindle, and no inscription can keep alive. But time will pass, and memories and traditions shall fail, and the tablet of flesh must moulder into dust. It is fit, therefore, that we should carve on the everlasting granite the names of that noble band, that our children and our children's children may learn by whose blood our country was baptized into new life, and the bonds of its union were cemented for all coming time.

Let this monument stand, then, a proud memorial of the dead, and may time touch it with a gentle hand as it bears to succeeding generations its just and deserving record.

At this time I am oppressed with a sense of the impropriety of uttering words on this occasion. If silence is ever golden, it must



be here beside this monument, which bears the names of thirty-six men whose lives were more significant than speech, and whose death was a poem, the music of which can never be sung. For love of country they accepted death. That act resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and their virtue.

Fortunate men! Your country lives because you died; your fame is placed where the breath of calumny can never reach it; where the mistakes of a weary life can never dim its brightness. Coming generations will rise up to call you blessed. So unselfish, so little looking for reward, so trusting for the final good, so venturing for the brotherhood of man on the fatherhood of God. And it was for this sentiment of country, and nothing else, that these whose names are engraved on this monument first sprang to arms and offered themselves as martyrs. "My Country" and the "old flag," how these thoughts quickened the elastic step, which bore them to the strife. How it lingered on dying lips when the bloody fray was over, "Tell her I die for my country." Softly would we touch the strings that vibrate only to plaintive notes—husband, father, brother, son, the loved, the fondly cherished.

Nobly did they fall, and in a righteous cause. Their country called, and in the great cause of humanity they died. And though their bones lie bleaching on a Southern soil, far away from friends and home, yet ever fresh will be their memories in the hearts of the living and the loved. And their records will remain from everlasting to everlasting, after this monument dedicated to them shall have crumbled into dust.

To you, soldiers of this town, this monument is dedicated: make yourselves worthy of the honor. Your past is at least secure. May you so conduct yourselves in the conflicts of life as to preserve unfaded those wreaths of glory, which your deeds have so nobly won.

Let generation after generation, as they pass from the cradle to the grave, be reminded, as they look on this enduring monument, of the conflicts which inaugurated the birth of our country, of the hardships and sacrifices by which it was pursued, and the serious part they may be called upon to perform for its further perpetuation.

Let it stand, then, an everlasting memorial and teacher, and in the ceremonies of this day let us invoke Almighty God to hold it tenderly in the hollow of his hand, and consecrate it with his continual blessings.

LIEUT. COLONEL KIMBALL.

BY J. C. JULIUS LANGBIEN, OF NEW YORK CITY,
Civil Justice, and formerly Drummer of "R."
C. 9th, N. Y. Vols. 1 Hawkins Zouaves.

ELIPHALET ADDISON KIMBALL was born June 3, 1822, in Pembroke, N. H. His mother survived his birth but 11 days. His father, soon after the death of his wife, removed to Cabot, Vt., where Addison's aunt and uncles resided, and it was here he and she, who mourns him as his devoted widow, lived in childhood together until his 17th year, when he went to Concord, N. H., learned the printer's trade, returned to Vermont, and entered the office of the *Woodstock Age*, Charles G. Eastman editor and owner, a man of education and accomplishments, poet and politician. Young Kimball in two years bought the *Age*, and became its editor and publisher, Mr. Eastman purchasing the *Vermont Patriot*, and removing to Montpelier. While editor of the *Age* the war with Mexico was agitated. The *Age*, a democratic paper, took strong sides with the government, then under democratic control. The young editor wrote with instinctive force and character, and his editorials attracted attention. By a sort of magnetism, which he even then possessed, he soon gained influential friends. It was remarked there was no other young man 24 years of age who had more friends among the democratic leaders, and that took the pride and interest in him they did. This influence and friendship secured him a captain's commission from President Polk in the 9th N. E. reg., Col. Ransom, from Woodstock, commanding.

He gave up his paper and post-office to be a soldier—he was postmaster at Woodstock, and the quartermaster office; he had been appointed by Gov. Slade, of Vermont, quartermaster of the 3d. Div. of the Vt. militia, Feb. 1, 1840. He sailed for Mexico, May 27, 1847. He was in the first engagements at Contreras and Churubusco.

For his brave conduct in these engagements he received a brevet, and from that time was mentioned and thanked in gen-



eral orders in nearly every engagement under Gen. Scott. Col. Ransom, the commander of the regiment, loved him as his son, and was as proud of him as one brave man can be of another. At Chepultepec, where Ransom fell, young Kimball with the Vermont boys, was the first to reach the Mexican flag on the heights, which he tore down quick as a flash, and surmounted with the stripes and stars.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the credit of this achievement was given to Major Seymour, of the regiment, whom it made so famous that he became the governor of Connecticut.

After the fight, he was given a picket body of men to open communications with the city of Vera Cruz, and to bring up supplies and recruits for the army. This duty having been satisfactorily performed, he was placed in command of the vessel, taking the troops home to Ft. Adams, R. I. He had also received his commission as brevet major, Aug. 20, 1847, and his welcome home was an ovation from the time he left Fort Adams until he visited Cabot, the scene of his childhood days, where the oldest and most respected citizens, headed by Captain Perry, a soldier of the Vt. Militia, as their Grand Marshal, paraded and marched through the town in his honor, and in the evening a grand banquet was spread, where he was welcomed home by people of all shades of political and social life.

During all these stirring records of his life there was one who watched his every movement, and shared with him in his triumph and glory, and 2 years later, Nov. 1, 1849, Major Kimball was married at the church where they had both been baptized, to her in whose heart his memory will ever be green. At this time he was the Route Agent from Wells River to Boston. The following year the young couple came to New York City, where Major Kimball obtained a responsible position on the New York *Herald*. He remained on the *Herald* until 1853, when he was appointed by President Pierce in the New York Custom House. It was while

there employed that the Southern rebellion broke out.

Apr. 16, 1861, Major Kimball wrote to Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, offering his services. The Governor was unable to give him a command. He next offered his services to the 9th New York Vols. (Hawkins Zouaves) and was elected. This regiment was first ordered to Riker's Island, in the East river. While here the news agents of New York City presented to Major Kimball an elegant sword, and his friends of the Custom House a beautiful pair of epaulettes. The march of the "Ninth" down Broadway to the seat of war was one of the grandest ovations of the kind ever witnessed in the metropolis.

The Major, by his soldierly bearing, fame, bravery and experience in the Mexican War, inspired the men with confidence, and the regiment had perfected itself in drill and discipline. They were looked upon with pride and affection by the city of New York. June 5, the regiment left New York, embarked on the "Marion" and "George Peabody"; June 10, it covered the rear of our retreating forces at Big Bethel. It was not otherwise actively engaged with the enemy in this engagement. Aug. 4, '61, Major K. was surprised by the following communication:

CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT NEWS, Va., }
August 4, 1861. }

Maj. E. A. Kimball, 9th Reg. N. Y. Vols:

We, the undersigned officers of the 1st Regiment Vermont Volunteer Militia, being about to depart to our native State to be mustered out of the service of the U. S. Government, do hereby tender to you our kindest regards, and hope ere long to see you in your appropriate position, the Commander of a Regiment of Green Mountain Boys of such men as you have heretofore led to victory on six different battle-fields in support of the honor and flag of your country, and we ardently desire to see you again manfully fighting at the head of a regiment, leading to victory, honor and glory, the citizen soldiery of your own much-loved State of Vermont.

To command a regiment of Green Mountain Boys was an ardent, long-felt desire of Major Kimball's. He was one of

the first to offer his services to Governor Fairbanks. It was always a regret that tinged the remainder of his life that a command had not been offered him from that State, for he felt that his services in Mexico entitled him to such an honor. A few days after the battle of Roanoke Island he wrote home to his wife:

We have had a big fight and a splendid victory. I have not time to tell you the particulars, except that I charged the battery at the head of my New York boys. God bless them! we carried it. It was fully equal to anything I ever saw before. The prisoners say they fired at me time and time again, and that I must bear a charmed life. They did fire at me smartly. You will see the papers. I am well now, but can't go through many more as I did the other. *I wish I could have made the same charge at the head of a Vermont Regiment*, but it was not to be so.

A sore spot in his heart; he loved the Vermont boys. In another letter to his wife:

You may rest assured if we have a chance, you will hear a good account of us. Our regiment numbers 950 men, and next to the "old Mexico 9th," is the best I ever saw.

Feb. 8, '62, the battle of Roanoke Island, where the regiment gained its first fame, making the first decisive, successful bayonet charge of the war. The battle had been raging for some time when the Third Brigade was sent for, and they began to advance, the "Ninth" taking the lead. The road was a long, narrow causeway, flanked by marsh and ditches, and at the head a three-gun battery had a range of the field. The left wing advanced, led by Kimball, sword in hand, cheering on his men. "Now is the time, and you are the men," cried Gen. Foster, and the Zouaves rushed forward, with their peculiar cry of "Zou! Zou! Zou!" their red caps and blue, baggy uniform filling the narrow causeway, the intrepid Kimball leading them. The thunder of the rebel guns was heard; quick as their flash every man prostrates himself upon his face; the iron grape and cannister speed overhead, and lodge behind, scattering death among the other troops. The Zouaves mount the

parapet upon which their colors are planted, and before the rebel gunners have time to reload, their soldiers are flying in terror to the rear. A prisoner after the battle said: "It was perfectly frightful to witness the mad career in which the Zouaves advanced upon a work which, until that moment, every one in it had supposed to be impregnable."

From report of General Parke to General Burnside:

The delay in the progress of the troops through the swamp being so great, it was decided to change the course of the 9th N. Y. Regiment, and the order was sent to the Colonel to turn to the left, and charge the battery directly up the road, and the regiment, with a hearty yell and cheer, struck into the road, and made for the battery on the run. The order was given to charge the enemy with fixed bayonets. This was done in gallant style, MAJOR KIMBALL taking the lead. The Major was very conspicuous during the movement, and I take great pleasure in commending him to your favorable notice.

Col. Hawkins in his report:

Upon reaching the battle-ground, I was ordered to outflank the enemy on their left, where they were in position behind an intrenchment, mounting three guns. After leading the Ninth New York into a marsh, immediately in front of the enemy's work, amidst a heavy fire from them of grape and musketry, the order was given to charge the regiment with fixed bayonets. This was done in gallant style, MAJOR KIMBALL taking the lead.

A friend who served with the Major in Mexico writes to him:

My Dear Major:—Glory to God in the highest! I have just been reading an account of your gallant charge at the head of your boys on Roanoke Island. It fairly made the tears come into my eyes when I read of my old commander's offer to lead the charge, and doing it, too, as no one but he could do it. I would give ten years of my life to have been by your side. I glory in your glory, and would like to shake the hand of every boy of the 9th. God bless the number! The glorious news from Roanoke tells me that you have been doing to the flag of the rebels what you did to the Mexican flag in '47. I am not disappointed, for I knew that you would allow no one to get nearer the enemy than yourself.

Shortly after this battle, Lieut. Col.

Betts, of the regiment, resigned, and Maj. Kimball was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, Feb. 14, 1862.

At the battle of South Mills, N. C., Ap. 9, '61, Col. Kimball displayed the same bravery, riding in the midst of the battle, at the head of the "Ninth," ordered to charge the enemy. This battle, comparatively unheard of, was of the utmost importance to the country, as it led to the evacuation of the city of Norfolk. The regiment marched 46 miles in 26 hours, in addition to battle. Col. Kimball, writing of it to his wife, says:

We have had a terrible fight, the hottest fire I was ever under. My horse was shot under me. We lost 73 men from our regiment. I escaped, as usual, unhurt.

At South Mountain, September 14, the "Ninth" supported Clark's Battery of Regulars, the prelude to "Antietam." Major Judevine had command of the 89th N. Y. The enemy made several fierce charges upon this battery, which was gallantly supported by the "Ninth" under its gallant Colonel. After crossing Antietam Creek, in the face of a heavy fire by the enemy's sharp-shooters, the enemy took position under the brow of the steep heights, many of the enemy's shells striking in front of them, and ricocheting over their heads before exploding, while others burst in the ranks, killing and wounding the brave boys. Kimball in command, impatiently waiting the order to advance, with sword in hand, stood upon the brow of the hill, the perfect picture of the hero.

The long-expected command came, the regiment rushed to the top of the hill, their leader in advance. Storm of shot and shell greeted them. Zou-Zou-Zou! their war-cry rang wildly above the battle's din. Outstripping far the rest of their line in their daring charge, on they swept. . . . Men falling at every step far back as could be seen, the track of the regiment strewn with the slain, the brave Kimball ordered his bugler, Flocton, by his side, to blow the "Assembly of the Ninth." It was done; the regiment rallied; they encounter a stone wall; with a wild cheer they surmount it. Here a terrific bayonet fight

takes place; the Zouaves hold their own; re-inforcements arrive; the enemy retreat in wild confusion. Kimball writes to his beloved wife:

I am out of the hardest-fought battle I was ever in, and probably the hardest fought on this continent. I lost 221 out of 469 of my regiment which I took into action. I got a slight bruise. It was only by the mercy of Divine Providence that any of us escaped. We have fought a great battle, and won a great victory, but the cost has been immense. . . . I had my horse shot under me by a shell explosion. He is well, however.

For his meritorious conduct in this battle, Col. Kimball was especially mentioned and thanked in the official report of Gen. Cox, commanding the 9th army corps.

At Fredericksburg, under General Burnside, the regiment was engaged, Colonel Kimball in command. He writes:

Dear Lue:—The cannon are now firing so the very earth quakes; near 400 of them in action. We get in line in a few minutes. God knows how soon the line may be broken, and who comes out of to-day. To-day will undoubtedly decide the fate of our nation, and if I fall, God knows I shall do so loving my country. Already has commenced one of the greatest battles of the world. My horse is saddled and before my tent, and we shall attempt to cross the river in a few minutes. God bless you all!

ADDISON.

But with all his dash and intrepidity, many an officer and soldier in the ranks can bear witness that in battle he was cool and collected as on parade. He was no holiday soldier; he dreaded the horrors of a battle-field, but personally knew no fear; a braver man and truer soldier never lived. He was a patriot, and that patriotism was not born of the rebellion. He had a reverence for the old flag. He was often heard to say: It is the proudest flag that floats, and his right arm and his life were always ready in its defence.

He fought in other battles as heroically. When Col. Kimball commanded, he always led his men into the battle; and yet how reluctantly we come to that fatal night, Apr. 12, 1863. On that night the regiment lost its father and the nation one of

its most gallant and heroic defenders—the hero of sixteen battles, in which he had been the “bravest of the brave,” and that not by the sword, nor by the bayonet of the enemy; the regiment could have borne that; but he was mercilessly shot down in cold blood by an officer of the same army, most recreant deed!

By order from Gen. Dix, the regiment in command of Gen. Peck, left Pittsmonth for Suffolk the eve of the 12th, marching the distance of 30 miles, and coming in at 1 o'clock at night the 13th. The troops were ordered to be under arms at 3 o'clock. Col. Kimball was tired and worn out, but his soldierly instincts would not let him sleep until, an attack being expected, he had made inspection of the ground. While thus engaged, on foot, with no weapon but his sword, he encountered a body of horsemen, and soldier as he was, on his own camp-ground, he immediately ordered a halt, and demanded the countersign, placing his hand at the same time upon the hilt of his sword, as if in the act of drawing it. The body of horsemen were Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, who was officer of the day, and his staff, who, without a word of warning, drew a pistol from his holster and fired, the ball striking the Colonel in, and passing through, his neck. Fool-hardy and terrible blunder! The news spread through camp like wild-fire. The regiment was frantic. They could not realize at first the lamentable, and to them costly, situation of affairs. He, for whom they all thought no bullet was ever cast, shot down in cold blood. Their indignation knew no bounds, and they demanded immediate court-martial, and refused to do duty, and threatened dire vengeance unless it was done. It was not until Gen. Getty promised immediate investigation, they were restrained. There was no justification for the act. It was entirely dastardly. Col. Kimball was alone, without his fire-arms, on foot; Gen. Corcoran was accompanied by his staff, himself and all armed, on horseback. He could have had Kimball arrested by one of his staff officers if he had deemed it proper, but Col. Kimball was only in the perform-

ance of a duty upon his own ground. The arrogant and hot Corcoran was piqued by having the countersign demanded of him. Napoleon was stopped by a sentinel. Washington was stopped by a sentinel; Frederick the Great. Did any of these great commanders shoot their sentinel? Would it not have been more manly, more soldierly, in General Corcoran to have either given or demanded the countersign, than thus hastily to have shot that brave man and officer on his own ground. In any other country it would have been murder. But General Corcoran met his deserts. Not long afterwards, while out riding, he fell from his horse and broke his neck.

The body was embalmed, and under an escort detailed from the regiment, and a committee from the city authorities, was brought to New York, where it lay in state in the Governor's rooms at the City Hall, and thousands of people viewed the remains, and shed tears as they gazed upon the dead soldier, whose bravery in battle was upon the lips of all. Never was the dead admired more by his audience. Of what avail to him so ruthlessly slain? The flag draped his coffin, and the flag was covered with the most beautiful flowers; depended from the sweetest flower-cluster, “We mourn our loss.” The sword, belt and cap lay among the flowers. The dog which had followed its master through all his campaigns, lay crouched beneath, desolate and inconsolable, faithful and true to the last.

Six war-worn Zouaves bore the coffin to the hearse; the military escort presented arms; a salvo of 21 guns was fired from a battery in the park; Battalion of police, under Capt. Mills; First Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. (Cavalry) Lieut. Col. Minten, commanding; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Major Bagley, commanding; Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Trafford, commanding; with arms reversed; volunteer officers; with the faithful dog; the Col's. horse, led by his old, orderly Sergeant; hearse drawn by six horses draped in mourning, flanked by the pall-bearers and Cols. Roome, Varain, Maidhoff, Ward, Mason, Lieut. Cols. Grant



and Burke; widow and friends in carriages; officers of the 1st Division N. G. S. N. Y. Detachment of the original Hawkins Zouaves; Detachment of the Second Battalion of Hawkins Zouaves; the Mayor and Common Council in carriages; citizens in carriages; upon public and private buildings flags at half-mast; the procession moved to Greenwood.

The regiment placed a handsome monument over his grave. Colonel Kimball was 40 years of age, 10 mos. The Zouave Militia Regiment, formed of the surviving members of the regiment, named for him their first Co. in 1865: "E. A. Kimball Post 100." A large and handsome painting of him adorns the Post-room, and every May, the remnant of that old regiment go down to Greenwood to decorate his grave.

Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While fame her record keeps;
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

HISTORIAN'S NOTE.

THE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF THE WRITER.

At the regular March meeting, 1881, the selectmen were instructed to agree with some one, at a reasonable compensation, to write the history of Cabot. Accordingly the one whose name stands at the head of this paper was engaged for the task. To me it has been a very pleasant undertaking, although at times somewhat discouraging, on account of the difficulty in gathering statistics and information as closely as I wished; but I have discharged the duties to the best of my ability, with what I had to do with, and I hope that my labors have not been wholly in vain, but that these pages may be of some interest to those who shall read them now, that we may see something of the sufferings and privations that the first settlers endured to bring about the comforts with which we are surrounded; and when another century shall have passed, and the historian shall take his pen to record its history, may he find as many noble and commendable acts in those upon the stage at the present time to record, as we have found in those who have preceded us in the past one hundred years.

Those who have most kindly assisted me in this labor are not only worthy of my thanks, but the unfeigned gratitude of the whole town, and the Editor who has undertaken, and carried so near to completion, the noble work of gathering up the history of each town in the State, coming generations should rise up and call her blessed.

J. M. F.

July, 1881.

CALAIS.

BY JAMES K. TOREY AND EDWIN E. ROBINSON.

Location: In the north-easterly part of Washington Co.; bounded northerly by Woodbury, easterly by Marshfield, southerly by East Montpelier, westerly by Worcester. The easterly line passes its entire length along the summit of the ridge, dividing the valley of the Winooski in Marshfield from the territory drained by Kingsbury branch, and the westerly line about half a mile west of, and nearly parallel with, the ridge dividing the waters of Kingsbury branch from those of North branch in Worcester. The northerly line crosses the southern portion of two quite large ponds, that receive the streams, draining the southern and central portions of Woodbury about one-third of the surface of that town.

From Sabin pond, the most easterly of these, Kingsbury branch flows southerly, leaving the town near the S. E. corner. Nelson pond, near the middle of the north line, discharges its waters southerly into Wheelock pond, the largest in town, and thence by the Center branch southerly and easterly into Kingsbury branch, some 2 miles from the S. E. corner of the town. About a mile from the west line, and near its middle, is Curtis pond, discharging its waters S. E. into the Center branch. Near the center of the town, and a mile and a half farther south, this branch receives the waters from Bliss pond, in the S. W. part of the town. All the ponds and streams above mentioned, except Center branch, received their names from early settlers in their vicinity. Near the middle of the south line is Sodom pond, discharg-

ing its waters into the Winooski near East Montpelier village. Kingsbury branch drains about four-fifths of the surface of the town; of the remainder about two-thirds is drained into North branch, and the rest into Sodom pond.

Among our highest points of land are Hersey and Robinson hills, in the western ridge near Worcester line. These are cleared to their summits, excellent pasture, and affording fine views of nearly the whole town, and eastward to the eastern range of the Green Mountains, with an occasional glimpse of the White Mountains beyond, while at the west the view includes nearly all of Worcester, and is bounded by the mountains in the western part of that town. The surface is quite broken, but there is very little land in town not available for farm purposes. The soil is generally a fertile loam, in places of a lighter character, inclining to sand. The underlying rock is slate and limestone, often intermixed, and furnishing enough small stones in the surface soil to constantly remind the ploughman that, having put his hand to the plough, he should not look back. At the same time the soil is comparatively free from "cobble stones" and boulders except in limited localities.

The General Assembly of the State, in session at Arlington, October 21st, 1780,

Resolved, that there be, and we Do hereby, grant unto Colonel Jacob Davis, Mr. Stephen Fay and Company, to the Number of Sixty, a Township of Land by the Name of Calais, Situated in this State, Bounded as follows, and lying East of, and adjoining to, Worcester, and north of Montpelier, Containing Twenty-three Thousand and forty acres, and the Governor and Council are hereby Requested to State the fees for Granting Said tract, and Issue a Grant under such Restrictions and Regulations as they shall Judge Proper. —Extract from the Journals. R. Hopkins, clerk.

The same day in Council it was

Resolved, that the fees for granting the said tract be, and they are hereby, set at four hundred and Eighty Pounds Lawfull Money in silver, or an Equivalent in Continental Currency, to be Paid by the said Jacob Davis, Stephen Fay, or their Attorney, on the Execution of the Charter of

incorporation on or before the first Day of January Next.—Extract from the minutes. JOSEPH FAY, Sec'y.

One month after the grant was made, the first recorded meeting of the proprietors was held, and the following record made:

At Public Meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Calais, at the house of Mr. Elisha Thomson, Inholder in Charlton, Mass., November 20th, 1780, came to the following votes. [viz.] [58 Present]:

1stly. Voted and Chose Colo. Jacob Davis, Moderator.

2dly. Voted and Chose Stephen Fay, Proprietor's Clerk.

3dly. Voted that Mr. Stephen Fay to apply to the Authority of the State of Vermont for the Charter of incorporation of s'd Township, and for Each Proprietor to pay their Money to him, the s'd Fay, the sum of Eight Pounds silver money, or Cont'l. Currency equivalent thereto, it being in full for Granting fees for each Right in said Township. By the thirtieth day of December Next (or be excluded from any further Right or Property in Said Township.)

4thly. for the Clerk to give Notice of the above article by Posting.

5thly. Voted for each Proprietor to Pay their Equal Proportion of their Agents time and expenses to obtain the grant of said Township by the 11th Day of December next, and for the Clerk to enter their names, or cause their names to be entered, in the Charter of said Township.

6thly. Voted to adjourn this Meeting to the first Wednesday in April next, at one o'clock afternoon, to this place. Errors Excepted. Attest, STEPH. FAY, *Pro. Clerk*.

There is no record of the adjourned meeting, and probably none was held, and the proprietors do not seem to have met the requirements of the grant in regard to payment of the granting fee, as shown:

ARLINGTON, 29th of Jan'y. 1781.

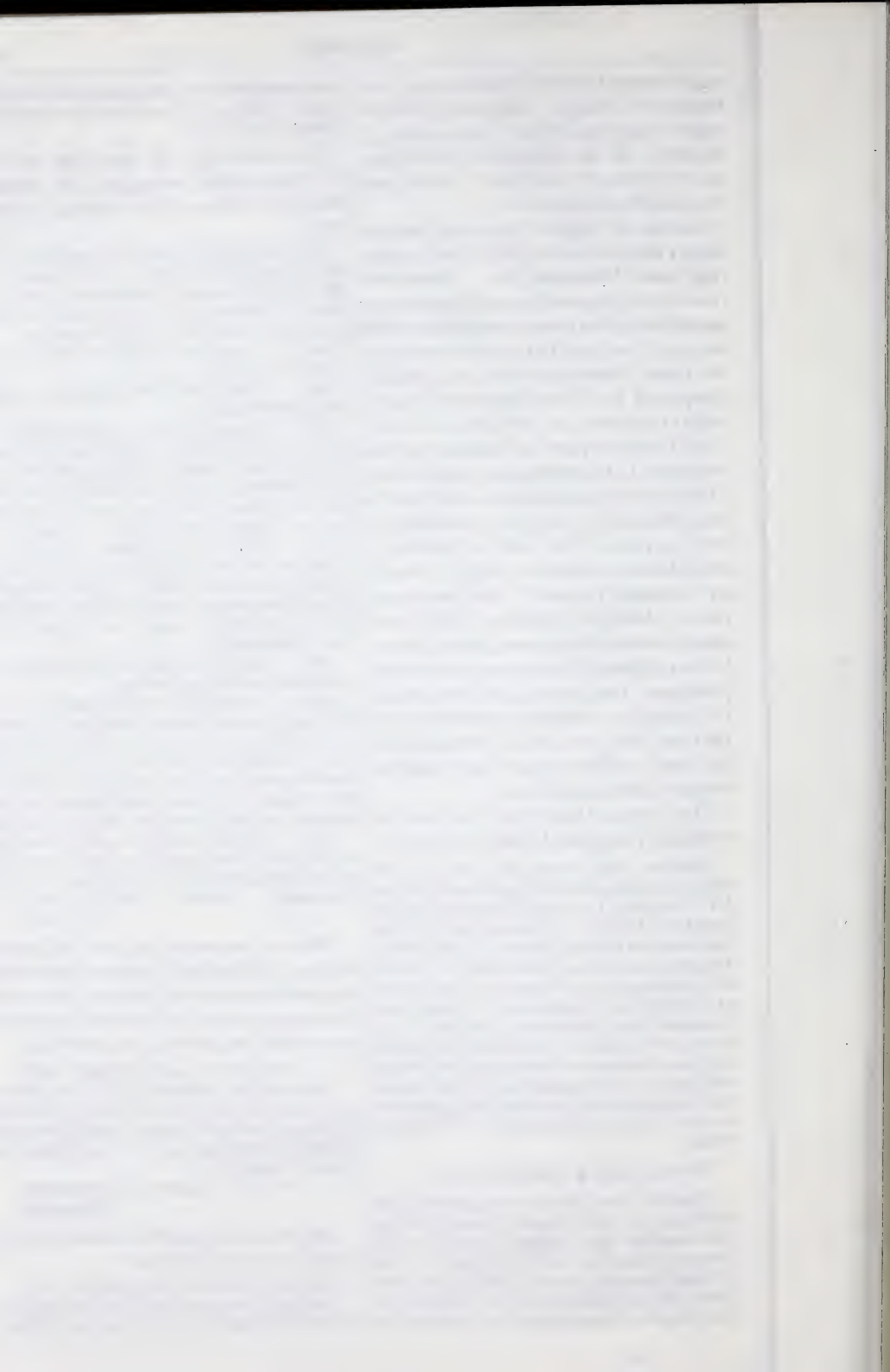
Rec'd of Mr. Stephen Fay, Two Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds, fourteen Shillings and three Pence, Lawfull money, Towards Granting fees of the Town of Calais. Rec'd.

Pr. Me. THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *Committee*.

The time of paying the balance was extended to March following:

ARLINGTON, 10th of September, 1781.

Rec'd of Stephen Fay, By the hand of Noah Chittenden, three Pounds, thirteen



Shillings, as Part of the Granting fees of the Town of Calais. Rec'd by me,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

BOSTON, 28th of September, 1781.

Rec'd of Col. Jacob Davis, Two Hundred and forty-two Pounds, Twelve Shillings and Ninepence in full of the Granting fees of the Town of Calais, in the State of Vermont, within mentioned.

Pr. NOAH CHITTENDEN.

Previous to the payment of the two last mentioned sums, the charter was issued :

Unto the said Jacob Davis, Stephen Fay, and to the several persons hereafter named, their associates [viz] : Ephraim Starkweather, Lemuel Kollock, Noah Goodman, Seth Washburn, Joseph Dorr, Justin Ely, Abel Goodell, Shubal Peck, Nathan Tyler, David Wheelock, Nehemiah Stone, Nehemiah Stone, Jun'r., Phinehas Slayton, Phinehas Slayton, Jun'r., Daniel Bacon, Jun'r., Henry Fisk, Jun'r., Peter Wheelock, Sarah Davis, Ezra Davis, Daniel Steeter, Eli Jones, Josiah Town, Peter Sleeman, Salem Town, Samuel Robinson, of Charlton, Ebenezer White, Jun'r., Eli Wheelock, John Mower, David Hammond, Elisha Thomson, Caleb Ammidown, Nathaniel Wellington, Peter Taft, William Ware, David Fisk, David Fay, of Charlton, Thomas Foskett, Marvin Mower, Jeremiah Davis, Job Rutter, Jonathan Tucker, Richard Coburn, Jonathan Rich, Ebenezer Allen [Clerk], Abijah Lamb, Ebenezer Lamb, Edward Woolcott, Lemuel Edwards, Abner Mellen, Job Merrit, William Comins, Isaiah Rider, Samuel Fay, Elisha Town, Oliver Starkweather, John Starkweather, Bezaleel Mann and John Morey.

The usual reservation of five rights for public uses follows in the charter, and then the boundaries. And that the same be, and hereby is, incorporated into a township by the name of Calais.

The charter closes with the following :

Conditions and Reservations, viz. : that each Proprietor in the Township of Calais, aforesaid, his Heirs or Assigns, shall Plant and Cultivate five acres of land, and build an house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective Right within the term of three years next after the circumstances of the War will admit of a settlement with safety, on Penalty of the forfeiture of each respective Right of land in said Township not so improved or settled, and the same to revert to the Freemen of this State, to be by their Representatives regranted to such Persons as shall appear to settle and

cultivate the same. That all Pine Timber suitable for a Navy be reserved for the use and Benefit of the Freemen of this State.

In Testimony whereof we have caused the seal of this State to be affixed; In Council this Fifteenth Day of August, Anno Domini, one Thousand seven Hundred and Eighty-one, In the 5th year of the Independence of *this*, and Sixth of the United States. THOS. CHITTENDEN.

Joseph Fay, Sec'y.

As to the name given this town, we have no positive knowledge, and even tradition is silent, but it seems reasonable to suppose that Colonel Jacob Davis suggested the name of Calais, as he is known to have done of Montpelier. He was largely interested in these two proposed towns, the petitions for both grants were probably made at the same time, as they came before the General Assembly together, and as the leading, active spirit in the enterprise, it was but natural that he should suggest the names. He had become prejudiced against the custom, so common among the settlers, of giving the name of the old home to the new, and wishing to avoid this in his selection of names, his attention was naturally drawn to France, rather than England, by her attitude toward this country at that time, and perhaps, also by thought of a prior claim upon *Verd Mont* through her daring and gallant son Champlain. And so it came about that two of the beautiful old cities of France had namesakes in the Green Mountain wilderness.

The second proprietors' meeting on record was held at the house of Maj. Salem Town, in-holder in Charlton, May 18, 1783, when the following officers were elected :

Col. Jacob Davis, moderator ; Stephen Fay, Pr. clerk ; Dea. Nehemiah Stone, treasurer ; Maj. Salem Town, Capt. Sam'l Robinson, Mr. Peter Taft, assessors ; Capt. Peter Sleeman, collector ; Col. Jacob Davis, Capt. Peter Sleeman, Capt. Sam'l Robinson, a committee to lot out s'd lands. Adjourned, to meet at the same place, August 20, 1783, (when there was) "granted a Tax of three silver dollars on each Right of Land (exclusive of the Public Rights) to Defray the back charges that have arisen,

and also to enable the Committee to Lott out said Township."

This was the first tax laid upon the town of Calais, and it was probably immediately following this meeting the first attempt to survey the town was made.

The following is from Hon. Shubael Wheeler's account of Calais, published in Thompson's Gazetteer:

In the summer of 1783, the proprietors sent a committee, consisting of Col. Jacob Davis, Capt. Samuel Robinson and others, to survey a division of this town of 160 acres to the right. "A Mr. Brush, from Bennington, was the surveyor. The committee and surveyor found their way to Calais with their necessary stores, and after running four lines on the north side of the first division, they abandoned the survey. Of their stores, then left, was a much-valued keg, containing about 10 gallons of good W. I. rum, which in council, they determined should be *buried*, which ceremony was said to have been performed with much solemnity, and a sturdy maple, towering above the surrounding trees on the westerly side of Long (Curtis) pond, with its ancient and honorable scars, still marks the consecrated spot."

At the next meeting of the proprietors, held Dec. 25, 1783, "the Committee Reported by Presenting a Plan of said Township, Part of the first Division Lotts surveyed as said Committee saith."

Sixty-four of these first division lots, each one-half mile square, are included in a square of 4 miles on each side. It is supposed that these lots were intended to have been in the center of the town, leaving an undivided space one mile wide on either side of them, but by some mistake, their north-easterly boundary is only 37 rods from the town line.

At the s'd meeting, Dec. 1783, this first division was drawn by lot to the several proprietors, and they also voted and granted a tax of 54 £, 8s. 8d. silver money, assessed on the rights of land, exclusive of public rights.

Apr. 26, 1784, a meeting was held, and the following officers elected to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations:

Major Salem Town, treasurer; Caleb Ammidown, Esq. and Lieut. Jonathan

Tucker, assessors; after, nothing for 2 years seems to have been done toward completing the survey or settling the township.

May 29, 1786, a meeting held; Capt. Samuel Robinson chosen to make application to a justice in Vermont, for a warrant to call a proprietors' meeting agreeably to the laws of that State, at the house of Maj. Calvin Parkhurst, in Royalton, August 15, following, Aug. 1, 1786, a meeting held; instructions given to proprietors who should attend the meeting at Royalton. The design seems to have been at this time to bring the transactions of the proprietors within the jurisdiction of Vermont, by authorizing the surveying party about to leave for this State, to hold meetings here.

Warrant granted by the Hon. Moses Robinson, published in the *Vermont Gazette*, June 26, 1786; this being the first meeting held in Vermont, we will give the record in full:

At a Proprietors' Meeting, held at Maj'r Calvin Parkhurst's, in Royalton, in the State of Vermont, on Tuesday, the fifteenth Day of August, 1786, Proceeded as followeth [viz.]:

1stly. Voted and chose Capt. Samuel Robinson, Moderator.

2dly. Voted and chose Mr. Stephen Fay, Pro. Clerk.

3dly. Voted and chose Mr. Eben'r Waters, Clerk pro tem; Voted and chose Maj'r Calvin Parkhurst, Collector.

4thly. Voted and chose Dea'n Nehemiah Stone, Treasurer.

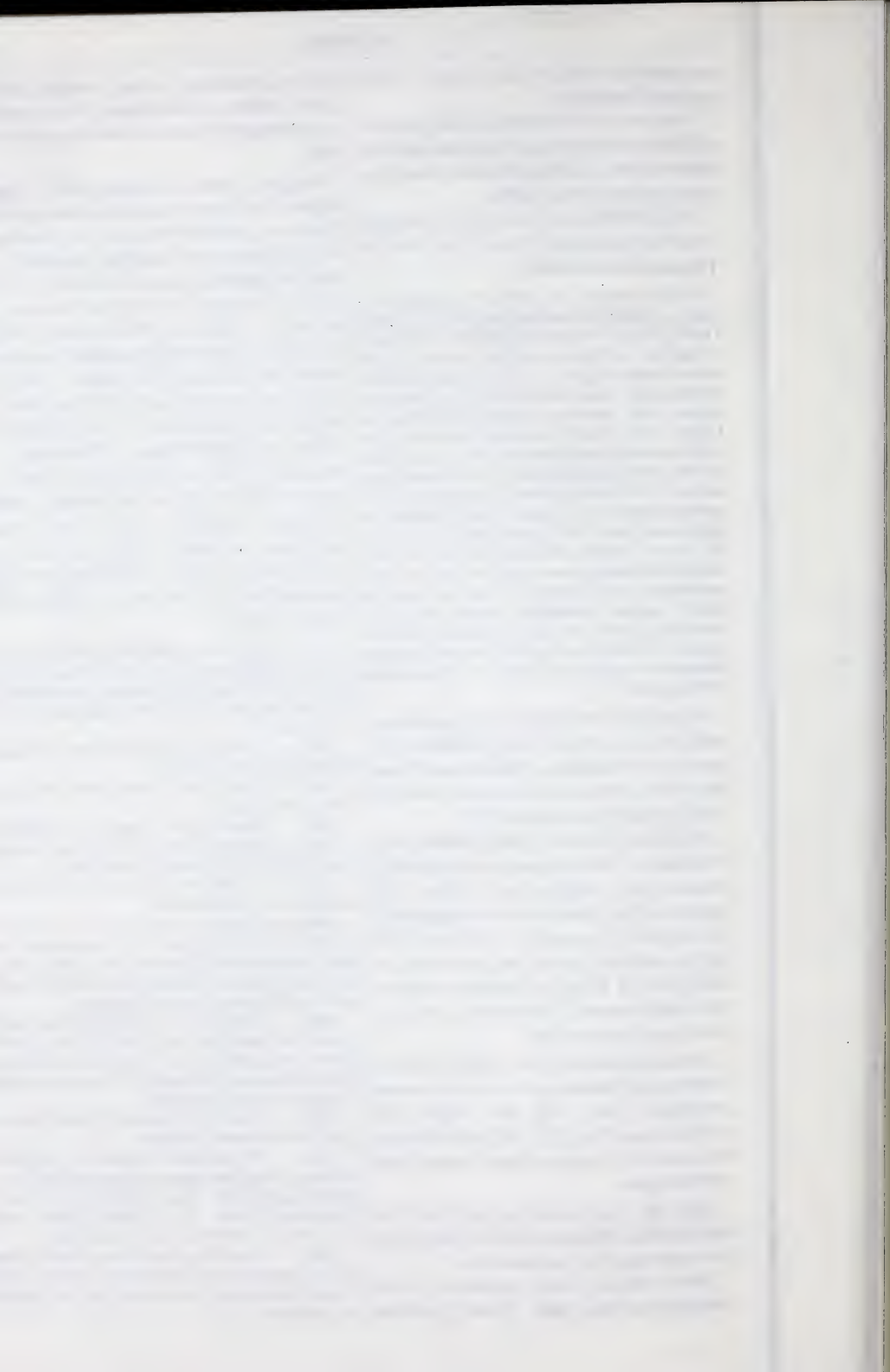
5thly. Voted to establish the former Votes of said Proprietors (except such as refer to the sale of Lands and a former vote to Raise Twelve Shillings on each Proprietor's Right, to Defray Charges.)

6thly. Voted that the Proprietors complete the Survey of the first Division Lotts already begun in said Township; also to lay out a second Division of Lotts in said Town to each Proprietor.

7thly. Voted and chose a Committee of five for the above Purpose.

8thly. Voted and chose Mr. Eben'r Waters their Surveyor and one of the Committee, and Capt. Sam'l Robinson, Lieut. Jonathan Tucker, Mr. Eben'r Stone and Mr. Parla Davis for their Committee.

9thly. Voted that the above Committee be Empowered to Draw the Second Division Lotts when the survey of the same is completed.



10thly. Voted for those Proprietors that have advanced Money more than their Proportion of Taxes, Interest until paid.

11thly. Voted to adjourn this Meeting to Thursday, Seventh Day of September Next, one o'clock P. M., to the Grand Camp in Calais, in the County of Addison, in the State of Vermont.

After the above meeting, the committee started for "Grand Camp." I again copy from Judge Wheeler's account:

In August, 1786, Capt. Samuel Robinson, E. Waters, J. Tucker, E. Stone and Gen. Parley Davis came from Charlton to complete the survey of the first division and survey another. This party, after arriving at the settlement nearest this place, which was at Middlesex, laden with provision, cooking utensils, blankets, axes, surveying instruments, etc., passed a distance of 13 or 14 miles to the camp erected by the party, who commenced the survey three years previous; often on the way expressing their anxiety to arrive, that they might regale themselves with the pure spirit which had been permitted to slumber three years, and which they imagined must be much improved in quality by its long rest; but judge of their surprise, astonishment and chagrin when in raising the earth they discovered the hoops had become rotten, the staves parted, and the long-anticipated beverage had escaped. Whatever tears were shed, or groans uttered, at the burial of the keg, they were not to be compared with the bitter agonies of its disinterment.

The party must have soon recovered from their disappointment, and proceeded to their work with a will, for in less than a month from the meeting at Royalton, they were on their way homeward, with the survey of the first and second divisions completed.

The following record was made of the first meeting held in town:

Sept. 7th, 1786, Grand Camp in Calais, the Proprietors met according to adjournment.

1stly. Voted to and Drawed the Second Division Lots in said Calais.

2dly. Voted to adjourn this Meeting to Wednesday, the thirteenth Day of September, this Instant Month, at eight o'clock P. M., to the house of Mr. Seth Putnam, in Middlesex. EBEN'R WATERS,

Clerk, Pro tem.

The two next meetings were held by the party while on their homeward journey. From the record of the first of these:

1stly. Voted to give to any Person that will erect a Good Grist-Mill and a good Saw-Mill within Two years from this date, as near the Middle of said Township of Calais as he conveniently can, shall have one hundred Spanish Milled Dollars and one hundred acres of Land in said Township.

2dly. to give to Mrs. Dolley Putnam, wife of Mr. Seth Putnam, one hundred acres of Land in said Calais, Provided she shall Move into said Town before the last Day of June next, and continue to Live in said Town of Calais Two years at least.

Adjourned, to meet two days afterward at the house of Calvin Parkhurst, in Royalton.

The following record shows the party to have been early risers; given for an example:

September 15th, 1786, the Proprietors met, according to the adjournment.

1stly. Voted and chose Lieut. Jonathan Tucker, Clerk, Pro tem.

2dly. Voted to adjourn this meeting until to-morrow Morning, at six o'clock, to this Place.

The following day (Saturday) was spent in adjusting and allowing accounts for services and money advanced, and providing for their payment, and in arranging various other matters mostly pertaining to the finances of the proprietary.

The Record closes:

15thly. voted to adjourn this meeting to the second Tuesday in June next, at Nine o'clock A. M., to this Place.

Attest, JONA. TUCKER,
Clerk Pro tem.

Previous to the time to which the meetings in Vermont were adjourned, as above, three meetings were held in Charlton, Jan. 1, 1787, at the house of Capt. Samuel Robinson, the accounts of the surveying committee under consideration.

Voted to leave it with the Committee's generosity whether to abate any of their Charges or not.

Mar. 1, 1787, Daniel Streeter, Caleb Ammidown, Phinchas Slayton, Sam'l Robinson and Peter Wheelock chosen a committee to agree with Esquire Kollock (who had drawn the lot on which the first mill was built some 6 years afterwards) to build mills on his right, or dispose of it to some one who would agree to build.



The last recorded meeting of the proprietors in Massachusetts was May 21, 1787, at the house of Salem Town, in Charlton, where all previous meetings not otherwise noted had been held. Dea. Daniel Streeter was chosen agent to act for the proprietors, under instructions at this time given him, at the meeting to be held in Middlesex the next month.

In accordance with a warrant published in the *Vermont Gazette* of May 21, 1787, a meeting was held the 15th of June following, at the house of Seth Putnam, in Middlesex, when Jacob Davis, Daniel Streeter and Peter Wheelock were chosen to lay out and make roads, and a tax of 12s. per right voted for that purpose.

At a meeting held at the house of Col. Davis, in Montpelier, in September following, \$1 per right was added to the road tax, and each proprietor was to have the privilege of working out his portion of the tax at 5s. per day, "they finding their own boarding."

The following account of settlements begun this year is given by Judge Wheeler:

The settlement was commenced in the spring of 1787, by Francis West, from Plymouth Co. Mass., who begun felling timber in a lot adjoining Montpelier.

The first permanent settlers, however, were Abijah, Asa and Peter Wheelock, who started from Charlton, June 5, 1787, with a wagon, two yoke of oxen, provisions, tools, etc., and arrived at Williamstown, within 21 miles of Calais, the 19th.

They had hitherto found the roads almost impassable. Here they were obliged to leave their wagon. Taking a few necessary articles upon a sled, they proceeded towards this town, cutting their way and building causeways as they passed along. After a journey of two days, and encamping two nights in the woods, they arrived at Col. Jacob Davis' log hut, in Montpelier, where they left their oxen to graze upon the wild grass, leeks and shrubbery with which the woods abounded, and proceeded to Calais, and opened a resolute attack upon the forest.

They returned to Charlton in October. Francis West also left town, and returned the following spring, as did also Abijah and Peter Wheelock, accompanied by Moses Stone. This year they built log houses, the Wheelocks and Stone returning to Massachusetts to spend the following winter, and West to Middlesex.

In this year, also, Gen. Parley Davis, afterward a resident of Montpelier Center, cut and put up two or three stacks of hay upon a beaver meadow in Montpelier, upon a lot adjoining Calais, (now known as the Nahum Templeton farm) a part of which hay was drawn to Col. Davis', in Montpelier, in the following winter, which served partially to break a road from Montpelier to Calais line.

In 1788, two proprietors' meetings were held, one June 3, at the house of Col. Davis, and Sept. 30, at Peter Wheelock's new house, in Calais. At the last meeting Peter Wheelock was chosen proprietor's clerk, and the meeting adjourned to June 2, 1787, at the same place, but as Wheelock had not returned from Charlton, the record simply shows an adjournment to the 16th of June, at the house of Col. Davis, in Montpelier, when Moses Stone was chosen collector, and the meeting adjourned to meet Nov. 10, at his house in Calais.

In 1790, four proprietors' meetings were held at the house of Peter Wheelock. At the one June 8, 1791, Dea. Daniel Streeter, Samuel Fay, Peter Wheelock, Godard Wheelock, Daniel Bacon, Moses Stone, James Jennings, Abijah Wheelock, Shubel Short, Jesse Slayton, Capt. Samuel Robinson, Ebenezer Stone, Parley Davis, Col. Jacob Davis, Moses Harskell, Francis West, presented accounts for work done on the highways in town. The whole amount allowed was 72 £.

There were recorded present at this meeting:

James Jennings, Samuel Twiss, Shubel Short, Asa Wheelock, Francis West, Edward Tucker, Abijah Wheelock, Moses Harskell, Peter Wheelock.

June 6, 1792, Col. Jacob Davis, Abijah Wheelock and Peter Wheelock were chosen a committee to survey the undivided lands, and make a 3d division, and Col. Davis and Samuel Twiss were given the privilege of "pitching" 400 acres of the undivided land, provided they should build and complete a good saw-mill and a good corn-mill within a year.

From record of a meeting, Oct. 2, 1793: 1stly. Voted to accept of the Corn-Mill & Saw-mill built in Calais, by Col. Jacob



Davis and Mr. Sam'l Twiss, they being done according to agreement.

Jan 21, 1794, Joshua Bliss was chosen pro treasurer; at a meeting held Feb. 6, 1794, 40 rights were represented as follows:

Jacob Davis, 26; James Jennings, 1; Sam'l Twiss, 5; Sam'l Fay, 3; Jedediah Fay, 1; Peter Wheelock, 4.

Voted to accept the survey of the Third Division, and establish the Corners as the Committee have made them.

The proprietors' record closes with a meeting held June 5, 1794, when the third division lots were drawn to the several proprietors, by Kelso Gray and Spaulding Pearce, appointed for that purpose, and in March following the town was organized.

The first families settling in town came in the spring of 1789. Judge Wheeler tells the story of their journey as follows:

In February or March, 1789, Francis West moved his family on to his farm, where he lived several years. Also, in March of this year, Abijah Wheelock, with his family, Moses Stone, Samuel Twiss, with his new married lady, accompanied by Gen. Davis, from Charlton, arrived at Col. Davis' house, in Montpelier, with several teams. His house was a mere rude hut, constructed of logs 20 feet in length, with but one apartment, a back built at one end for a fire-place, and covered with bark, with a hole left in the roof for the smoke to escape; and this on their arrival they found to be preoccupied by several families, emigrants from Peterboro, N. H., and in that mansion of felicity there dwelt for about a fortnight, three families with children in each, one man and his wife recently married, three gentlemen then enjoying a state of single blessedness, and a young lady; and among the happy group were some of the first settlers of Calais.

On the 13th of April, racket-paths having been previously broken, Messrs Wheelock, Twiss and Stone prepared hand-sleds, loaded thereon their beds, and some light articles of furniture, and accompanied by Mrs. Wheelock and Mrs. Twiss, and Gen. Davis, proceeded to this town over snow 3 feet in depth, Mrs. Wheelock traveling the whole distance on foot, and carrying in her arms an infant 4 months old, while their son, about 2 years of age, was drawn upon the hand-sled. Mrs. Twiss, the recently married lady, also performed the same journey on foot, making use of her broom for a walking-cane.

During the day, the snow became soft,

and in crossing a marshy piece of ground, Mrs. Twiss slumped with one foot, and sank to considerable depth, and was unable to arise. Gen. Davis, with all the gallantry of a young woodsman, pawed away the snow with his hands, seized her below the knee, and extricated her. This incident was a source of no small merriment to the party generally, of mortification to the amiable sufferer, and gratification to Mrs. Wheelock, who felt herself secretly piqued that Mrs. Twiss did not offer to bear her precious burden some part of the distance.

They arrived in safety the same day, and commenced the permanent settlement of the town. A large rock, now in the orchard on the farm owned by J. W. E. Bliss, once formed the end and fire-place to the log cabin of the first settlers of Calais.

In 1790, James Jennings arrived with a family. In the winter of 1794, Mr. Jennings, being upwards of 60 years of age, lost his life by fatigue and frost, while on his return through the woods from Montpelier to this place. There was not at this time a sufficient number of men to constitute a jury of inquest.

The first settlers lived at some distance from each other, and it was not uncommon for a woman to travel several miles to visit a neighbor, and return home after dark through the woods, brandishing a fire-brand to enable her to discover the marked trees. For one or two years the settlers brought the grain for their families and for seed from Williamstown, Brookfield and Royalton, a distance of 30 miles or more. After they began to raise grain in town, they had to carry it 15 miles to mill. This they did in winter, by placing several bags of grain upon the neck of an ox, and driving his mate before him to beat the path.

Dates, as near as can be determined, when some of the first settlers moved their families into town: Francis West, Abijah Wheelock and Samuel Twiss in the spring of 1789; Peter Wheelock and Moses Haskell in the fall of that year; James Jennings in 1790; Asa Wheelock and David Goodale in 1791; Edward Tucker and others in 1792, and in 1799, considerable additions were made to the settlement.

On Mar. 2, 1795, David Wing, Jr., of Montpelier, issued a warrant notifying the inhabitants of Calais to meet at the house of Peter Wheelock, on the 23d of that month, to choose all necessary town officers and transact any other necessary business.

At this, the first town meeting, the officers chosen were: Joshua Bliss, moderator; Peter Wheelock, town clerk; Joshua Bliss, Edward Tucker and Jonas Comins, selectmen; Samuel Fay, treasurer; Jonas Comins, collector and constable; Jedediah Fay, Abijah Wheelock and Aaron Bliss, listers; Amos Ginnings, grand jurymen; Edward Tucker, Frederick Bliss and Goddard Wheelock, surveyors of highways; Amos Ginnings, sealer of leather; Moses Haskell, keeper of the pound; John Crain, tithingman; Aaron Bliss, James Ginnings, Samuel Fay and Jennison Wheelock, hay wardens; Asa Wheelock, Stephen Fay and Abraham Howland, fence viewers; Jonathan Tucker, sealer of weights and measures.

Voted that the place of posting and holding freeman's, and other town meetings, be at the house of Peter Wheelock.

In September following, Peter Wheelock was chosen to the General Assembly. Thos. Chittenden received 8 votes for Governor, and Isaac Tichenor, 7 votes. For David Wing, Jr., for treasurer, and for each of the councillors, 17 votes were cast.

At a town-meeting Sept. 5, 1797, it was

Voted that the Town petition the General Assembly of the State at their next session to alter the name of this town from Calais to Mount Vernon, and that the expense of such alteration be paid from the town treasury.

In the same year, a meeting was warned for the purpose of electing a Representative to Congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the member-elect refusing to serve. The record of the meeting closes as follows: "No votes being offered, the meeting was dissolved."

The warning for the town meeting, March, 1800, contains: "6th. To see what measures the Town will take to keep in employ Idle and Indolent persons who do not employ themselves," but at the meeting the article was "passed over."

In 1813, what funds had accumulated for "support of worship," nearly \$40 were given to Elder Benjamin Putnam, and in 1815, the amount then on hand was voted to Elder Benjamin Page. At this time

there had been received on the right granted to the first settled minister, \$628.54. Of this, \$284.80 had been appropriated for town expenses, and \$100 for support of schools.

In March, 1815, the committee to settle with the town treasurer found that 38 pounds of lead had been lent out of the town stock to Samuel Rich, Esq.

In 1818, it was voted that the selectmen provide a house for the poor, and that the money arising from lands appropriated to the use of first-settled ministers be used for town expenses. In 1829, that town officers be allowed \$1 per day.

1827, Caleb Curtis was authorized to sell the town military stores, and in 1828, the powder on hand was presented to the La Fayette Artillery Co.

In 1836, Alonzo Pearce, Jesse White and Lovel Kelton were chosen a committee to locate and build a town-house near the center of the town, and the freeman's meeting, held Sept. 5, 1837, was called at the center school-house, and adjourned to the new town-house, but it was not completed at that time, and the first meeting warned there was in March, 1839. Previous to this, meetings had been held:

In 1795, and '6, and freeman's meeting in '97, at Peter Wheelock's; town meetings, 1797, 1800, '2 and '4, at Asa Wheelock's; freeman's meetings, 1798, '9, 1800, and town meeting, '99, at Abdiel Bliss's; town meetings, 1801 and '3, and freeman's meeting, from 1801 to 1804, at Alpheus Bliss's; all meetings from 1805 to spring of 1808, at Isaac Kendall's; from fall of 1808 to 1817, at Gideon Wheelock's; then at Center school-house until 1839; since 1863, at the vestry of the Christian church.

TOWN OFFICERS.

CLERKS.--Peter Wheelock, 1795 to 1801; Gideon Hicks, 1802 to 9, and 1818 to 47; Gideon Wheelock, 1810 to 15; Lemuel Perry, 1816, 17; Nelson A. Chase, 1848 to 64; Alonzo Pearce, 1865; Marcus Ide, 1866 to 75; Samuel O. Robinson, 1876 to 81.

[For remainder of tables, see last page.]

ROADS.

The first record of the roads in town was made Mar. 4, 1799, the names of present

owners or occupants being in parenthesis ; Beginning at the south line of the town by Duncan Young's (Sodom), Capt. Abdiel Bliss' (A. S. Bliss), Edward Tucker's, (W. H. Kelton), Peter Wheelock's (S. S. Fuller's) Jedediah Fay's (A. C. Guernsey), the mills (S. O. Robinson) Gideon Wheelock's (J. W. Hall) and Levi Wright's, (Otis Rickord) to the north line of the town. A road leaving the above north of Levi Wright's, by Holden Wilbur's (J. Q. Haskell) to Amos Jennings' (Mrs. Balentine). A road from Edward Tucker's by Joshua Bliss, 2d, (J. W. E. Bliss) David Bliss (A. Sanders), Rufus Green's (Lewis Wood), Abijah Wheelock's (B. Wheeler), Joel Robinson's (Harvey Ainsworth), Thomas Hathaway (C. A. Watson), to Caleb Curtis' (A. J. Mower). From the N. W. corner of Abijah Wheelock's lot (Kent's Corner), to the first-mentioned road, below the mills (near T. C. Holt's). From near Edward Tucker's by Winslow Pope's (south of A. D. Sparrow), to Ethel Steward's (Q. A. Wood).

From Peter Wheelock's by his saw-mill, (on the brook north of Caleb Bliss) by Shubel Shortt's (T. LeBarron) and David Fuller's (A. P. Slayton) to Montpelier line. From Abdiel Bliss' by James Jennings', Isaac Kendall's (E. L. Burnap) Abraham Howland's (on lot east of Burnap's), crossing the East branch, and by Jennison Wheelock's (Alfred Wheelock's) and David Goodell's (S. Bancroft), to Asa Wheelock's (Isaac Stanton). From near Isaac Kendall's to Samuel White's (Kelso Gray). From near Isaac Kendall's, southerly by Simeon Slayton's, Jesse Slayton's (Jerra Slayton), Oliver Palmer's (Luther Converse), Goddard Wheelock's (E. Pray) and Elnathan Hathaway's (L. M. Cate) to Montpelier line. From Oliver Palmer's to Gershom Palmer's (W. P. Slayton). From the south line of the town by Stephen Fay's (Walter Merritt) Phinehas Davis' (J. P. Carnes), Joshua Bliss' (L. Converse), Elijah White's (G. Holmes), Asa Wheelock's, Samuel Fay's (Palmer Paine), Amasa Tucker's (Henry Wells) Aaron Bliss' (Elias Smith), Noah Bliss' (C. H. French), Jonathan Tucker's, (Marcus

Waite), Jonas Comings' (N. W. Bliss) and Noah C. Clark's, to Marshfield line. From Jennison Wheelock's by Asahel Pearce's (W. Lilley) to Aaron Lamb's. From Joshua Lilley's (L. G. Dwinell), to Aaron Bliss'.

This record no doubt describes all the roads in town at that time, but some other settlements had been made.

Ebenezer Goodenough was on the farm where C. B. Marsh now lives ; John Crane where Zalmon Pearce lives ; Moses Haskell had been ten years or more on C. S. Bennett's farm ; at about the date of this record, Zoath Tobey began on C. O. Adams' farm ; Elisha Doan on the lot north of Harvey Ainsworth's ; Frederic Bliss owned the lot where G. B. W. Bliss now lives ; Simon Davis the land where W. C. Bugbee lives, and Solomon Janes, Salem Wheelock and Jonathan Eddy were residents, but their location at that time is not satisfactorily determined.

In 1810, 11. all the roads in town were surveyed, and the record shows the following roads not described above : The west county road was surveyed in 1808, and the road from it to Sodom was opened previous to 1810 ; also from the county road to Edward Tucker's. From the county road near Thomas Hathaway's, by the center of the town, to Aaron Lamb's. From Marshfield line west-ly by Aaron Bliss', Zoath Tobey's (Dr. Asa George) Lilley's Mills (Moscow), Artemas Foster's (M. C. Keniston), Phinehas Goodenough's (O. W. White), to the road near Amos Jennings', (Mrs. Balentine).

From Lilley's Mills by Emerson's, to Woodbury line. From Woodbury line by E. Goodenough's, to Jonathan Tucker's. From the center of the town, through Pekin, and by where A. N. Chapin and W. C. Bugbee now live, to John R. Densmore's (J. P. Carnes). From near Oliver Palmer's, southerly by Moses Haskell, to the south line of the town.

In 1809, Reuben D. Waters bought the lot on which Andrew Haskell lives, and soon after a road was laid from the mills near the center to his house, and in 1814, this road was extended northerly to Wood-

bury line. The road from near Harrison Bancroft's, and by W. V. Peck's to the East branch was surveyed in 1814. The center county road in 1815, and the road from Woodbury line to Moscow in 1821; from Maple Corner to Worcester in 1825.

The first action of the town in regard to schools, was in March, 1796. "Voted to raise two pence on the pound on the Grand List of 1796, for schools," and the selectmen divided the town into the East and West school districts.

In 1798, what is now No. 4 and the easterly half of No. 13, was made the South-east district, what is now No. 2 was named the East district, and the remainder of the former East district was styled the North-east district. Ebenezer Goodenough was chosen trustee of the last-named district, and Oliver Palmer of the South-east.

School trustees chosen in 1800 were: Abijah Wheelock, West district; Joshua Lilley, east district; Doct. Samuel Danforth, South-east district; Noah C. Clark, North-east district; scholars in West district between 4 and 18, 96; in S. E. district, 27.

In 1802, the North and Center districts were set off; trustees, Abijah Wheelock, West district; Joshua Lilley, East district; Oliver Palmer, South-east district; Jonas Comins, North-east district; Levi Wright, Center district.

In 1805, scholars reported between 4 and 18 years of age, 207; of whom 100 were in the West district, and the next March the North-west district was set off; 1808, the South-west district was formed. In 1812, the town voted "to pay the school tax for the year ensuing in good corn, rye or wheat." This is the first year that we find a complete record of the families in town having children between 4 and 18 years of age, 100 having 329 children; 16 of these, 1 each; 25, 2 each; 18, 3 each; 14, 4 each; 14, 5 each; 10, 6 each; Jason Marsh, 7; Isaac Wells and Frederic Bliss, 8 each.

In 1818, the South district was established, and in 1825 the Blanchard district, and March, 1826, the districts were numbered: West district, No. 1; East,

No. 2; Center, No. 3; South-east, No. 4; North-west, No. 5; North-east, No. 6; South-west, No. 7; North, No. 8; South, No. 9; Blanchard, No. 10; at the same time Nos. 11 and 12 were established; nearly the same territory as now.

In 1828, Shubael Wheeler, Asa George and E. C. McLoud were chosen a committee to examine teachers and visit schools. In 1829, district No. 13 was established; in 1832, No. 14.

THE SLAYTON FAMILY.

[From Genealogical and Biographical Sketch of the Slayton Family, 1879.]

PHINEAS SLAYTON, son of Thomas, and grandson of Capt. Thomas, from England, b. in Barre, Mass., 1736, m. Jane Gray, 1761. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a magistrate of his town; children, Jesse, Simeon, Elijah, Abigail, Eleanor, Hannah, Elisha; moved to Montpelier about 1790, settled on a farm near the Calais line. He was called by his descendants and neighbors "Long Stocking," because he wore short velvet breeches, with long stockings and silver knee-buckles. His quaint old English style of dress will be remembered by many of the older residents of Washington County.

JESSE SLAYTON, b. Barre, Mass., 1764; m. Betsy Bucklin; children, Bucklin, Jesse, Phineas, Darius, Lucy, Betsy, Eleanor, Mahala, Aseanath. He moved to Calais about 1790, and built a house and cleared the farm where Jerra Slayton now lives. Many, if not all, of the children were born in Brookfield, and moved to Vermont with their parents, and all settled in Calais or vicinity, and most of them reared large families of children. Moving into the settlement before the town was organized, their father, Jesse Slayton, was one of the original 25 who voted on the organization of the town, and a revolutionary soldier.

BUCKLIN SLAYTON, son of Jesse, b. in Brookfield, Mass., 1783; moved to Calais with his father; m. 1804, Sally Willis, b. in Hardwick, Mass.; dau. of Edward Willis and Nancy Fuller, of Bridgewater, Mass., who were among the early settlers of Calais; children, Harriet, Dulcenia J.,



Orrin B., Aro P., Sarah, George J., Fanny and Hiram K. Slayton.

He was a master carpenter, and planned and set out many of the frame dwelling-houses and stores of Montpelier and Calais. He was the first man, according to common report, who set out buildings by square rule; previous to that time buildings had been built by scribe rule. Whether he was the originator of the square rule or not, is not known beyond a doubt by the writer; but it would seem there were few, if any, who set out by square rule at that time, for in 1827 and '29, he was sent for to set out the factories at Nashua, N. H., and when asked how long a building he could set out, he said if they would furnish the lumber, he could set out a building that would reach from Nashua to Boston. In the war of 1812-14, Bucklin, Jesse, Phineas and Darius all enlisted in the company from Calais and Montpelier, raised and commanded by Capt. Gideon Wheelock, to meet the British at Plattsburgh.

ORRIN B., his son, m. Dulcena Andrews; children, Joseph, Austin C. Aro P. Jr., Rufus, Amanda, Amelia and Alfred.

AUSTIN C. SLAYTON, son of Orrin B., enlisted in the 3d Vt. Regt., and served 4 years in the war of the Rebellion in the army of the Potomac. He was a good soldier and in a great many battles. His regiment belonged to that famous Vermont brigade called the "Old Iron Brigade," whose valor reflected imperishable honor on the State which furnished the men, and on the nation whose life they fought to maintain. He is now living in Chicago.

RUFUS SLAYTON, brother of Austin C., enlisted in the 7th Vt. Regt., served faithfully, and died from sickness, occasioned by his service in the army, soon after reaching his home. Aro and Alfred still live in Montpelier, and Joseph in Calais.

ARO P. SLAYTON, son of Bucklin, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, was elected 1st lieutenant of Co. H. 13th Regt. V. Vols. This company was composed largely of citizens of Calais. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, and in command of his company through that battle, and was pro-

moted to the captaincy of that company. He represented Elmore in the Legislature. He married Lucy White, by whom he had seven children: Florence, Katie, Frank, Herbert, Lucy, Calvin and Orrin. He and his family now live in Elmore.

Geo. J., bro. of Aro P., m. Fanny Andrews; children, Willis, Marinda, Cortez, Henry, Fremont and Melvina. He and some of his children are living in Morrisville.

HON. HIRAM K. SLAYTON, son of Bucklin, b. in Calais, 1825, m. Eliza A. Mitchell, of Manchester, N. H., 1850; have one son, Edward M. Slayton. He was educated at the common schools and Montpelier Academy, taught school 2 winters; at 18 years entered as a clerk in a counting-room on India street, Boston, for three years; returned to Calais and opened a country variety store; also bought country produce; was appointed a delegate from Vermont to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, and alternate delegate in 1860; was elected a representative from his native town in 1858 and '59; moved to Manchester, N. H., in 1863; went to Cuba in the fall of '63; thence to New Orleans; wholesaled dry goods through the winter; returned to Manchester the spring of '64; commenced and built up a large wholesale and produce and provision business; was elected from Ward Three a representative to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1871; re-elected in '72; spring of '73 he gave up his mercantile business to his son, visited England, Scotland, and passed the summer in Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, Dresden, etc.; at the World's Fair in Vienna, at Augsburg, Basle, Paris, etc.; in 1876, was elected a member of the constitutional convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State; in '77, a senator to represent the city of Manchester in the New Hampshire Senate; re-elected in '78, and he is more widely known throughout the country for his efforts in favor of specie payments and able financial articles, originating the maxim, viz.: "The nation which has the most valuable legal tender dollar, (other things being equal), will

outrun in wealth and prosperity the nation whose dollar buys less, as sure as death follows existence"; is the author of the resolutions in favor of specie payments which passed the New Hampshire and Vermont Legislatures, and the resolution passed by the Vermont Legislature in the fall of '78 in relation to the Bland silver bill. His efforts in favor of resumption, an honest dollar and honest payment of debts were continuous for many years. His articles on finance are widely copied by the public press of the country, and their soundness is endorsed by such leading financial thinkers and writers as Amasa Walker, David A. Wells, B. F. Nourse, Abram S. Hewitt, Jas. A. Garfield and others.

EDWARD M. SLAYTON, son of Hiram R., b. in Calais, 1831; m. Jennie Hovey, of Rockland, Me., 1874; has one daughter, Olive May; sons, Hovey Edward and H. K. Slayton, Jr.; now living in Manchester, N. H., wholesale produce and provision merchant.

DARIUS SLAYTON, son of Jesse, had 2 sons, Henry and Edson, and 2 daughters. He is a good citizen, and still lives on his old homestead farm in Calais. His son Edson has reared a large family of children, and is a respected citizen of Wolcott.

OTIS SLAYTON married a daughter of Wm. Peck, has no children, and lives in Calais.

SILAS HATHAWAY AND FAMILY.

Among the few familiar names intimately connected with the early history and settlement of Calais, are found those of Silas Hathaway and his sons, Elnathan, Thomas and Asa. Contemporaries of the Wheelocks, the Blisses, Slaytons, Fays and Tuckers, they shared their full measure of the hardships incident to a new settlement.

SILAS HATHAWAY, son of Elnathan, (who died at New Bedford, aged 90) was born in New Bedford, Mass., July 3, 1742. Silas married Mary Griffeth, of Rochester, Mass.; of their 9 children, all born at New Bedford, 6 married and raised families: Elnathan, Esther, Thomas, Eleanor, Asa, Sarah, West, in order of age. Mr. Hath-

away emigrated to Calais in 1796, whither some of his family had already preceded him. He resided for many years on the farm now (1879) owned and occupied by Caleb Bliss, his residence being near the old cemetery on that farm. He died June 1, 1812.

ELNATHAN, son of Silas, born Feb. 3, 1770, came to Vermont earlier than any others of his family, the exact date unknown; but certain it is that he came several years prior to his father's coming. He married 1st, Rhoda Tabor, of Mass.; 2d, Esther (Buel) Bassett, of E. Montpelier; 3d, Jane Burchard, of Starksboro; children by 1st wife, 3—but one, Alma, grew up—by 2d wife, 6; three, Rhoda, Alden, Martha, attained majority.

Elnathan was a farmer and blacksmith, and resided on the farm now (1879) of Lemuel Cate. He was for many years a prominent member of the society of Friends, who had a church in E. Montpelier, and were quite numerous in that and neighboring towns. His parents resided with him in their decline of life. He died Jan. 1835. Of his descendants, none in town. His daughter Alma m. James Lebaron, and lived many years in Calais, but removed some years since to Mass., where she died, Dec. 1872, leaving two daughters. His daughter Rhoda m. Alonzo Redway, and lives in East Montpelier. His son, Alden, m. Louisa, dau. of William Templeton, of E. Montpelier, where he died Jan. 1843, age, 47.

ESTHER, dau. of Silas, b. Sept. 1771, m. Smith Stevens, son of Prince Stevens, of E. Montpelier, and lived there in the decline of life with James Bennett, who m. Rhoda Stevens, a daughter. But two of this family living, Catherine and Smith Stevens, Jr., of E. Montpelier.

THOMAS, son of Silas, born Aug. 1773; m. 1st, to Susannah Coombs, of Rochester, Mass., Jan. 1797; 2d, to Philana Pray, of Calais, (from Oxford, Mass.) Sept. 1845. He came with his family from Rochester, Mass., to Calais in 1799, locating on the farm where he resided till his death. He first came to Calais in March, 1794, and cut the first tree on his land June 1, 1795.



He returned to Massachusetts in the fall, and came back in the spring, for several years before he moved his family on. He had 10 children; 8 married: Susan, Caleb Coombs, Loam, Earl, Sorton, Almeda, Lora, and Philander; Loam, Almeda and Lora only survive. Thomas lived in decline of life upon the old homestead with his son Lorton, dying Apr. 1856. Of his children, Susan, b. in 1800, m. Calvin Foster, of Moretown; died there July, 1874; no descendants; Caleb Coombs, b. 1801, m. Polly Ainsworth, of Calais. He died in N. Montpelier, where he had resided many years, Dec. 1878. He was a farmer; had 6 children. The widow and two daughters alone remain of his family.

LOAM, son of Thomas, b. 1803, a farmer, m. Catherine H., daughter of Lyman Daggett, a farmer of Calais, from Charlton, Mass. He removed to Hardwick in 1866; resides at the South Village; 4 children in this family. Lyman Daggett, the oldest son, is a lawyer at Hardwick; Fernando Cortez, the youngest, graduated at Dartmouth in 1868; was principal of Valley Seminary, N. H., Hardwick Academy, and People's Academy, Morrisville. He attained a high reputation as a teacher, but broke down from over-work, dying July 6, 1873. He was a member of the State Board of Education at his death.

EARL, son of Thomas, b. 1806, m. 1st, to Nancy, daughter of Gaius Allen, of Calais, (formerly of Maine); 2d, to Sarah Ann Stewart, dau. of David Stewart, of Duxbury. His farm was near his father's old homestead, in Calais. He died Feb. 1861. He had but one son, Mahlon S., with whom his mother resides. He was b. 1844, m. Stella C. Shedd, of Hardwick, b. 1851. He follows the same occupation as his father, varying it for some years past by school-teaching for a portion of the year. He has also filled positions of responsibility and trust in town affairs with much acceptance.

LORTON, b. Aug. 1808, m. Hannah N., dau. of Jonathan Hamblet, of Worcester, Vt.; he resided through life on the old homestead of his father, in Calais; died, 1858. His children were Mary Jane and

Julia Emma. Mary J. m. Carlos Jacobs; resides in Calais. Julia E. m. Charles Watson; resides upon the old Hathaway homestead. His widow m. Jonas G. Ormsbee; resides at North Calais.

Almeda, dau. of Thomas, b. 1810, m. Martin W. Hamblet, who died 1869. She resides with her only son at Middlesex. Lora, son of Thomas, b. July, 1812, m. Judith Cilley, of Worcester; is a farmer in Woodbury; has 2 sons, 2 daughters.

Philander, son of Thomas, b. 1816, m. Nancy E. Coats, of Windsor. He was a mason by trade; died in Windsor, 1857; left a widow and two children; all reside in Boston. His widow m. John C. Hutchinson, of Windsor, a blacksmith and glazier.

ASA, son of Silas, b. Dec. 1777, came to Calais with his father in 1796; m. Mary, dau. of John Peck, of E. Montpelier, (from Royalston, Mass.) He resided the remainder of his life here for the most part on farms in the south part of the town, now (1879) occupied by E. H. Slayton and H. H. McCloud, where he died in 1830. He was a farmer and blacksmith; raised 7 children; 6 married; 5 are living: Tilmus, Elnathan, Hiram, Stillman, and Asa Peck.

Tilmus, b. 1805, m. Lois K., dau. of Enoch Blake, of Cabot; resided till recently on his father's old farm; now at E. Cabot; has two sons, Asa Sprague and Clarence Lockwood. Asa has for some years past been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, Mass.

Clarence is a graduate of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; studied theology with Rev. Dr. Hepworth, then of Boston; visited the Argentine Republic, South America, as an attachee of Prof. Gould's scientific expedition; after his return, studied medicine, and established himself in practice in Boston, where he now resides.

Elnathan, son of Asa, b. 1808, m. Dulcinea, dau. of Bucklin Slayton, of Calais; is a farmer; resides near the old homestead of his father.

Hiram, son of Asa, b. 1811, m. 1st, Ruth H. Johnson; 2d, Esther Ann Pren-



tiss, both of Moretown; children, 5 by 1st and one by 2d marriage, of whom Chas. Johnson, Edna Ruth, Asa Peck and Frank Luce are now living. The two oldest sons, married, farmers, reside near their father; the youngest with; the daughter married Henry A. Slayton, a merchant of Morrisville. Hiram, farmer, resides in Moretown village; has long been a prominent citizen of that town, and leading member of the Methodist church.

Stillman, son of Asa, b. 1813, m. Calista D. Harrington, of Bennington; has resided in Boston, Philadelphia, Pt. Kent, Bennington, Wisconsin, etc. He was a photographer; now a farmer in Highland, Minn. He has 2 daughters, 1 son; all of Minnesota.

Asa Peck, son of Asa, b. 1817, m. 1st, Sarah Carlton, of Dorchester, Mass.; 2d, Ann Maria Hilton, dau. of John Hilton, Esq., of Lynn, Mass.; residence, Boston and Lynn, Mass.; a wholesale and commission dealer in grain, flour and provisions, senior member of the firm of Hathaway & Woods, 24 Commerce and 111 So. Market st., Boston. He went to Boston in 1836, and has resided there ever since, except 2 years spent at Huntsville, Ala. He is classed financially with the *solid*, and is certainly among the *heavy* men of Boston.

LYMAN DAGGETT, son of David, (an officer of the Revolutionary war, dying in that service at Oxford, Mass., 1777) came as a member of his uncle, Peter Wheelock's family, with them to Calais, Sept. 1789, at the age of 14. He was a farmer; lived before married on the farm now of his grandson, Willard C. Bugbee, son of Chester Bugbee, with whom he lived in the decline of life; where he died, Apr. 1871. He m. Sarah W., youngest daughter of Silas Hathaway; b. Feb. 1785; d. Aug. 1872; children, 3; 2 attained maturity: Catherine H. who m. Loam Hathaway (noticed). Clarissa Amanda, widow of the late Chester Bugbee, of Calais, residing with her son upon the old homestead, cleared of the primitive forest by her father. Only two bearing the family name are now (1881) counted among our citizens: ELNATHAN,

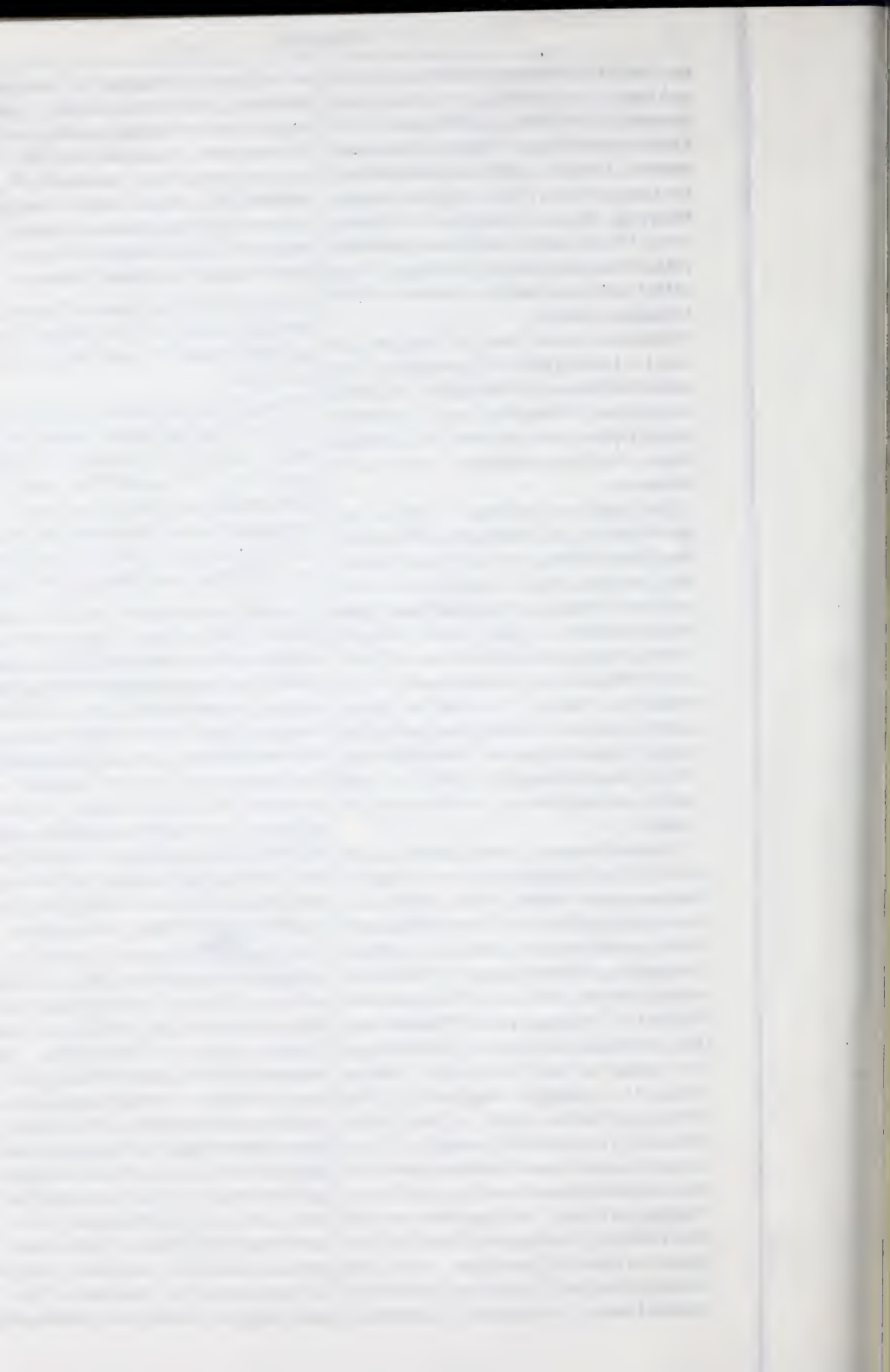
son of Asa, and MAHLON S., son of Earl Hathaway, the former standing upon the edge of the dark valley, wearing the snows of three score years and ten; the latter, but just passed the threshold of active business life. Beside these, there remain in town the descendants of Lorton Hathaway and Chester Bugbee, who can claim direct lineage from Silas Hathaway.

CHARLES DUGAR, born in France, came to Nova Scotia with his father's family, and when about 12 years of age, to Charlton, Mass.

GLOAD, son of Charles, born in Charlton, 1775, married Sarah Dunton, of Sturbridge, Mass., and removed to Calais in June, 1809. He settled first near where Allen Morse now lives, then where John Sabin now is, and afterwards on land now owned by his son Abner, the only one of his 11 children now living in this vicinity.

ABNER, son of Gload, was born 1805, in Charlton; when about 5 years old, an accident rendered him totally blind, and his career has been remarkable for one placed in the circumstances he was. His father was poor, and he was early thrown upon his own resources, but natural intelligence and energy have in great measure compensated for his loss of sight. He attended school, and made considerable progress by hearing the recitations of other scholars, and engaged in nearly all the sports and labors of boyhood, taking long tramps in the woods in fishing and trapping.

He began business for himself by peddling small articles from house to house, and when about 21, having accumulated a little capital, bought a farm, and married Hannah Jacobs, of Montpelier. Since that time he has made farming his business, and with more than average success. He has reared a family of 6 children, and given them as good advantages as are enjoyed by the average of farmers' families, and now owns a good farm, part in this town and part in Worcester. He performs nearly all kinds of farm labor, and upon a recent visit, was found going about his barns caring for the stock. He is a good judge of cattle, even distinguishing



their different colors by some unaccounted for sense.

Near his house when a boy was a saw-mill; this he clambered over until he became so familiar with it, that he has during the leisure hours of his busy life made two models of it, complete in all their details.

While clearing his farm, he made a considerable business of burning charcoal, and one winter drew 900 bushels to Montpelier, some 10 miles, with a pair of two-years-old steers.

He once engaged of a neighbor one of a lot of young pigs. One among them was of slightly better form than the others, and this the neighbor intended to keep himself. But when Dugar came, he could not quite refuse a blind man his choice; so Dugar entered the pen, and after careful examination, came out with the identical pig the other had selected.

PALMER FAMILY.

OLIVER PALMER married, Dec. 1786, Asenath Barnes; removed from Woodstock to Calais in 1796; lived some 20 years on the farm now owned by Luther Converse, and returned to Woodstock. While in Calais, he held the offices of town treasurer, selectman and lister. His children were: Orpha, b. 1789, m. 1808, Andrew Nealey; lived some years on the farm now owned by George Chase; Millie, Harriet, Alden, 1795, a mill-wright, married, lived in Calais, Montpelier and elsewhere; Walter, b. 1805; Laura, 1810.

GERSHAM PALMER, younger brother of Oliver, married Mercy Bennett in Woodstock, probably about the time of his removal to Calais in 1797; lived on the farm north of his brother Oliver; was prominent in town business; moderator in town meeting 6 years, selectman 8 years; lister 2 years; was the fourth representative from Calais; served 7 years; in 1810, judge of probate in what was then Caledonia Co.; 2d justice in town; served 12 years, and by act of the Legislature, Nov. 1, 1810, was made one of a committee of three to locate and build county buildings in the new County of Jefferson, now Washington.

He died Oct. 11, aged 37 years. His children, all born in Calais, were Hannah W., b. 1798, m. 1827, Alvah Elmore, lived on the Col. Curtis farm, where she died, Aug. 1843; Rispah, b. 1800, m. in Woodstock, 1820, Eben Cox, son of Daniel and Celia (Darling), born Jan. 1, 1796. They came to Calais in 1827, and began on the farm where he died, Nov. 1877. Only one of their family of 9 daughters resides in Calais: Aurelia M., b. Oct. 14, 1829, m. Mar. 28, 1855, Elbridge H. Stickhey.

Mercy, dau. of Gersham, was b. in 1802; Lucia D., in 1803.

BENNETT, son of Gersham, b. Nov. 10, 1805, was ordained to the ministry in the Church of Christian Brethren, Calais, Aug. 29, 1830; married Valina Snow, of Pomfret, and went to New Hampshire to live, and while there was a member of the N. H. Legislature. He returned to Calais in 1845, where he remained till his death, May 12, 1851. Children of Bennett and Valina Palmer: Lucia Ellen and Sarah Snow, b. in Washington, N. H., 1835, '37; Gersham Bela, b. in Marlow, N. H., 1840; Charles Bennett, b. in Springfield, N. H., 1844; Redora Valina, b. in Calais, Aug. 26, 1847.

Dulcencia, dau. of Gersham, was born 1808; Fanny, 1810; Mercy, Lucia, Dulcencia and Fanny are married, and reside in Woodstock.

DAVID GOODELL

settled on what is now known as the Smilie Bancroft farm, about 1791. He died Feb. 1, 1808, and his wife, Martha, Aug. 29, 1809. Their children: Pamela, b. 1787, m. Asaph King; Polly, b. 1789, deceased; John, b. 1792; Orange, b. 1795, deceased; Tamar, b. 1801, m. Jason Chase.

JOHN GOODELL, son of David, m. 1818, Lucy, dau. of Elijah White; settled in Cabot; in 1825, returned to Calais, where he resided until his death, July, 1860; children, Diana, b. 1824, m. Alvin Chapin; Matilda, b. 1827, m. Alonzo Taylor; resides in New York City; Sidney, b. 1830, m. Elizabeth Darling, of Meriden, Mass.; resides in Milford, Mass.; Lucy, b. 1840, m. 1857, Alonzo, son of Shepherd Wheeler; their dau. Flora, born Dec. 1862.

BARNABAS DOTY.

BARNABAS DOTY, Jr., b. in Rochester, Apr. 30, 1771, 2d son of Capt. Barnabas, went to Montpelier in the spring of 1789, with his brother Edmund, where they built, under the direction of Col. Larned Lamb, the first framed-house in that town, for Col. Jacob Davis. He worked as a *housewright* there each summer, returning to R. in the winter, till 1792; m. in Rochester, Mass., Jan. 19, 1793, Thankful, dau. of David and Sarah (Parker) Wing, b. July 2, 1769, and settled in Montpelier the following spring. He was commissioned ensign of Washington Artillery by Gov. Jonas Galusha, 1811, and captain 3 years later, by Gov. Martin Chittenden. He rode post some years from Montpelier to Hardwick, 20 miles, to which latter place he removed, and carried on the business of a blacksmith, saddler, watchmaker and merchant, doing most of the magistrate's business in town; was postmaster 1821-5, until having buried his son, Horatio Gates, 1827, and his wife, 1831, he went to live in Georgeville, C. E., then in Irasburgh, Vt., and spent the last 16 years of his life in Calais, where he died Dec. 1864, aged 93; was buried in Hardwick. [Philo Club, p. 39].

Copy of a letter presented Silas Ketchum by A. S. Bliss:

MONTPELIER, Mar. 30, 1814.

To Silas Williams, Esq., Maj. Steven Pitkin, Mr. Elihu Coburn, Maj. Joel Walker, William Mattocks, Esq., Alpha Warner, Esq., Elnathan Strong, Esq., Ralph Parker, Esq., Wm. Baxter, Esq. and Wm. Howe, Esq.:

Gentlemen:—The bearer, Mr. Barnabas Doty, a man of integrity and faithfulness, has undertaken to carry the mail and distribute papers, on the route formerly rode by Mr. Henry Dewey, and from our acquaintance with him, we are persuaded he will give as good and as general satisfaction as did Mr. Dewey. As he is a stranger, your influence in his behalf in encouraging his business, may be of considerable benefit to him. Yours with much respect,

WALTON & GOSS.

He made first trip, date of above letter. The route book also presented with above letter, shows the route to lay from Montpelier through Calais, Plainfield, Marsh-

field, Cabot, Peacham, Danville, Walden, Hardwick, Greensboro, Glover, Irasburgh, Salem, Derby and Dunkensborough. [Philo. Club].

ELIJAH WHITE

came from Charlton, Mass., to Calais in the summer of 1797, and began chopping in the east lot now owned by Lewis Bancroft, but abandoned it, and the next summer began on the lot in the south-easterly part of the town, where he resided until his death, 1832. In Feb. 1797, he brought his newly-married wife, Ruth Needham, to Calais. She died about 1847; children, all born in Calais: Lucy, b. 1800, m. John, son of David Goodell; Adams, b. 1802; Larnard, 1805; Ruth, 1813, m. 1835, Amasa Hall; settled in Marshfield.

Adams, m. 1825, Alfreda Bryant; lived in Calais and Woodbury; died, 1873; his wife in 1877; both in Woodbury; children, Florilla, Clarissa, Elijah, Ruth and George. Larnard m. 1828, Roxana, dau. of Nathan Kelton; lived in the S. E. part of the town; deceased.

FIRST MEETING-HOUSE SOCIETY.

In August, 1823, a call was issued, signed by Caleb Curtis, Medad Wright and Nathan Bancroft, asking all interested in building a meeting-house in Calais, to meet at the house of Medad Wright on the 18th of that month.

At this meeting, the above society was organized, by-laws adopted, and the following officers elected: Caleb Curtis, moderator; William Dana, clerk, and Joshua Bliss, treasurer. Caleb Curtis, Isaac Davis, Alpheus Bliss, Medad Wright and Joel Robinson, committee to select a plan and agree with Caleb Bliss for land on which to set the house.

On the 30th of the same month, a meeting was held and the committee reported they had agreed upon a building lot and drawn a plan "40 by 42 feet, 40 pews on the lower floor, 5 feet by 6, and 18 above of the same bigness." The report was accepted. It was decided to put up the frame the ensuing fall, but to be 3 years completing the house; also "that payment for pews be made in three equal instalments,

payable one-half in neat cattle, the other moiety in grain, the first payment of stock in one year from the first day of October next, and the grain part in one year from January next, and so annually." Chose Col. Caleb Curtis, Dea. Joshua Bliss, and Mr. Joel Robinson a committee to superintend the building of the house, and "Capt. Remember Kent, Capt. Isaac Davis and Mr. Joseph Brown, a committee, to examine the work whether it be well done."

Following the record of the above meeting are the names of members of the society, as follows: Caleb Curtis, Isaac Davis, Alpheus Bliss, Joshua Bliss, 2d., Medad Wright, William Dana, Vial Allen, Pliny Curtis, Joel Robinson, Jabez Mower, Linnus Richards, Isaac Robinson, William Robinson, Welcome Wheelock, Oliver Sheple, Benjamin Page, Gaius Allen, Curtis Mower, Ira Brown, Joseph Brown, Daniel Harris, Caleb Bliss, Remember Kent, Shubael Shortt, Thomas Hathaway, Ephraim Pray, John Robinson, Joshua Bliss, 3d., Joshua Bliss, 4th, Gload Dugar, Dwight Marsh, Charles Clark, Amasa McKnight, Hosea Brown, Weston Wheeler, Mason Wheeler, Nathan Bancroft, Loam Hathaway, James Morse, Ira Kent, Bradley Webber, Abdiel Kent, Ezekiel Kent, Hiram Robinson, J. V. R. Kent, Joshua M. Dana, Abdiel Bliss, Kendall T. Davis, Jesse White, Joseph W. E. Bliss, Samuel O. Robinson, Moses Clark.

Some of the last names on the list have become owners since the building of the house.

The frame of the house was prepared and raised about the middle of October, 1823, under the direction of Lovell Kelton, Esq. As first framed there was a projection in front, supporting the steeple, but subsequently the corners were filled out leaving the building in its present shape. During the two next summers, 1824 and '5 the house was completed, under the direction of Mr. Griffin of Hardwick, Vt. In Nov., 1825, a meeting was held and the house accepted, at a cost of \$2005, and the society was found to be indebted to the building committee some \$460. Prob-

ably about the last of Nov., 1825, the house was dedicated, the dedicatory sermon by Rev. Mr. Bartlett of Hartland. Six religious societies were represented in the ownership of the house and its use was apportioned among them according to the interest owned by each. The first apportionment on record is that for 1828: Baptists, 10 Sabbaths; Universalists, 20; Congregationalists, 9; Christians, 6; Free Will Baptists, 4; Methodists 3, and there is no change on record, of this division of the time, until 1848, when it was Universalists, 32; Congregationalists, 7; Methodists, 5; Baptists, 4; Christians, 4. There is no further record. There was no stove in the house until 1831, though used almost every Sabbath summer and winter.

William Dana was clerk of the society from its organization until 1834. Welcome Wheelock from 1834 to '65, and J. V. R. Kent since. The house has been little used for some years past, but the pride of the present generation has induced them to keep in repair the work of their fathers, though their religious zeal has not been sufficient to use it for the purpose for which it was designed.

THE CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION.

BY SILAS WHEELOCK, 1870.

The first Christian church was organized in Calais, Dec. 2, 1810, by Elder Reuben Dodge and Benjamin Putnam. There is but little account of the church on record till 1824. Elder Dodge and Elder Putnam supplied them with preaching part of the time.

In October, 1824, Elder Edward B. Rollins and Elder Seth Allen re-organized the church, and introduced the Rollins' discipline, (so called).

Ezekiel Burnham was chosen Ruling Elder or Bishop of the church. Edward B. Rollins and Seth Allen were invited to take the oversight of the church. The number of members at this time was about thirty.

Previous to this organization, the church had no written creed or articles of faith; taking the Scriptures as their rule of faith and practice. In 1835 or 1836, the Ver-

mont Conference laid aside the Rollins discipline, and returned to their former rule. During this time the church was supplied by a number of ministers, who occasionally met with them to preach the word. Among them were Jasper Hazen, Elhanan Winchester, R. Allen. Among those who have been instrumental in building up the church are the following, viz.: Elders Benjamin Page, John Capron, Abraham Hartshorn, Isaac Petingal, Leonard Wheeler, Wm. Sweet and — Goolet, etc. The church now numbers 85 members. They have built a house for worship near the center of the town, and are supplied with preaching every Sabbath.

There is a flourishing Sabbath-school, and a good interest manifested among both scholars and people.

This church is now associated with the Vermont Western Christian Conference. During the 60 years since its organization, there have been a number of revivals of interest, and quite a number of young men have been ordained as ministers of the Gospel.

Previous to 1824, Jera Haskell and Royal T. Haskell were set apart for the work of the ministry, and were eminently successful in building up the denomination; also, Jared L. Green and Bennet Palmer, but at exactly what time they were ordained does not appear to be known.

After a few years Elder Palmer moved to New Hampshire and spent several years and then returned to this town, where he died May 12, 1851.

Elder Green labored with the church for many years, and contributed much to its prosperity; then moved to Bradford, where he resided several years, preaching a part of the time in adjoining towns, and then moved to New Hampshire, where he now resides, but still remains a member of the Vermont Eastern Conference.

Elders Jera and Royal Haskell went to Wisconsin, where Jera soon died, and Royal still resides.

Orrin Davis, son of Isaac Davis, one of the early members of the church, and one who did much for the prosperity of the church, was ordained in 1850. He is the

present pastor of the church, and has been since 1860.

BY REV. ORRIN DAVIS.

The church in 1810 was organized with about 50 members; there was a monthly conference established, which has been maintained until the present time. The ordinances have been observed all, or nearly all, of the time during the 70 years of its existence, and it has sustained preaching the most of the time by the following ministers, viz.: Elders B. Putnam, R. Dodge, B. Page, E. B. Rollins, J. Capron, I. Petingal, S. Allen, William Haskell, J. Haskell, J. L. Green, B. Palmer, L. Wheeler, A. Hartshorn, S. Wheelock, J. D. Bailey and O. Davis. It has sustained constant preaching the last 20 years; the present membership about 80, according to the records, but there are only from 50 to 60 resident members. The church will seat about 300. The Sabbath-school has for some years past numbered from 100 to 130.

UNIVERSALIST PARISH IN CALAIS.

BY REV. LESTER WARREN, 1881.

The venerable William Farwell first promulgated our sentiments in Washington County; Hon. D. P. Thompson, says in his *History of Montpelier*, Mr. Farwell advocated our faith in a debate with Rev. Chester Wright,—the grandfather of J. Edward. This public discussion was held in the street of Montpelier, under the first shade trees of the village; a multitude of people were present in the streets to hear this debate, and we doubt not some of the fathers whose names here follow listened with intense interest to that discussion, and returned to organize a "parish" in Calais, just 60 years ago; dated at Calais, Dec. 14, 1820, we have this document:

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Calais in Washington County, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a society by the name of The Universalist Society in Calais for the purpose of having meetings, or supporting a minister to preach with us according to the "first section of an act entitled an act for the support of the gospels," passed Oct. 26th, A. D. 1798. Subscribed to by Gideon Wheelock, Sabin Ainsworth, Abijah Wheelock,

Caleb Curtis, Backus Pearce, Levi Wright, Medad Wright, William Robinson, Aaron Lamb, Salem Goodenough, and others called a meeting, to meet at the dwelling-house of Gideon Wheelock.

The record states this first meeting was held at Gideon Wheelock's dwelling-house, in Calais, Feb. 21, 1821; Levi Wright, moderator, of said meeting; Gideon Wheelock, clerk. A constitution and by-laws were adopted at this meeting to govern the society and the following officers chosen: Aaron Lamb, Caleb Curtis, Levi Wright and Medad Wright, prudential com. The 4th article of this constitution reads:

That any member wishing to withdraw from said society, it shall be his duty to make his wishes known to the clerk, in writing, and no member may withdraw without he *pay his tax, or subscription.*

January 6, 1849, the new constitution and some articles of religious belief were adopted, which were recorded in the commencement of the "second book of records." Not all who have acted with the society have had their names on the book of records, but I find the names of 25 members who have been moderators at annual meetings since the organization, viz: Levi Wright, Jedediah Fay, Jonas Hall, Nathan Kelton, Abijah Wheelock, Medad Wright, Welcome Wheelock, Pliny Curtis, William Robinson, Abdiel Kent, J. V. R. Kent, John Robinson, Jesse White, Samuel O. Robinson, Richard W. Toby, Alonzo Pearce, Nathaniel Eaton, Jacob Eaton, Moses Sheldon, Sylvester Eaton, Lester Warren, E. A. Hathaway, Ira S. Dwinell, Z. G. Pierce, B. P. White.

These have also been on committees and acted as officers of said society; some of them many times. The clerks, or secretaries of this society have been only ten, serving the society as clerks an average of 6 years each, viz: Gideon Wheelock, William Robinson, John Robinson, Elon Robinson, W. Wheelock, A. Goodenough, J. V. R. Kent, James K. Toby, Alonzo Pearce and Simeon Webb.

Welcome Wheelock was society clerk longer than any other, being elected in

1840, and serving until the time of his death in 1865—25 years.

In the year 1825, or when Calais Meeting-house was dedicated, the Universalist families in this town were able to own and control the same only 20 Sabbaths in the year; a little more than one-third; in 1845, their share was 32 Sabbaths. Now, in 1880, we count about 100 families, but they are so scattered all over town, it is difficult to get one-half to meet at any one place, and meetings are held in different places. The past year, 1879, and '80, the Universalists of Calais have had meetings of their order, one service each Sabbath in East Calais, and each alternate Sabbath in the west part of the town; also evening service in S. H. Foster's grove in North Calais. To lead the singing in their meetings they have had such talent as afforded by Pliny Curtis, Mr. Wheelock, E. W. Ormsby, Ira A. Morse, J. M. Dana, Samuel O. Robinson and wife, Abdiel Kent, I. R. Kent, L. A. Kent, Murray A. Kent; also in East Calais, Alonzo Pearce, A. D. Pearce; by Amasa Tucker was played the bass viol, the first instrument of music in our meeting. Mrs. Dr. Ide and Mrs. Burnap have also been very efficient leaders in the choirs; Mrs. Ide in the west, and Mrs. Burnap in the east part of the town. Those who have played the organ, are Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mrs. Edwin Burnham, Miss Josie M. Kent, Alice Pearce and Ellen Whitcher.

About 50 Universalist ministers have preached in Calais occasionally. Those who have been employed by the society for any length of time are William Farwell, Paul Dean, John E. Palmer, Thomas Browning, Mr. Amiers, Lemuel H. Tabor, Lester Warren, Sylvester C. Eaton, John Gregory, George F. Flanders, D. D., Geo. Severance, J. H. Little, J. Edward Wright, E. A. Goodenough, S. C. Hayford, and at the present time George E. Forbes, (one service each Sabbath in the east part of the town.) I should not forget to mention that the ladies of the society have done their part *nobly*. They solicited the subscription, and hired S. A. Parker to preach a part of the time for one year, about 20



years ago. They have also been active in getting the reading meetings and Sunday school started, which have been the main cause of the present effort in the west part of Calais.

Sunday schools which were first started by Mr. Raikes of England, 100 years ago, were not much thought of here when Universalist meetings commenced, but we had a small school in 1844, mostly Bible class. In 1852, a school was commenced with Sidney H. Foster, superintendent, and N. A. Chase, librarian. From that it has continued, in the west part of the town until the present time. Now, the superintendent is J. K. Toby, with Mrs. Carrie Robinson assistant superintendent; and Mrs. William H. Kelton is teacher of the juvenile class; and, with prospects bright for future usefulness, the Universalist parish in Calais now commences to have preaching service both in the west, and east, every Sabbath the ensuing year (1881) I hope.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

who afterwards became residents of Calais: John Beattis, who deserted from the British; Seth Doan, Jonas Comins, Backus Gary, Ebenezer Goodenough, Stephen Hall, Moses Haskell, Francis Lebaron, Job Macomber, John Martin, Shubael Shortt, Jesse Slayton, Samuel White, Edmund Willis, Duncan Young, deserted from the British, David Fuller, Asa Wheelock, Joshua Bliss.

SOLDIERS IN WAR OF 1812.

Danforth Ainsworth, Welcome Ainsworth, Benjamin Bancroft, John Goodell, David Green, Isaac Hawkins, Enoch Kelton, Ansel Lebaron, Shubael Lewis, Azel Lyon, Jason Marsh, 28 months; Perry Marsh, 14 months; Dwight Marsh, 28 months; John Martin, Jr., Jabez Mower, Ephraim Pray, Isaac Robinson, Joel Tucker, Josiah White, Daniel Young.

VOLUNTEERS TO PLATTSBURGH SEPT. 1814.

Vial Allen, Joshua Bliss, 2d, Joshua Bliss, 4th, Ira Brown, Pliny Curtis, Elias Drake, Samuel Fuller, Simeon Guernsey, Bemis Hamilton, Thomas Hathaway, Pardon Janes, Jabez Mower, Noah Pearce, Joel Robinson, Cyrenus Shortt, Darius Slayton, Jesse Slayton, Phineas Slayton, Simeon Slayton, Edward Tucker, Reuben D. Waters, Hiram Wells, Schuyler Wells, Josiah White, Gideon Wheelock, Jonathan Wheelock, Levi Wright, Medad Wright.

SOLDIERS IN MEXICAN WAR.

James M. Ainsworth, died at Jalapa, Mexico, Feb. 29, 1848. Dexter S. Goodell, served in war of 1861-5, died 1878. Arlo Thayer.

Amasa Tucker, an old resident and a man of remarkable memory, has aided largely in the preparation of the foregoing lists of soldiers, and they are perhaps as near correct as it is possible to make them at this time.

SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-5.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Ainsworth, Geo. W.	11	I	Dec 8 63	Dis. June 16, 65.
Ainsworth, Lavake	do		" 3 63	Deserted July 26, 64.
Ainsworth, Marcus	13	H	Aug 19 62	Must. out July 21, 63; re-enlist. 11 Reg. Co. I. Nov. 30, 63; tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Bailey, Robert M.	11	I	Aug 15 64	Missed in action Oct. 19, 64.
Bancroft, Horace D.	8	B	Dec 31 61	Killed at Port Hudson, June 14, 63.
Barrett, George W.	11	I	Aug 15 64	Must. out June 24, 65.
Batchelder, Chas. M.	do		Dec 5 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Benjamin, Thos. W.	do		Dec 3 63	Tr. to Co. A.; disch. June 13, 65.
Bennett, L. Austin	do		July 21 62	Died February 19, 63.
Blake, Stephen D.	do		Dec 3 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D; pro. corp. July 12, 65; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Bigelow, George	6	B	July 11 63	Drafted; tr. to Co. Co. H. Oct. 16, 64; tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 22, 64; must. out July 15, 65.
Bliss, Frederick D.	11	I	July 16 62	Corp.; pro. sergt. Dec. 26, 63; red. Sept. 27, 64; must. out June 24, 65.



<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Bliss, Zenas H.	9	I	June 24 62	Pro. sergt. ; disch. for pro. in colored troops August 19, 64.
Brown, James W.	11	I	July 26 62	Pro. corp. Sept. 27, 64 ; must. out June 24, 65.
Bruce, Joel	4	G	Sept 2 61	Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 62.
Burke, Walter	13	H	Aug 19 62	Died March 4, 63.
Burnham, Melvin V.	9	I	June 16 62	Died March 8, 63.
Burnap, Charles H.	11	I	July 17 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Burnap, Wyman R.	do	"	19 62	Pro. sergt. Sept. 1, 64 ; died Sept. 21, 64, of wounds rec'd in action Sept. 19, 64.
Carr, Lemuel B.	11	I	Nov 30 63	Deserted Nov. 2, 64.
Carroll, Henry W.	8	I	Feb 14 65	Died June 19 65.
Clark, Aurelian M.	4	II	Aug 30 64	Tr. to Co. E. Feb. 25, 65 ; must. out June 19, 1865.
Clark, Charles	11	I	Jan. 4 64	Deserted Oct. 22, 64.
Clark, Charles M.	1st ss	F	Sept 11 61	Discharged Jan. 10, 62.
Clark, James H.	11	I	July 15 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Clifford, Isaac	13	H	Aug 19 62	Wagoner ; must. out July 21, 63.
Church, Isaiah E.	7		Feb 8 65	Not accounted for.
Colburn, Charles C.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Died Jan. 26, 63.
Colburn, Curtis C.	do		Aug 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Connor, Dorman	13	H	Aug 19 62	Corp. ; must. out July 21, 63.
Dodge, Oramel S.	11	I	Dec 1 63	Discharged June 21, 65.
Dudley, Andrew J.	do		July 15 62	Pro. to sergt. Aug. 11, 63 ; pro. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 2, 64 ; pro. 1st lieutenant. Dec. 2, 64 ; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Eaton, Arthur G.	9	I	June 26 62	Died Nov. 9, 62.
Eaton, Chase H.	2	F	July 11 63	Drafted ; pro. corp. ; must. out May 13, 65.
Estes, Charles O.	13	H	Aug 19 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Fair, Simon C.	2d Bat		Nov 12 61	Sergeant ; died July 23, 62.
Fair, Shubel B.	11	I	July 21 62	Pro. corp. Dec. 26, 63 ; must. out June 24, 65.
Flynn, John D.	9	I	May 30 62	Pro. corp. ; sergt. Sept. 16, 64 ; must. out June 13, 65.
Foster, Edward L.	11	I	Aug 2 62	Pro. reg. com. sergt. May 16, 63 ; pro. 2d lieutenant. Co. I. Dec. 28, 63 ; pro. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 2, 64 ; must. out June 24, 65.
Foster, Sidney H.	11	I	July 22 62	1st sergt ; pro. 2d lieutenant. July 11, 63 ; 1st lieutenant. Dec. 28, 63 ; hon. disch. for disability Nov. 22, 64.
Gardner, Horace	13	H	Sept 22 62	Sergt. ; pro. 1st sergt. June 4, 63 ; must. out July 21, 63.
Goodell, Dexter S.	11	I	July 21 62	Trans. to Inv. Corps, Feb. 15, 64.
Goodell, Henry M.	do		15 62	Disch. Nov. 17, 62.
Goodell, John A.	8	E	Feb 14 65	Mustered out May 23, 65.
Goodell, Lee Roy	11	I	Dec 5 63	Discharged.
Goodell, William M.	do		8 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65 ; tr. to Co. D. ; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Goodno, Martin,	11	I	Nov 30 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65 ; disch. July 21, 65.
Guernsey, Geo. H.	do		Aug 11 62	Pro. corp. Dec. 26, 63 ; sergt. Feb. 11, 65 ; must. out June 30, 65.
Guernsey, Oscar W.	do		15 64	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Hale, William H.	7	A	Feb 8 65	" " Feb. 8, 66.
Hall, Hiram A.	9	I	June 24 62	Pro. to corp. Nov. 27, 64 ; must. out June 13, 1865.
Hall, Hiram H.	3	H	June 1 61	Discharged Nov. 21, 62.
Hall, Robert H.	1	A C		
Hammond, John F. C.	6	F	July 11 63	Drafted ; pro. to corp. ; tr. to Co. A. Oct. 16, 64 ; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 65 ; must. out June 26, 65.
Harding, John W.	8	E	Feb 9 65	Died March 6, 65.
Hinkson, Lyman	13	H	Aug 19 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Hobart, Henry	do		Sept 12 62	Disch. April 25, 63 ; re-enlist. 11 reg. Co. I. Aug. 11, 64 ; must. out June 24, 65.
Hovey, James O.	2	D	May 7 61	Re-enlist. Dec. 21, 63 ; disch. May 13, 65.
Jackson, Orra W.	11	I	Dec 1 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65 ; must. out J 29, 1865.
Jackson, Samuel	11	I	Dec 1 63	Died August 8, 64.
Jennings, Ira E.	do		4 63	Died Feb. 3, 64.
Judd, William	2d Bat		Nov 12 61	Sergt. ; reduced to ranks ; re-enlist. Jan. 2, 64 ; pro. corp. Sept. 1, 64 ; sergt. May 1, 65 ; must. out July 31, 65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Kelton, Edgar A.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Corp.; pro. sergt. Feb. 28, 63; must. out July 21, 63.
Larock, John,	6	G	Feb 22 65	Mustered out June 26, 65.
Lawson, Truman,	11	I	Dec 1 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; disch. July 1, 65.
Leonard, Joseph W.	do		Aug 13 62	1st lieut.; resigned Nov. 25, 62.
Lilley, Willard,	do		July 15 62	Pro. corp. Nov. 14, 62; disch. June 15, 65; wounded, and lost an arm; full pension.
Lincoln, Eugene,	8	K	Feb 20 65	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Linsey, Hubbard	6	B	July 11 63	Drafted; tr. to Co. H. Oct. 16, 64; must. out June 26, 65.
Major, William	13	H	Oct 3 62	Must. out July 21, 63.
Marshall, Chas. H.	11	I	Dec 5 63	Must. out May 23, 65.
Marsh, Frank E.	do		Aug 11 62	Pro. Cor. Feb 11, 65; must. out June 24, 65.
Marsh, Henry O.	4	G	Sept 3 61	Died June 6, 64, of wounds rec'd in action.
Marsh, Wm. H. H.	do	do	do	Pro. Cor.; re-enlisted Dec 15, 63; died July 2, 64, of wounds received in action.
Martin, James,	9	I	June 18 62	Pro. Cor. July 15, 64; must. out June 13, 65.
Martin, John A.	11	I	Aug 11 62	Must. out June 24, 65.
Martin, John W.	do		Aug 13 62	Pro. to Cor. Dec 26, 63; must. out June 24, 65.
Martin, Silas B.	do		July 25 62	Must. out June 24, 65.
Martin, William E.	do		Aug 11 62	do do
McLoud, Edward T.	11		Dec 3 63	Died Jan. 13, 64.
McLoud, Henry H.	4	G	Sept 4 61	Dis. Feb. 18, 63; re-en. 11 Reg. Co. I. Dec. 2, 63; tr. Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
McLoud, Morrilla G.	4	G	do	Re-en-Dec. 63; pro. Cor. Oct. 5, 64 to Sergt. Dec. 3, 64; tr. to Co. F. Feb 25, 65; must. out July 13, 65.
McKnight, Chas. M.	13	H	Aug 19 62	Sergt.; died May 24, 63.
Merrill, Isaac A. L.	11	I	July 30 62	Must. out June 24, 65.
Mower, Albion J.	9	I	June 30 62	Capt.; resigned July 8, 63.
Mower, Marcus M.	11	I	July 31 62	Died July 29, 63.
Nelson, Geo. W.	6	E	July 11 63	Drafted; tr. to Co. K. Oct. 16, 64; must. out May 13, 65.
Newton, Henry H.	11	I	Nov 30 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 25, 64.
Nourse, Calvin	13	C	Aug 29 62	Must. out July, 21, 63.
Ormsbee, Chas. E.	2	H	June 17 61	Re-en. Dec. 21, 63; pro. Cor.; must. out July 15, 65.
Ormsbee, DeWitt C.	11	I	Dec 3 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Ormsbee, Geo. W.	6	H	Aug 14 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; must. out June 26, 65.
Peck, William V.	13	H	Sept 23 62	Capt.; resigned Jan. 25, 63.
Persons, Joseph Jr.	11	I	Dec 5 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; pro. Cor. June 27, 65; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Pierce, Alonzo E.	3	K	July 11 61	2d Lt.; pro. 1st Lt. Co. A. Sept. 22, 62; pro. Capt. Co. K. May 8, 63; hon. dis. Dec. 14, 63, for disability.
Pierce, Lyman J.	8	E	Feb 14 65	Must. out July 7, 65.
Pierce, Orion A.	3	K	July 10 61	Cor. Dis. Nov. 18, 62.
Phillips, Walter A.	13	H	Aug 19 62	1st Sergt.; Pro. 2d Lt. June 4, 63; must. out July 21, 63.
Porter, Freeman J.	9	I	June 4 62	Cor.; died Nov. 19, 62.
Pray, Rufus M.	3	K	July 23 61	Pro. Sergt.; re-en. Dec. 31, 63; dis. May 27, 65.
Preston, George	8	K	Feb 11 65	Must. out June 28, 65.
Remick, George	8	A	Sept 27 61	Re-en. Jan. 5, 64; dis. Feb. 21, 65.
Robinson, Ed. E.	1 ss	F	Sept 11 61	Pro. Reg. Qr. M. Sergt. Jan. 18, 62; dis. Sept. 12, 64.
Robinson, Joel E.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Must. out July 21, 63; died July 28, 63, of disease contracted in army.
Robinson, Robert H.	7	A	Feb 8 65	Died Jan. 14, 66.
Rodney, John	6	F	Sept 28 61	Dis. June 24, 62.
Russell, Franklin W.	11	H	Dec 1 63	Tr. to Co. B. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Short, Gilbert L.	11	I	Dec 2 63	Tr. to Co. A. June 24, 65; tr. to Co. D.; must. out Aug. 25, 65.
Shaw, Dexter V.	4	H	Feb 14 65	Must. out July 13, 65.
Slayton, Rufus H.	2d	Bat	Aug 27 64	Died July 31, 65.
Slayton, Theodore M.	13	H	Aug 19 62	Must. out July 21, 63.



<i>Names.</i>	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Slayton, Thos. J. 2d.	do	do	do	Sergt.; died Apr. 7, 63.
Smith, Amasa T.	3	K	July 11 61	1st Lt.; pro. to Capt. Jan. 15, 63; resigned Feb. 13, 63.
Smith, Coridon D.	2d	Bat	Dec 13 61	1st Lt.; dism. July 30, 62.
Soper, George	2	D	May 7 61	Died Dec. 7, 61.
Stockwell, Albert S.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Must. out July 21, 63.
Stone, Judson A.	13	H	Aug 19 62	do do
Stone, Benjamin H.	4	G	Aug 26 61	Died Feb. 5, 62.
Stowe, Lewis A.	2	K	Feb 20 62	Dis. Oct. 2, 62.
Stowe, William,	2	F	May 7 61	Pro. to Cor.; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
Sumner, Alonzo L.	7	H	Feb 8 62	Re-en. Feb. 20, 64; pro. to Cor. Oct. 1, 64; must. out Mar. 14, 66.
Tewksbury, Chas. C.	1 ss	F	Sept 11 61	Dis. Oct. 4, 61; re-en. 13 Reg. Co. C. Aug. 29, 62; pro. to Cor. Jan. 12, 63; must. out July 21, 63; re-en. 11 Reg. Co. I, Aug. 30, 64; must. out June 24, 65.
Tice, Fletcher F.	11	I	July 15 62	Must. out June 24, 65.
Tichout, Alva M.	do	do	Aug 10 64	do do
Walling, Ransom	6	B	July 11 63	Drafted; tr. to H. Oct. 16, 64; must. out June 26, 65.
Webber, Silas	4	G	Aug 29 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; killed at bat. Wilderness May 5, 64.
Webber, Timothy C.	13	H	Sept 17 62	Must. out July 21, 63.
Wells, William R.	11	I	Aug 1 62	Pro. to Artificer Dec. 26, 63; must. out June 24, 65.
Wheeler, Martin E.	do	do	July 24 62	Must. out May 13, 65.
Wheeler, Zimri B.	do	do	do	Cor. Pro. Sergt. Mar. 4, 64; must. out June 24, 65.
Wheelock, Jacob E.	1st Cav	C	Sept 10 61	Dis. Oct. 29, 62.
Wheelock, Russell	13	H	Aug 19 62	Dis. Apr. 18, 63.
White, Chas. R.	do	do	do	Sergt.; dis. Feb. 3, 63.
White, William O.	13	H	do	Cor.; dis. July 21, 63; re-en. 8 Reg. Co. E. Feb. 14, 65; must. out June 28, 65.
Whiting, Amos A.	13	C	Aug 29 62	Dis. July 21, 63; re-en. 11 Reg. Co. I, Aug. 15, 64; must. out June 24, 65.
Whitten, Curtis B.	11	I	Aug 30 64	Must. out June 24, 65.
Witham, Aaron	9	I	May 28 63	Must. out June 13, 65.

There were 15 re-enlistments credited to the town, as follows: Marcus Ainsworth, Henry Hobart, William Judd, William H. H. Marsh, H. H. McCloud, Alonzo L. Sumner, C. C. Tewksbury, twice, Silas Webber, Amos Whiting, Wm. O. White, not credited by name, 4.

Thirty men were drafted July 11, 1863; Of these 6 entered the service, and their names appear in the above record, and are as follows: Geo. Bigelow, Chase H. Eaton, John F. C. Hammond, Hubbard Linsey, Geo. W. Nelson and Ransom Walling.

Twenty-four paid commutation, as follows: Eri Batchelder, Ira D. Cochran, Chandler Collier, Lemuel P. Goodell, Clark M. Gray, Geo. H. Gray, Geo. E. Hall, Edwin D. Haskell, John Q. Haskell, W. V. Herrick, James M. Jacobs, Ira Jennings, Marcus C. Kenneston, Allen Morse, Azro Nelson, Geo. S. Newton, William V. Peck, Orion Pierce, William C. Robin-

son, Lewis W. Voodrey, Henry P. Wheelock, Jacob E. Wheelock, Benjamin P. White and Lewis L. Wood.

SUMMARY.

Enlisted for three years, 96; enlisted for one year, 23; enlisted for nine months, 27; drafted and entered service, 6; drafted and paid commutation, 24; total, 176. Entire quota of the town, 173; furnished in excess of quota, 3.

Partial list of natives of Calais who enlisted elsewhere: Horace Bancroft, Calvin Bliss, Solomon Dodge, Gardner Fay, Willard Fay, Geo. W. Foster, Jr., James Hargin, Charles C. McKnight, Lorenzo Stowe, Marcus F. Tucker, Wm. Arlo Tucker, Calvin White; in Confederate service, Jas. M. Bliss, Melvin Dwinell.

SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE WAR.

Freeman Porter, Amasa Smith, George Lowell, Charles Fisher, A. G. Eaton, Lyman Pierce, Lester Clifford, Austin

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unprepared for the emergency which has arisen. The second is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unprepared for the emergency which has arisen. The third is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unprepared for the emergency which has arisen.

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Bennett, are buried in East Calais cemetery; T. J. Slayton, in Short cemetery; Rufus Slayton in South cemetery; Lorenzo Stowe, Lewis Stowe, in Center cemetery; Joel Robinson, Marcus M. Mower, Ira Jennings, Clark C. Colburn, in Robinson cemetery.

BIOGRAPHICAL PAPERS.

FROM MARCUS D. GILMAN, LIBRARIAN OF VT. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

John Melvin Gilman, son of Dr. John Gilman, and only brother of Marcus D. Gilman, was born at Calais, Sept. 7, 1824. He resided on the farm of his step-father, Hon. Nathaniel Eaton, in Calais, until about 17 years of age. He was educated at the common schools of the town and at the Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier. He read law in the office of Heaton & Reed, at Montpelier, and commenced practice at New Lisbon, Ohio, where he remained until 1857, when he moved to St. Paul, Minn., where he has become one of the most prominent members of the legal profession in the state.

While residing in Ohio, Mr. Gilman was elected to the State Senate from Columbiana County in 1849-50. He has been four times elected to the Legislature of Minnesota from St. Paul, "and has rendered the state valuable service in that capacity." He has also been the democratic candidate for Congress and other offices in St. Paul; but his party being in the minority, he was not elected. Mr. Gilman being a good speaker, his services are always in demand as a campaign orator, and he generously devotes much time to the interests of the democratic party.

Mr. Gilman married Anna G. Cornwell, at New Lisbon, Ohio, June 25, 1857; they have had children: John Cornwell, born Jan. 23, 1859; Marcus Cornwell, born Oct. 18, 1860; Hays Cornwell, born July 29, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1863; Jessie Cornwell, born Nov. 14, 1864; Kittie Cornwell, born Jan. 7, 1868; all born at St. Paul. The two last-named only are now living. The two boys, John C. and Marcus C., were accidentally drowned by the upsetting of their boat in a storm, on a bay of the

Mississippi river near St. Paul, while out duck-shooting, Apr. 28, 1877.

ISRAEL EDSON DWINELL,

of East Calais, [See Dwinell family in East Calais papers], in boyhood was the school-mate and most intimate friend of the writer. He resided on his father's farm until about 18 years of age and was educated at the common schools and at the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1843; read theology, and was graduated at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1848; ordained colleague pastor with Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., over the Third Congregational church, Salem, Mass., Nov. 22, 1849; remained until his removal to Sacramento, California, in July, 1863, where he became pastor of the First (Congregational) Church of Christ, and where he still remains, (January, 1881.)

Many sermons and articles by Dr. Dwinell have been published, mostly upon theological matters. We give a list of his principal published writings: "Claims of Religion on the State," in *New Englander*, Nov. 1854; "Self-Development, not Aggression, the true Policy of our Nation," *New Englander*, Nov. 1855; "Advance in the Type of Revealed Religion," *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April, 1857; "Spiritualism tested by Christianity," *New Englander*, Nov. 1857; "Baptism a Consecrating Rite," *Bibliotheca Sacra*, January, 1858; "Union of the Divine and the Human in the External of Christianity," *Bibliotheca Sacra*, July, 1859; "Adaptation of Christianity to Home Missions," *Congregational Quarterly*, October, 1859; "Hope for our Country," a sermon at Salem, Oct. 19, 1862, pp. 19; "Historical Sketch of the Pacific Theological Association," 1867, pp. 28; "Relation of the Acceptance of Supernatural Ideas to Institutions of Learning," being an oration before the Associate Alumni of California, Oakland, 1868, published in the minutes; "The Higher Reaches of the Great Continental Railway: A Highway for our God," a sermon at Sacramento, May 9, 1869, pp. 13; "New Era of the Spirit," *Congregational Review*,



March, 1870; "Service of the Suffering," a sermon at Sacramento, April 23, 1871, pp. 13; "Religion According to Carlyle," *Congregational Review*, Sept. 1871; "Protestantism—Is it a Failure," *Christian World*, January, 1869; "Memorial Sermon" at Sacramento, June 29, 1873; "Fellowship of the Churches," a sermon at the National Council of Congregational Churches at New Haven, in October, 1874, published in the Minutes.

Besides the above, many sermons and addresses published in the newspapers; the popular way of publishing discourses of late. Dr. Dwinell received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Vermont in 1864.

REV. C. L. GOODELL

was born in Calais, Mar. 16, 1830. He was brought up on a farm, attended the common schools, and fitted for college at Morrisville and Bakersfield academies; graduated at the University of Vermont in 1855; at Andover Theo. Sem. 1858; was also a short time at Union Theo. Sem. New York City; was settled as pastor over the Congregational church at New Britain, Conn., 14 years; then moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he still remains as pastor of a church. He married Emily Fairbanks, daughter of ex-Governor Erastus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, in 1859; they have two children,

Mr. Goodell has been abroad three times, visiting Egypt, Palestine and the East, in 1867. His publications are: "An Oration on the Fourth of July, 1849, at Calais, published by request of the citizens"; "A Thanksgiving Sermon on our National Affairs," 1863, which was widely circulated; "Sketch of the Life of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks," in the *Congregational Quarterly*, January, 1865; "Life of Rev. John Smalley, D. D., of Connecticut," 1873; "Life of Mrs. Henry C. Stephens, of New York City," published in a volume in 1869; in addition, Mr. Goodell writes us, he has had of late years some 200 sermons and public addresses published in the daily press and in pamphlet form.

COL. CALEB CURTIS,

one of the early settlers of Calais, was a son of the first minister of Charlton, Mass., Rev. Caleb Curtis, and his wife, Charity (Combs) Curtis; Col. Curtis was born in Charlton, Mar. 12, 1770; he married first, Polly, daughter of Levi Davis, of Charlton, who was a brother of Col. Jacob Davis, one of the principal proprietors of the townships of Calais and Montpelier, and the first settler of the latter town.

Col. Curtis and wife moved to Calais before 1795, and settled at the head of Curtis pond, so named for him, where he continued to reside until his death, Jan. 4, 1836.

He opened an excellent farm, which he industriously cultivated, and was one of the most prominent citizens, having been chosen to most of the civil and military offices of the town and vicinity. He was thrice married, and brought up and educated a large and fine family. By his first wife, who died Jan. 4, 1801, aged 25 years, he had:

1st, Pliny, born in Calais, Nov. 14, 1795, who became a prominent citizen in town, and subsequently moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he died in Feb. 1853.

2d, Ruth, born in Calais, Jan. 11, 1799, and died in Middlesex, Vt., July 30, 1865; she married first, John Gilman, M. D., May 20, 1819, and they had two sons, Marcus Davis, the writer of this, and John Melvin. Dr. Gilman died at Calais, Feb. 10, 1825, and his widow married Nathaniel Eaton, of Calais, and they had one son, Caleb Curtis, born at Calais, May 6, 1830; [For whom see Eaton Family paper.]

Col. Curtis married, 2d, Miss Anna, daughter of Samuel Robinson, who settled in Calais from Charlton; she died April 27, 1814, aged 37; from this marriage there was, 1st, Polly, born July 6, 1804; she married Ira Kent, of Kent's Corner, Calais, where she resided until her death, Jan. 24, 1881; 2d, Stillman H., born Dec. 20, 1808, read law, and settled at Plainfield, and died unmarried, at Calais, in March, 1844; 3d, Amanda M., born July 9, 1810, married Lebeus H. Chase, a merchant of

Plainfield, where she died March 23, 1837, no children; 4th, Minerva, born April 18, 1813, married Ezekiel Kent, brother of Ira; she died in 1871, leaving a daughter Alice, who married Col. J. O. Livingston, a lawyer of Montpelier, where they now reside.

Col. Curtis married for his third wife, a widow Daggett, by whom he had, 1st, Dauphna, born Aug. 13, 1816, who married Rev. L. H. Tabor, a Universalist minister; she died at East Burke, Vt., Jan. 11, 1880; they had three children.

2d, Laura A., born Aug. 28, 1819, married J. V. R. Kent, brother to Ira; she died at Calais, Aug. 31, 1851; 3d, Fanny H., born July 24, 1822, and married Abdiel Kent, another brother of Ira; she died Dec. 24, 1854, leaving two sons and two daughters, the eldest daughter, Ella F., married Arthur B. Bacon, and they reside in Spencer, Mass., and have two children, Frederick and Laura.

Murray A., married Ruth, daughter of Sidney Bennett and wife, Ruth (Eaton); they have a son, Dorman, and reside at Kent's Corner. Van R., married Lelia, daughter of Capt. Foster of Calais, and reside in Spencer, Mass. Laura Ann, a young lady, finely educated, is preceptress of the High and Graded School in Spencer, Mass.

The children of Col. Caleb Curtis were nine, two sons and seven daughters; and his third wife, widow Daggett, added to the family three daughters Lucy, Catharine and Mary, by her first husband, and the twelve lived together in affection, love and harmony.

PLINY, eldest son of Col. Curtis, married Relief, daughter of Darius Boyden, one of the early settlers of East Montpelier, (who also came from Charlton); they were married at East Montpelier, Dec. 17, 1818, and settled on a farm where Sidney Bennett now lives, about a mile south of the Curtis homestead. They raised a beautiful family of eight children, all born in Calais; about 1840, the family moved to a farm near Columbus, Ohio; his wife Relief died at Peoria, Ill., Aug. 13, 1862, aged 65. Their children were:

1st, Nathaniel Bancroft, born Sept. 11, 1819; married Jane Warren, of Warrenville, Dupage County, Ill., in 1853, and they have two daughters. Nathaniel went to Columbus, Ohio, early in life, and was very prosperous in mercantile and banking business there and at Peoria, Ill., whither he removed in 1851; and it should be recorded that from 1840 until his death in 1872, he contributed largely to the support of his father's family, and especially to the thorough education of the younger members. From an obituary notice of Mr. Nathaniel B. Curtis, from a Peoria paper:

Mr. Curtis came to Peoria in 1851 or '52, from Ohio, and established here the first banking house in the city. The firm was known as N. B. Curtis & Co.; the bank prospered under Mr. Curtis's able management, and upon the opening of the First National bank he was made cashier, and was a director up to within about 10 months of his death, when his brain became impaired from the constant strain upon it and it was found necessary to send him to Hartford, Conn., where he died. Mr. Curtis, both as a business man and a private gentleman, was much loved by all who knew him.

His widow died at Warrenville, Aug. 26, 1879; one of the daughters is married, and the other resides with her mother.

2d, Darius Boyden, born Sept. 17, 1821; died at Calais, November 7, 1844; never married.

3d, Caroline Amanda, born Sept. 23, 1823; married Jonas K. Hall, of Calais, in 1846, and died May 12, 1848; no children.

4th, Pliny, Jr., born March 29, 1826; was in business with his brother Nathaniel at Peoria, and married Miss Cornelia Baldwin of that place; she died about 1873 or '74, leaving four children; Mr. Curtis died at St. Louis, in 1880.

5th, Maria, married Dr. E. S. Deming of Calais, in 1846; he died leaving 2 sons, Sumner, and Henry Halford, grown up to manhood; residing with their mother in Kansas.

6th, Lucinda, married Mr. Sanger, a prominent lawyer of Peoria; died very soon without children. Mr. Sanger married her sister, (7th) Mary; he died soon after, leaving a handsome estate, and Mary

married, 2d, a Mr. Brayton, of Peoria, and 3d, a Mr. Wilson of the same place; she died in 1876, leaving two sons, Ezra Sanger, by her first husband, and Curtis Brayton by her second; the sons reside in Peoria.

8th, Levon, died at 17.

Polly Curtis, b. 1804, md. Ira Kent. (See Kent family paper.)

Colonel Curtis was one of the most active and influential men of his time in the west part of the town; educational facilities were early and liberally provided, and largely through his influence a spacious and handsome church edifice was erected south of Kent's Corner, which is an ornament to the town at this day; this was erected as a Union meeting-house, but the Universalist element largely predominated in that part of the town at the time of its erection, and it is now entirely owned and controlled by this denomination. The descendants of Col. Curtis, through the most remote branches, are of this faith, and so indeed are the descendants of the principal early settlers of that part of the town; and no town ever did or does contain a more intelligent, moral, independent, liberal community than is presented in the inhabitants of West Calais, from the first settlement to the present time.

CHARLES CLARK, M. D.,

was born in Montpelier, Jan. 31, 1800; son of Nathaniel and Lucy Perry Clark; his father, Nathaniel Clark, died in 1810. When Charles was 7 years old, his left leg was amputated by Dr. Nathan Smith, of Hanover, N. H. When 21 years of age, he commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. N. C. King, in North Montpelier. In 1823, he moved to Calais, and was the same year married to Clarissa Boyden, daughter of Darius Boyden, of Montpelier. He remained in Calais 14 years, and four of his children were born here. In 1837, he removed to Montpelier, purchasing the Boyden homestead of his wife's father, where he remained 12 years, and in 1849, removed to Montpelier village, for the better education of his chil-

dren, 6 in all; 2 born in Montpelier. He died June 21, 1874, aged 74 years.

FACE OF TOWNSHIP; NAME.

This town is peculiarly situated in some respects, it being naturally divided by two valleys, with high hills at their sides, extending northerly and southerly; in these valleys are the two principal streams of the town, and they join in the south-easterly part of the same, forming a principal branch of Winooski river. The east and west parts of the town are thus isolated and independent in a measure of each other. Notwithstanding the hilly and uneven character of the town, there is less of what is denominated waste land, than in any township within our knowledge.

WHENCE THE NAME.

Col. Jacob Davis, a proprietor in the grants of Montpelier and Calais, selected the name of Montpelier for that township, as uncommon and not likely to be duplicated; and what more probable than, having selected a name from the south of France for the more southerly township in which he was interested, than that he should have selected a name from the north of France, Calais, for the northerly township. This we think is a solution of the question, how did Calais get its name? [See remarks of Mr. Tobey to same effect. —Ed.]

The early settlers of Calais, as well as of Vermont generally, had in view among other objects a more perfect liberty, freedom and independence, and to escape from the injustice of a taxation for the support of religions in which they did not believe, and other Puritan oppressions that prevailed in Massachusetts and Connecticut, from whence Vermont was mainly settled.

CALAIS ITEMS.

We find the following in the *Freemen's Press*, the first democratic newspaper established in Montpelier:

NOTICE Is hereby given that a petition will be preferred to the next legislature of Vermont at their next session in Montpelier, for a grant for a turnpike from the river LaMoile, in Hardwick, to Montpelier Village, through Woodbury, Calais and Montpelier.

CALEB CURTIS.

Calais, Aug. 15, 1810.

A singular explosion occurred in the northerly part of Calais in the spring of 1826; near the base of a side hill, a large quantity of earth and rock was thrown out, leaving a cavity 12 feet in depth, 6 rods in length and 40 feet wide. Large trees were growing on the spot, which were removed with such force as to cause them to fall with their tops up the hill, although while standing, they leaned down the hill nearly 30 degrees from a perpendicular.

The ground was frozen to the depth of nearly 2 feet; large stones, weighing from 300 to 400 pounds, were thrown 30 rods, and one, weighing nearly half a ton, as judged, was thrown 8 rods; the noise of the explosion was heard at a considerable distance. No cause was ever assigned, except that of the accumulation of water in the fissures of the rocks under the frozen surface; but this seems hardly probable.

THE GILMAN FAMILY OF CALAIS.

FROM THE MEMORANDUM OF MARCUS D. GILMAN,
OF MONTPELIER.

JONATHAN GILMAN was born at Gilman-ton, May 31, 1763; lived at Gilmanton, N. H., until about 1794-5; in 1796, lived at Vershire, Vt., where he continued until about 1817, when he went to live with his son, John, at East Calais, which was his home until his death, which occurred at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 5, 1824, while he was on a visit to his sons, Daniel and Jonathan, at that place, and he was buried there. He married Susannah Dudley, (probably at Gilmanton) Nov. 9, 1783. She was born at Exeter, N. H., 1762, and died at East Calais, Dec. 20, 1817; and was buried on the East Hill in Calais, near the Aaron Lilley place.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF JONATHAN GILMAN:—Phineas lived in N. H.; Zebulon in Chelsea, Vt.; Joseph lived and died in Calais—his son, Lewis, settled in Hardwick; Edward, John and Nicholas lived in Strafford; Levi and Abigail, sister, lived in N. H.

The father of the above is said to have kept tavern a long while in Gilmanton.

Children of Jonathan Gilman and wife, Susanna Dudley: Jacob, b. Feb. 24,

1785, and had children, 9 girls, 2 boys, settled in Rochester, N. Y.

Thomas, b. Aug. 19, 1786, m. and had 3 daughters and one son, Leonard, a dentist at St. Albans; one dau. md. and died in Underhill.

Daniel, b. Oct. 13, 1787, d. in Ohio; had sons and daughters.

John Taylor, father of Marcus D., b. at Gilmanton, N. H., July 24, 1791.

Susan, b. June 25, 1792, m. Dr. Spear, of Vershire; both died there; had one dau., also deceased.

Betsy, b. Mar. 6, 1794, m. Shadrach Weymouth, of Vershire, and died there before 1820; left one dau. and one son; the dau. Roxy Ann, m. Lyman Cole, an artist, and settled in Newburyport, Mass. The son, Warren, became a Methodist minister, and settled at West Amesbury, Mass.

Sarah, b. at Vershire, Jan. 1776, m. Jedediah Hyde in 1812, and settled on Grand Isle; had 7 sons and 4 daughters, who mostly settled on Grand Isle and Isle La Motte. She died at G. I., Feb. 4, 1863.

Roxy Ann, b. at Vershire, Oct. 16, 1798, m. Nathan Bicknell, Oct. 1825, and resides at Underhill, Vt.; had children: Anne Eliza, m. to Lucius Mead, lives in Essex, Vt.; Edna and Sidney, twins; Edna not m.; Sidney, m., clerk in a clothing store at Chicago; Roxy Anne died at Burlington, Aug. 29, 1877, at the residence of her dau. A. E. Mead.

Abigail, b. at Vershire, Nov. 22, 1800, m. 1st, Sewell Spaulding, and settled in Jericho; 2d, M. Woodworth, and is still living in Underhill; no children.

Dudley, b. at Vershire, 1802, went to sea; died early in Cuba, W. I.; not married.

Jonathan, b. at Vershire, 1806; learned the printer's trade at Montpelier; m. and settled in Lowell, Mass., and died there or at Newburyport; 3 children.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN,

born at Gilmanton, N. H., July 24, 1791, studied medicine at Dartmouth Medical College in 1814, and commenced practice in 1815 at East Calais. He married Ruth,

daughter of Col. Caleb Curtis, May, 1819; children: Marcus Davis, John Melvin, [See Col. Curtis' paper, by Mr. Gilman, before these papers.] Dr. Gilman died at East Calais, Feb. 10, 1825. His widow married Nath. Eaton, and died at Middlesex, 1865, and was buried in Montpelier cemetery. Dr. John Gilman was the pioneer physician of East Calais, and had a large field of practice quite to himself until Dr. Chas. Clark, father to the ex-Prof. N. G. Clark, of the Vermont University, moved into town, who, in order to secure his share of practice, "reduced fare," or put down the price for his professional calls to 25 cents a visit. Dr. G., the established physician, growled a little, but not the man to be beaten in that way, down went his charges to 25 cents a visit. Many are the charges we find on his old book, all at 25 cents a visit; occasionally made up to 35 cents for a little medicine sold at the time. He maintained his ground—succeeded—at his death left a handsome property for the day. He died of what was then called lung fever; at the present day, pneumonia. He had an attack, had but partially recovered, could not be deterred from visiting patients calling for him, brought on a relapse, and died in a few days after. He was simply a martyr to his profession; age, 34 years.

In looking over a package of old family letters, journals, etc., we find Jonathan Gilman was found dead in his bed: died suddenly of apoplexy. He was father of Dr. John, and grandfather to Marcus D., our historical librarian. Dr. John Gilman—as he wrote his name, dropping the T.—kept a note-book while at Dartmouth Medical College, in which is given the synopsis of every lecture he heard and the name of the professor who delivered it. From a sheet catalogue of the Medical College for 1814, we give for benefit of our towns who may not have in their papers the record of all their early physicians, the Vermont names therein:

Barret, Thomas T., Springfield, Vt.; Bates, Roswell, Randolph; Brown, Leonard, Peacham; Campbell, John, Putney; *Chamberlin, Mellen, Peacham; Elkins,

Ephraim, Peacham; *Finny, Alfrid, Ludlow; Fletcher, John, Williamstown; Gillet, Bezaleel, Hartford; Goodwin, Jacob, Bradford; Hatch, Horace, Norwich; Hazeltine, Laban, Wardsborough; Jennison, Charles, Hartland; *Leavett, Harvey, Hartford; Martin, Lyman, Peacham; *Newton, Enos W., Hartford; Paddock, William, Barre; Paddock, Wm. S., Pomfret; Page, Alfrid, Barnard; *Richardson, John P., Woodstock; Rogers, Asher A., Thetford; Stevens, John, Newbury; Tewksbury, Hartland; Tracey, James 2d, Hartford; Wait, James, Brandon; Washburn, Hercules, Randolph; Wheeler, John, West Fairlee.

Whole number of students, 105; Vermont representation in Dartmouth Medical College, 1814, as above, 27.

MARCUS DAVIS GILMAN

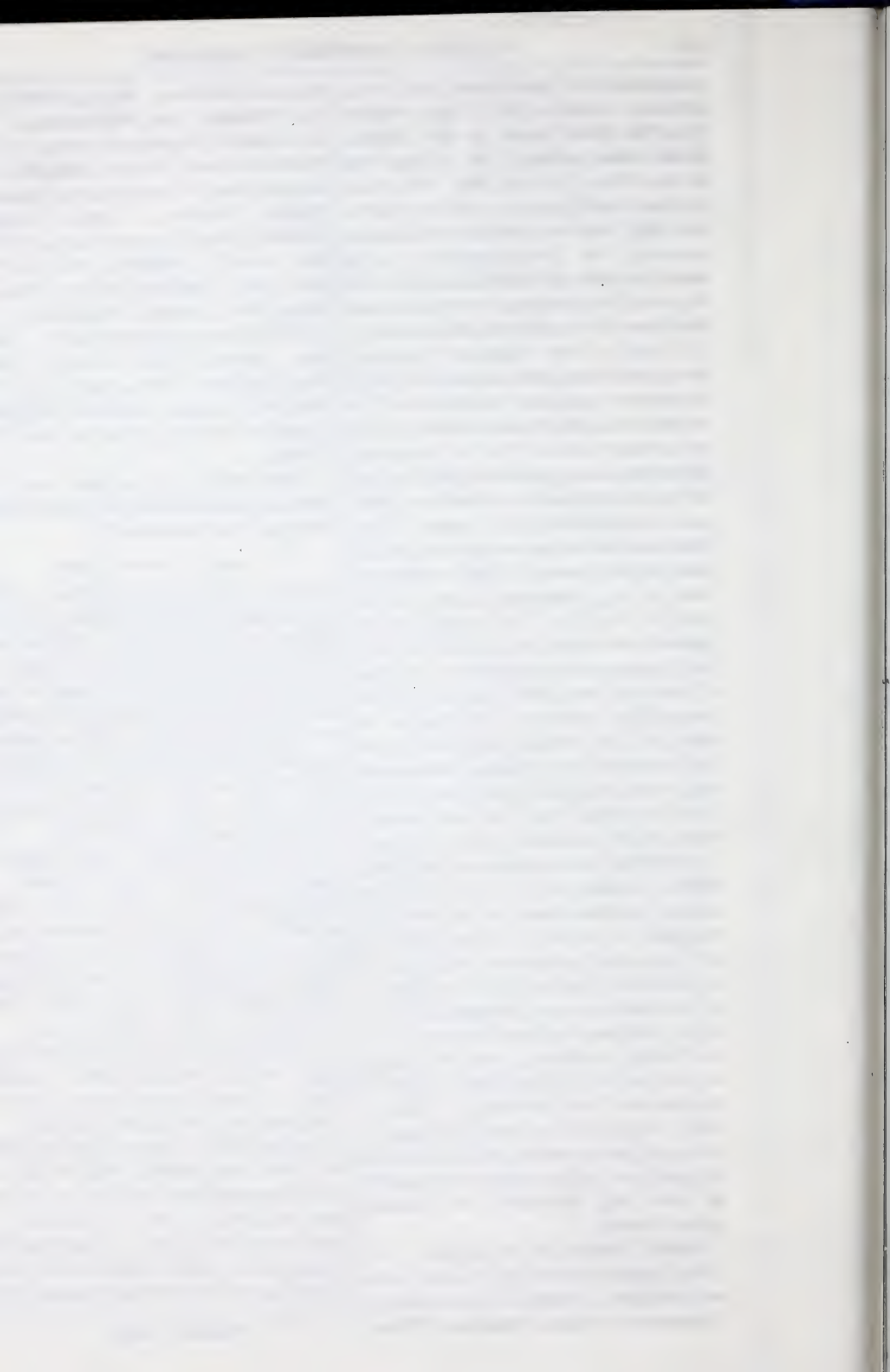
was born at Calais, Jan. 28, 1820. He had the misfortune to lose his father—Dr. John Gilman—at 5 years of age. He lived with his mother and step-father, Mr. Eaton, on a farm in Calais until 15 years of age, when he went into Baldwin & Scott's store at Montpelier, as clerk, until 21 years of age; then was in business as merchant at Northfield, as *White, Gilman & Co.*, 2 years; then in same business at Montpelier 2 years, as *Ellis, Wilder & Co.*

Mr. Gilman married Maria Malleville daughter of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, May 10, 1843, and in 1845, moved to Chicago, Ill., where he resided for 23 years, or until 1868 as a merchant; children: John Baldwin, born at Chicago, July 5, 1847, deceased; Emily Eliza, born at Chicago, June 10, 1849, married.

Sarah Alice, born at Chicago, March 21, 1851, died at Chicago, March 19, 1853; Marcus Edward, born at Chicago, June 26, 1853, died at Chicago, Nov. 9, 1863.

The next data in given memorandum: "At this time, March, 1870, we are residing (temporarily it may be) at Riverside, Auburndale, Mass. Removed to Montpelier, Oct. 1871." He now resides at Montpelier, where he has been librarian of the State Historical Society since 1874.

*Members of college.



and is corresponding member of six or seven State Historical Societies, &c. Mr. Gilman has said to us that he graduated at the Washington County Grammar School at the age of 15 years, and went out into the world for himself. In business he appears to have been remarkably successful, and to have sensibly retired, that he may devote himself to his historical tastes. He has a very large correspondence; his historical offices are a laborious business; no nominal appointments, only, mere compliments, in his hands, as we may judge from the weekly file of letters and communications on his table. He is just the one man in the State best situated to make a bibliotheca for Vermont, and he is doing it, several chapters of which have been already published, though by no means the most or the best part of it, as we are very well prepared to say, having carefully looked through the mss. so far as finished up, and the vast amount of material to be worked up, and we shall with much interest await the appearance of the work when it may be published.

JOHN BALDWIN GILMAN, M. D.,

son of Marcus D., died at his father's, in Montpelier, May 18, 1873, in his 26th year. Naturally cheerful, born to a home affluent with pleasant things, fond of books in his early years, his childhood was a happy one. At 12, he was entered the Rev. Mr. Fay's excellent school for boys, at St. Albans, and fitted for college; was next at Lombard University, Ill., 3 years; at 17 years, entered Harvard for a full course; graduated in 1868; studied medicine, the German, French and Italian languages in Germany 2 years; Feb. 1870, returned to Boston, and continued his studies at the Boston Medical College. The summer following, the Franco-Prussian war breaking out, the opportunity for surgical experience in the military hospitals was irresistible, and he hastened to recross the ocean. On arriving, he was appointed by the German authorities to the post of assistant surgeon in the Prussian service, which position he held to the end of the war, when, retiring from the

service, he was complimented by the Emperor William with the Decoration of the Iron Cross, the first instance, so far as known, that an American surgeon has received the honor. Returning to Boston, he completed his studies there, and in the fall of 1871, commenced the practice of his profession in Topeka, Kansas, where he rapidly acquired an extensive practice. Late in the fall of 1872, small pox appeared in Topeka. From his experience in the military hospitals of Prussia, he felt himself especially fitted to deal with it, and entered upon the work with great interest. His treatment was the German mode, and attended with remarkable success, and his services were in almost constant requisition. He acted not only as physician, but ministered extensively as nurse, and in not a few cases as sexton. In this last office—burying the dead at midnight—he severely suffered. After the epidemic had subsided, he was stricken down with varioloid, and pneumonia, before he was recovered, set in. He returned to his father's, in Montpelier, the last part of April, a quick consumption indelibly fixed upon him, which made rapid progress till in the midst of the beautiful month of May, in the quiet of the village Sabbath, his young, busy, earth-life went out. Says his friend, in the *Boston Globe* of May 20th: "Dr. Gilman was greatly beloved by his associates for his genial and unselfish disposition, as well as admired for his brilliant qualities of mind, and his numerous friends will condole with his family upon a loss they feel personal to them as to his own kindred."

EMILY E., the only surviving child of Marcus D. Gilman, m. Apr. 13, 1868, Rev. Henry I. Cushman, born in Orford, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth College, read theology, and is now pastor of the first Universalist church in Providence, R. I. Children, Mary Alice, born, Boston, Apr. 27, 1869; died, Providence, R. I., June 18, 1877; Ruth, born, Newton, Mass., May 29, 1870; Robert, born, Boston, Sept. 18, 1872; Marcus Gilman, born, Montpelier, July 25, 1875; died in Providence, R. I., July 18, 1877; Earl Baldwin, born,



Providence, R. I., May 5, 1878; died there, May 25, 1878.—ED.

KENT FAMILY.

EZEKIEL, 1st, b. June, 1744, m. Ruth Garey, b. Oct., 1748, lived and died in Rehoboth, Mass.; d. in May 1842, wife in Dec. 1818; 11 children, two of whom, Remember and Ezekiel, settled in Calais.

REMEMBER, 1st, son of Ezekiel 1st, b. June 11, 1775 in Rehoboth, came to Calais in 1798; m. Rachel dau. of Capt. Abdiel Bliss 1799; settled at what has since been known as Kent's Corner, where he cleared a large farm and spent the rest of his days. He filled various town offices; was successively ensign, lieutenant and captain in the militia, his first commission bearing date 1805. He died May 13, 1855, his wife Nov. 2, 1843.

Their children all born in Calais, were Remember 2d, b. June, 1799; Rachel Bliss, b. Sept. 1800, m. Aaron Tucker. Ira, b. April, 1803; Abdiel, b. Nov. 1805; Georgie, b. Sept. 1808; Ezekiel 2d, b. May, 1811; John V. R., b. Nov. 21, 1813; Samuel N., b. Nov. 1817; d. June 1835.

REMEMBER 2d, m. Jan. 1824, Delia dau. of Edward Tucker; made the first clearing on the farm where W. G. Kent now lives; has resided most of his days in Calais, working some portion of the time at his trade as a mill-wright. His wife died April, 1860, and he m. Lucy (White) widow of John Goodell. He died in Calais Feb. 19, 1881. His children, all born in Calais, were: Azro, b. May, 1825; Diana, b. March, 1830, m. 1854, Enoch H. Vincent, b. 1820 in Middlesex, farmer; resides in East Montpelier; children Jane K., m. William J. Somerville, Fayston, farmer; Ella D; Prentiss J; Jane, deceased at 18.

IRA, m. Polly, dau. of Col. Caleb Curtis. (See Curtis family). He has always resided on his father's old farm; was constable in 1838, post-master some 16 years; and from 1837 to '66, he and his brother Abdiel were in partnership under the firm name of I. & A. Kent, and transacted a considerable mercantile and manufacturing business. His children all born in Calais: Ira Richardson, b. Sept. 3, 1833; Amanda

C., b. Jan. 2, 1838, d. Feb. 18, 1842; Rachel Ann, b. April 26, 1839, d. May 28, 1855; Flora Emogene, b. April 17, 1841, d. Sept. 6, 1851; LeRoy Abdiel, b. Aug. 25, 1843.

ABDIEL, when 21 years of age went to Nashua, N. H., and worked on the foundation of the first cotton factory built there; thence to Mass. and learned the mason's trade, working at his trade summers and teaching school winters, until about 1830, he bought in Calais where he now lives, and began manufacturing boots in a small building where the store now stands. This business was continued some 40 years, at times employing a dozen or more men, and for some 20 years harness-making was connected with it. In 1832, he enlarged his shop, and put in a small stock of staple dry goods and groceries. In 1854, the present shoe-shop and store were built, and the latter stocked with a general assortment of goods, and this business was continued by him and the firm of I. & A. Kent some 30 years.

In 1837, he built the brick house where he now lives, and kept a hotel there until 1847. In 1844, in company with others, he built the starch-factory near the centre of the town, and run it until about 1858. In 1847, put iron working machinery in the red shop at Maple Corner, where it was run by N. W. Bancroft some 4 years. He has been a large owner of real estate in this and other towns, a woolen-factory, mills and hotel at Craftsbury; built and stocked the store in Woodbury, now owned by A. W. Nelson, owned for some years the Norcross mill in Woodbury, the Ira Brown saw-mill in the north-west part of Calais, and the old saw-mill at Maple Corner. His brother, Ira, was a partner in all the above business from 1837 to '66. Beside being one of its most active business men, he has held nearly all the offices in the gift of the town, and that he has served acceptably is shown by his continued re-elections, (see lists of town officers.) He m. 1st June 7, 1845, Fanny H., dau. of Col. Caleb Curtis, who d. Dec. 24, 1854, 2d, Lucy A., dau. of Vial A. Bliss; children born in Calais: Murray Abdiel; Ella



Fanny, m. Arthur B. Bacon, resides in Spencer, Mass., merchant; children: Fred K., Fannie L.

GEORGE, son of Remember, m. April 24, 1835, Mehitable Hill b. Dec. 2, 1807, in Cabot; resides in Calais, a successful farmer; children: Marcus Newell, b. June, 1837, George Wallace, April, 1845. M. Newell m. May 4, 1862, Hester A. dau. of Vial A. Bliss. For several years he remained upon the farm with his father, afterwards engaged in the mercantile pursuit at Worcester Corner, where he died Oct. 20, 1876; children, Dora B., Frances. G. Wallace, m. May, 1868, Justina A. dau. of Kneeland and Caroline Kelton, b. in East Montpelier, Sept. 1849, resides upon the homestead: children, Alice Glee, George, Katie M., Jessie J.

Murray, son of Abdiel, m. 1870, Ruth E., dau. of P. S. Bennett, resides in Calais; son Dorman B. E.; Van R., son of Abdiel, m. 1874, Lelia S., dau. of S. H. Foster of Calais; is associated with J. E. Bacon of Spencer, Mass., in the manufacture of boots; child, Marion.

IRA RICHARDSON, son of Ira; m. 1855, Anna E., b. June, 1834, in New York city, died Aug. 3, 1856; dau. of William H. and Harriet A. Simpson; child, Nora Anna, b. July 28, 1856, d. Oct. 19, 1861. He m. Feb. 1870, Inez R., (dau. of Hon. D. W. Aiken of Hardwick,) who died June 8, '74.

"Rich. Kent" as he was familiarly known, was a person whom, never possessing robust health, was enabled by his indomitable will, perseverance, and quick perceptive faculties, to accomplish while in his younger years an amount of business which might only have been expected from one of much stronger physique, and maturer years, and when 20 years of age assumed the entire management of the mercantile business of I. & A. Kent, which he continued for about 6 years, when he engaged in buying cattle and horses and selling in the Mass. market until 1865; during which time he filled various town offices with acceptance. Dec. 1865, he entered into a partnership with J. E. Bacon of Spencer, Mass., in the manufacturing of boots of which they did an extensive

and successful business to the time of his death, which occurred in Calais, October 9, 1875.

LEROY A. KENT, son of Ira, m. Feb. 22, 1875, Blanche S., dau. of S. D. Hollister of Marshfield, b. May 11, 1852: son I. Rich. b. Oct. 28, 1876, engaged in mercantile pursuit at Craftsbury, 1868 to '70; 1873 succeeded B. P. White in the same business at Kent's Corner, where he still remains; received appointment of postmaster in 1873, present incumbent.

AZRO, son of Remember 2d, m. Nov. 1849, Hannah S., dau. of Edward and Susan Eastman b. in Salisbury, N. H., May, 1832. Learned the machinist trade at Northfield, and has been employed in the Central Vt. R. R. Co. shops since 1849; since 1863, has been master mechanic and general foreman in their shop at St. Albans: children: Edward T., b. July 20, 1853, d. May 30, 1859; Ele Martha, b. July 20, 1859, d. Aug. 31, 1859; Edward B., b. July, '66, now in University at Burlington. Azro Ceil, Aug. 1869.

PRENTISS J., son of Remember 2d, m. Sept. 1864, Elizabeth M., dau. of Ambrose and Sally Atwater of Burlington; worked at the trade of machinist and teaching school till 1857; graduated from the medical Dept. U. V. M., 1860; went to Michigan and engaged in drug business in connection with the practice of medicine. In 1862, was appointed assistant surgeon in the 174th Regt. N. Y. Vols.; was in active service till spring of 1864, when by reason of the consolidation of 174th and 162d regiments he was honorably discharged; after which he resumed the practice of medicine at Winooski Falls. In 1869, health failing, he went to Worcester, Mass., and invented the "Kent & Bancroft self-operating spinning-mule," and was engaged for a time in its manufacture and sale; but returned to Burlington in 1874, and resumed his profession, where he now resides; children: Osborn Atwater, b. in Winooski Falls, Oct. 24, 1868, d. July 15, 1869; William Henry, b. in Woonsocket, R. I., July 2, 1871, d. in Burlington July, 1872; Arthur Atwater, b. in Smithfield, R. I., Dec. 1873.



J. V. R. KENT, son of Remember 1st, b. Nov. 1844, m. Laura A., dau. of Col. Caleb Curtis, who died Aug. 31, 1851; Dec. 26, 1856, m. Mrs. Catherine A. Morse, dau. of Alpheus J. Bliss; child, Charles V., b. Dec. 1857. Mr. Kent remained on the old homestead to the age of 20 years, when he learned the boot and shoe trade with his brothers, I. & A. Kent, where he worked about 15 years. For the last 12 years he has resided at Maple Corner on the farm purchased of Alonzo Taylor of New York; has filled nearly every office in the gift of the town, many of which he held continuously for many years.

EZEKIEL, 3d, m. Nov. 13, 1836, Minerva Anna, dau. of Col. Caleb Curtis; a successful farmer; resided in Calais until 1872, when he moved to Montpelier, where he now resides; has held town offices before and since his removal; daughter, Alice May, b. Mar. 1, 1841, m. Nov. 1866, Capt. J. O. Livingston; enlisted May, 1862, and mustered out July, 1865 as Capt. of Co. G. 9th Regt. Vt. Vols.; was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar, May term 1862, and now practicing his profession in Montpelier.

EATON FAMILY IN CALAIS.

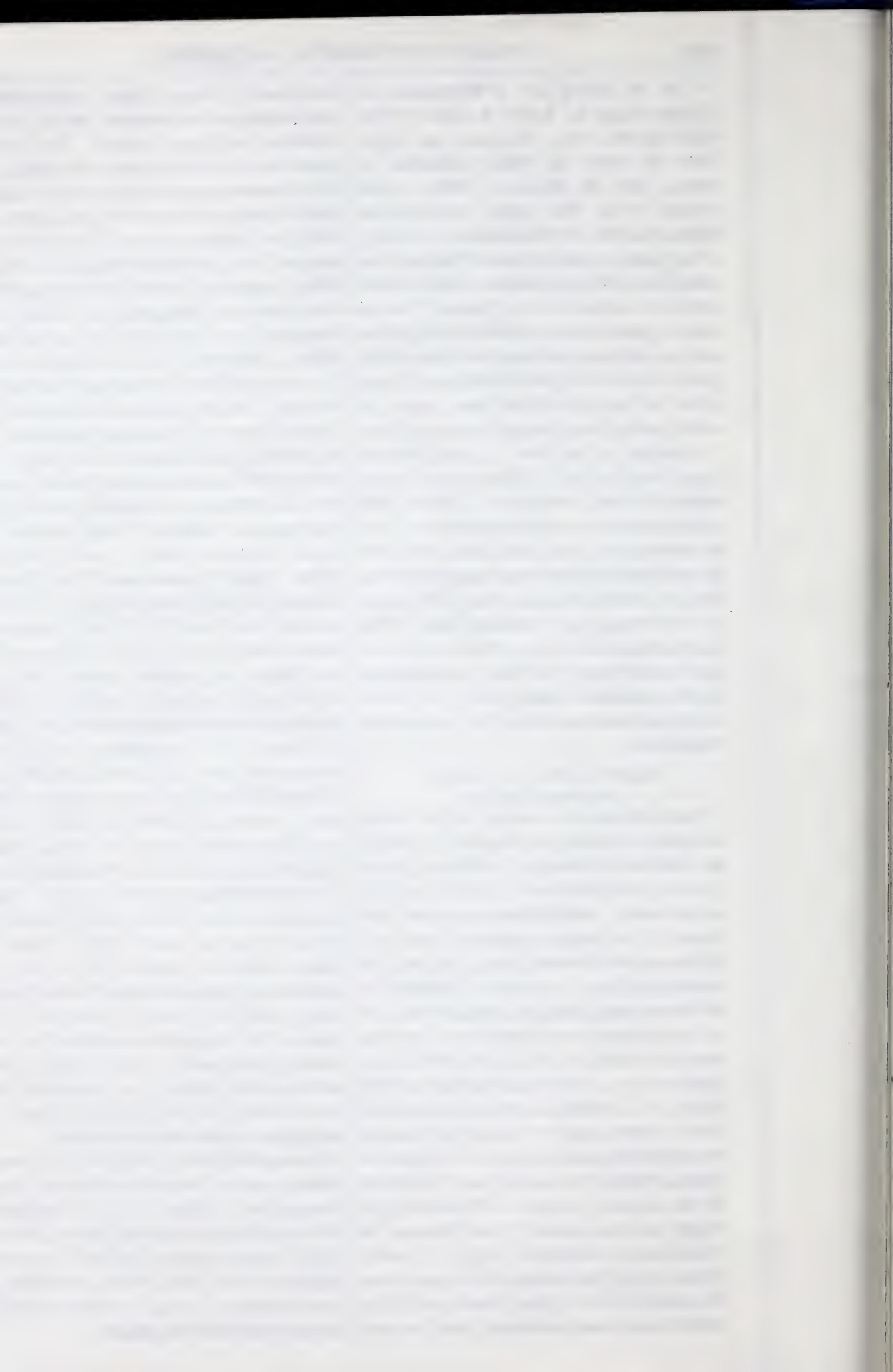
BY CALLEB C. EATON.

Jacob Eaton, Sr., settled in the Southeast part of Calais, on Kingsbury's branch, in 1816, with a family of 4 children, Isaac, (who 2 ye'rs after was killed by the kick of a horse), Jacob, Mary Ann and Sylvester C., of whom 2 survive, Jacob and Sylvester, the former living on the old homestead farm. In 1827, Nathaniel, an older son, and Jacob, Jr., bought the farm of their father, and they lived together until the death of the latter, Feb. 1843, aged 77 years. Nathaniel moved to Middlesex, Vt., in March, 1864, where he died Feb. 6, 1878, aged 87 years; 37 years of his life having been spent in the town of Calais, whither he moved from Hardwick at the age of 37 years. While living in Calais he was elected State Senator in 1840 and '41; Assistant Judge of County Court, 1857, '58; justice of the peace continuously for 24 years, and was often called upon to settle estates; also, as com-

missioner to locate, alter and establish new roads, and as referee, and to make contracts and legal papers. He was a useful man in the community in which he lived, fearless and outspoken in his views, had decided opinions of his own, and the ability to maintain them. He was twice married; first, to Ruth Bridgman, in Hardwick, in 1812, by whom he had two children, Dorman Bridgman and Ruth; the latter died in 1849, at the birth of her first child. Dorman B. is an eminent lawyer in the city of New York, where he located in 1850. He has taken an active and influential part in reformatory measures in that city, and is one of the leaders in favor of civil service reform in this country; has written an exhaustive work upon that subject, entitled, "Civil Service in Great Britain"; also, a work entitled, "The Spoils System, and Civil Service Reform in the Custom House and Post-office in New York City"; and numerous other works of which I am not able to give the titles; one written during the last Presidential campaign entitled, "From the Independent Republicans of New York, *by Junius*." He is a graduate of the Vt. University; also of Harvard Law School; educated himself, and came out free from debt. He was chairman of the Civil Service Commission, when Geo. Wm. Curtis resigned, during Grant's administration.

Nathaniel Eaton married, 2d, Mrs. Ruth (Curtis,) widow of Dr. John Gilman, by whom he had one son, Caleb C., born in Calais, where he resided till he was 34 years of age, when he moved to Middlesex, living there 16 years; represented that town in the Legislature in 1876, '77; was justice of the peace 4 years; lister 3 years, and appointed to take the census for that town in 1880; in May, 1880, removed to Montpelier, where he now resides.

He married Susan, daughter of Larned Coburn, one of the early settlers of East Montpelier; children, 4; all daughters; 2 died in infancy; Flora Coburn, born in Calais, preceptress in Goddard Seminary, Barre, m. Prof. Henry Priest, Principal of that institution, Aug. 11, 1881; Emily Louisa lives with her parents.



EAST CALAIS PAPERS.

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. AND MRS. ALBERT DWINELL.

CAPT. JOSHUA LILLEY

located at an early day in East Calais, and came in possession of the water-power and a large tract of land around. He put up a saw-mill and a grist-mill where the saw-mill now stands, and about 1805, built a two-story house on his hill farm, now owned and occupied by Levi G. Dwinell. Capt. Lilley entered into speculations of various kinds, among which was the mercantile, in which he was unsuccessful and had to retrench. In 1812, he sold his hill farm to Israel Dwinell, and about the same time his mills and other landed property passed into the hands of Maj. Nathaniel Davis, of Montpelier.

Maj. Davis, availing himself of the water-power facilities, erected various mills, among which one for carding wool and dressing cloth, a trip-hammer shop, where were made scythes and hoes, and a shop or manufacturing cut-nails.

One of the inducements for starting a nail factory was the supposition that there was iron ore in the ledges a short distance west of the village, all of which was true, but in the prospecting made, it was not found rich enough to pay for working. Nails were manufactured about 2 years, when it was found freights were too much to make the business profitable, and it went down and other business was started, cabinet work, clover-mill, potash, etc. The business development called workmen and residents into the place, and the Major put in a store.

SHUBAEL WHEELER, ESQ.,

son of Bowers Wheeler, of Montpelier, (now East Montpelier), married Elsey Davis, daughter of Maj. Nathaniel, about 1814, and in 1816, they moved to East Calais, and occupied a two-story house erected by the Major, near where the saw-mill now stands. He was a lawyer, the first and only one who ever resided in town for any length of time. For several years he occupied a leading position in the affairs of the town and County, representing the town several times, and was clerk of

the County Court for several years. He was interested in farming to some extent, and was partner for some years with Samuel Rich in mill property, deeded to them by Maj. Davis.

Judge Wheeler was a man of high attainments, largely endowed by nature, yet his love of social pastime was at the expense of his financial interests. About 1860, he went West to make his home with his eldest daughter, Emily, the last one living of his 8 children—wife of Levi W. Wright, formerly of this town, now of Merrimac, Wis.

CAPT. SAMUEL RICH,

born in N. Montpelier, Oct. 22, 1797, married Dolly Davis, dau. of Maj. Nathaniel; came to E. Calais in March, 1824, and owned the saw and grist-mills, together with 350 acres of land. In 1836, he built the two-story house now occupied by his son-in-law, Albert Dwinell. In 1840, he rebuilt the grist-mill now owned by Simeon Webb.

In 1850, he sold the mills and his lands to Albert Dwinell, at which time he gave up active business. Mr. Rich died June 12, 1856; Mrs. Rich, Aug. 15, 1841. Capt. Rich improved his limited opportunities for schooling, and had the advantage of one or two terms at the academy. He took up the study of surveying, and was for many years a practical surveyor. He was a man of superior mental endowments; strong memory; well versed in history and in politics; always a staunch whig. He had 3 children. The son, Samuel D., has been an invalid from his youth; the eldest daughter, Irene D., was married to Albert Dwinell, Apr. 10, 1845; Dolly A., the second daughter, married Joseph W. Leonard, and resides on the Leonard farm.

ISRAEL DWINELL AND FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY L. G. DWINELL.

ISRAEL DWINELL, one of the early settlers of Calais, born in Croydon, N. H., Oct. 8, 1785; Apr. 1, 1813, married Phila Gilman, of Marshfield, and on the same day moved to Calais, to a farm on the East Hill, where he resided until his death,

Feb. 20, 1874. His wife, born in Hartford, Ct., Sept. 17, 1793, died June 1, 1864. They had 10 children, all born in the same house into which they moved the day they were married. In the midst of hardships which they had in common with all early settlers, they found means and disposition to give their children advantages which few of their day enjoyed, two of their sons obtaining a collegiate education; the others enjoying advantages above the most. Shortly after settling in life they made a profession of religion, and were for many years connected with the church known as "the Marshfield and Calais Church." In later years they were connected with the Christian Church of the town, they "dying as they had lived, strong in the faith of the Gospel," as said Rev. Mr. Sherburn in the funeral sermon of Mr. Dwinell.

ALCANDER DWINELL, son of Israel, was born Feb. 2, 1814, married Sarah Cheney, Jan. 31, 1849, in Lowell, Mass., where he lived a few years, and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he now resides. He has one son, William Alcander, who married Julia Jaquith, of Brooklyn, and lives with his father.

IRA S. DWINELL, son of Israel, born Jan. 27, 1816, married Clarina H. Pearce, Oct. 11, 1842, settled and still lives in East Calais. They have had 2 sons; the first died in infancy; the second, Byron Lee, graduated at Goddard Sem., Barre; graduated at Tufts College, class of 1876, and at Boston University School of Medicine at the age of 28; married Ada Barron, settled in Taunton, Mass., practicing medicine.

Solon, son of Israel, b. 1818, d. at 2½ years, the first grave in the East Calais cemetery.

ISRAEL EDSON DWINELL, son of Israel, born Oct. 24, 1820, "began to fit for college in the Academy at Randolph Center, Sept. 1836; taught school in Calais, winter of 1837; in Calais or Montpelier each winter but one till graduated from college; finished for college at Montpelier Academy, 1837, '8 and '9; entered the University of Vt., Burlington, 1839; graduated in 1843;

taught in Martin Academy, East Tennessee, 1843-5, 20 months; entered Union Theo. Sem., N. Y. City, 1845; graduated from Un. Theo. Sem., 1848; married Rebecca Eliza Allen Maxwell, in Jonesboro, East Tennessee, Sept. 12, 1848; was home missionary, under the A. H. M. Society in Rock Island, Ill., 7 ms., 1848-9; began to preach in Salem, Mass., the spring of 1849; was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., Nov. 22, 1849; dismissed, May, 1863; began preaching in Sacramento, Cal., July 1, 1863; installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Christ, Sacramento, Cal., July 10, 1864, where I now am.

I. E. P."

ALBERT DWINELL, b. Jan. 15, 1823, m. Irene D. Rich, Apr. 10, 1845, and settled in Moscow, East Calais, owning a large farm, and has also been in the mercantile business; has been elected to both branches of the State Legislature; has 3 sons: 1st FRANK ALBERT, graduated at Barre Academy; m. Harriet A. Hammett; settled in Plainfield in the mercantile business; has been a member of the State Legislature from that town. 2d, CLARENCE RICH, graduated at Barre Academy; m. Ella H. Hammond, and is in the mercantile business at East Calais. 3d, Dell Burton, 14 years of age.

MELVIN DWINELL, son of Israel, b. July 9, 1825, give the following: "Fitted for college mostly at Montpelier Academy; entered the University of Vermont in 1845; graduated Aug. 1849; was principal of People's Academy, Morrisville, 2 years; came to Georgia in the fall of 1851; taught in Hamilton, Ga., 1 year; taught 2 years in Macon Co., Ala.; Jan. 1, 1853, bought half in the *Rome* (Ga.) *Courier*; a year after, bought the other half; have published the *Rome Courier* continuously from Jan. 1, 1855, to this time (1881) except from May 18, 1864, to Sept. 1, 1865. May 18, 1864, the Federal troops took possession of Rome, and I left. They used my material and stock on hand, and when they left, utterly destroyed everything in my office except one job-press, which they carried off. I was mustered into the Con-



federate army at Richmond, Va., Mar. 28, 1861, as 2d lieut. for the war; was promoted to 1st lieut. in March, 1862; was in the first and second battle of Manassas; actually engaged two days of the seven in the fights around Richmond, from June 28 to July 25, 1862; was in the first battle of Fredericksburg and the Gettysburg, besides 20 or 30 smaller engagements and skirmishes. The only wound received was a gun-shot wound in the upper left arm at the battle of Gettysburg. From this wound I was disabled some 2 months. After I returned to my command, in Nov. 1863, I was elected one of the two representatives from my (Floyd) county to the State Legislature, which exempted me from military duty, and I resigned my commission, and that ended my military service, except that I served as adjutant, with the rank of captain, for a short time in the spring of 1864, under Gen. A. R. Wright, in command of State troops. After the close of the war, I returned to Rome, Ga., arriving here May 25, 1865, and found that my entire assets consisted of \$22.50 in gold in my pocket, and the debris of a printing establishment, once worth \$10,000, estimated at \$300; but I went to work getting up from the ruins, and soon got type enough to print small circulars, hand-bills, etc., using a planer and mallet for lack of a press. I soon hired a small press, and Sept. 1, got out a small weekly paper. I was soon on my feet again, and have since done a fair business. In the summer of 1875, I went to California; visited on the trip, Salt Lake City, the Va. City gold and silver mines, the valley of Yosemite, etc. In 1876, I made a trip to the East, visiting London, Paris, Brussels, Venice, Rome, Herculaneum, Pompeii; ascended Vesuvius; lit my cigar in the crater; saw Alexandria, Cairo, the Red Sea, Jerusalem, Damascus, etc. I have recently published a volume descriptive of my travels, entitled, "Common Sense Views of Foreign Lands."

LEVI GILMAN, son of Israel, b. Nov. 3, 1827, m. Louise M. Kennan, Sept. 3, 1857, dau. of P. Kennan, adopted by A. Alden; settled on the old homestead, in East

Calais, where I now live; have 3 children: Julia Louise, m. Nov. 12, 1879, to Charles P. Hollister, of East Montpelier, where they now live; Maurice Kennan entered Boston University School of Medicine, Oct. 1880; Mary Avis, 14 years of age.

JANE PHILA, daughter of Israel and Phila Dwinell, b. May 8, 1830, m. John Gardner Hale, at East Calais, Sept. 28, 1852, Rev. W. T. Herrick and Rev. I. S. Dwinell officiating; children of Jane P., Harriet Amelia, Jennie Norton, b. in Grass Valley, Cal.; Edson Dwinell, b. in Lyndon, Vt.; Mary Gilman, Ellen Frances, b. in East Poultney.

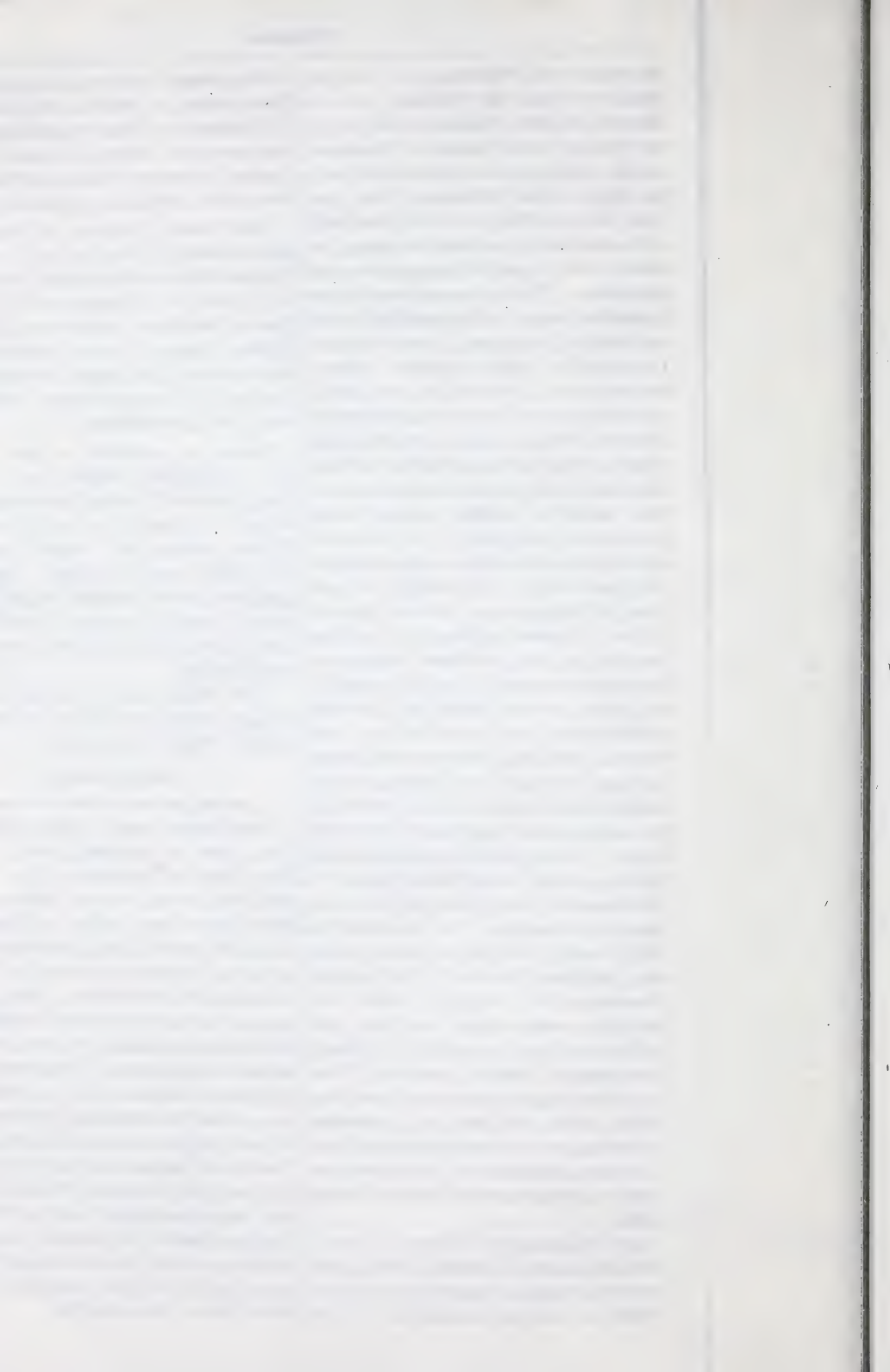
Harriet A., educated at Mrs. Worcester's, Burlington, Tilden Sem., N. H., and graduated at Carlyle Petersilea's Music School, in Boston; has taught music at Tilden Seminary, the People's Academy, Morrisville, and elsewhere. Jennie N. graduated at Mt. Holyoke Female Sem. in 1876. Edson D., prepared at St. Johnsbury Academy in 1878, has entered Amherst College.

Wait Byron, son of Israel, b. May, 1839, d. June, 1848; Edgar, son of Israel, b. Feb. 1837, d. June, 1837.

ALDEN FAMILY.

BY MR. AND MRS. ALBERT DWINELL.

ASA ALDEN, born in Natick, Mass., in 1794, came to Vermont, 1817; married Avis Snow, of Montpelier. He and his wife were among the first who came to East Calais, and settled in Moscow in 1819. He was the village blacksmith about 30 years, in which occupation he had the misfortune to lose one eye. For 20 years he was the first hotel-keeper at this place, and held the post-office 27 years, and other offices of public trust. Reared under Congregational discipline, his sympathies were ever in that direction, and while there was no such organized church in town, he yet lived to all appearance the life of a quiet and exemplary Christian. We well remember him at the earlier church services and singing-schools, held in the school-house, he being the only one who discoursed bass on a big viol for miles around. He died here, May 2, 1880, aged 86.



His widow survives, in her 81st year, (1881) living with their youngest and only surviving daughter, Lydia Ann, in the same house they at first occupied, and which is now the oldest dwelling in the village; built by Capt. Caleb Putnam about 1818.

ISAAC ALDEN, nailor and merchant, came to East Calais in 1815; married for his 2d wife, Hannah Snow, of Montpelier. GEO. ALDEN, nailor, came in 1816; both brothers of Asa Alden.

On the west side of the stream, next door neighbor to Mr. Alden, lived

JONATHAN HERRICK,

shoemaker, an honest, temperate, industrious man, and his wife, Drusilla Cole, who deserves mention among the early settlers, living in Moscow, East Calais, from about 1825 till 1847, when they moved to Cabot. Mrs. Herrick died in 1880. For some years Mr. Herrick took the lead in singing here, and his two oldest children, Lucius and Caroline, were among the best spellers in Moscow.

THE DRS. OF CALAIS.

DR. SAMUEL DANFORTH, the first physician of Calais, came to this town in 1800. He lived here most of the time until his death, in 1811 or 1812.

DR. STEPHEN COREY came in 1812; was in town but a short time.

Dr. Jonathan Eaton came in 1812, and remained 3 years.

Dr. Nathaniel B. Spaulding came about 1819, and was here in 1832.

Dr. John Gilman came in 1815, a man of marked abilities in his profession. [See Gilman Family.]

Dr. Charles Clark came in 1825; removed to Montpelier in 1840.

Dr. Asa George came in March, 1825, and died in Aug. 1880; a man of marked character and ability, and a leading man in his profession.

Dr. William S. Carpenter came in 1841, and left in 1842.

Dr. E. S. Deming came to Calais from Cornish, N. H., in 1843, located at Kent's Corner, and married Maria, dau. of Pliny, son of Colonel Curtis; afterwards lived

where Dr. Harris now lives; was representative one year; was a man of sterling integrity and a successful physician; moved to Cambridge in 1854.

Dr. M. Ide came in 1854, and removed to Stowe in 1875. He was town clerk many successive years, and held other town offices.

Dr. G. H. Gray came in 1868, and still resides in town.

Dr. Harris came about 1880.

Drs. Gleason, Tilton, Tobey and others here for indefinite times.

COLLEGE GRADUATES OF CALAIS.

I. E. Dwinell, M. Dwinell, D. B. Eaton, Calvin Short, C. L. Goodell, University of Vt.; Dr. B. L. Dwinell, Harley N. Pearce, Tufts College, Mass.; A. N. Bliss, University of Michigan; Miss Laura A. Kent, Miss Ellen Cox, Miss Eva Darling, Antioch, Ohio. F. B. Fay entered Harvard in 1879; W. Cate entered Tufts in 1876; C. L. Wood, a lawyer in Chicago.

Mrs. Hartshorn celebrated her hundredth birthday in Calais.

EAST CALAIS FIRE.

BY CLARENCE R. DWINELL.

Sept. 5, 1873, 12 o'clock P. M., 20 minutes, the little village of East Calais was aroused by alarm of fire. The basement of the building of W. H. Ridout, used on the first floor as a tin-shop by Wing & Ridout, was in flames, to subdue which was unavailing. The fire had so burned through the floor above, it was impossible to remove the stock of goods and tools. The second floor was occupied by the families of W. H. Ridout and Alonzo Batchelder, who were able to save but little of furniture and clothing.

The fire spread to P. F. Whitcher's barn, the next building south, which with its contents was completely destroyed; thence to the boot and shoe store of D. B. Fay, whose stock was partly removed; next to the hotel property of Phineas Wheeler, which was entirely consumed; a good hotel building, which had been recently much enlarged and improved; two large barns, sheds and out-buildings;



thence to the shop of A. N. Goodell, a quick victim to the flames.

Only by the untiring efforts of the citizens, the fire was kept from crossing to the east side of the street, and to the new dwelling of Z. G. Pierce, just south of the hotel. This fire was a severe loss to the village. It has not yet fully recovered from its effects, and the hotel has not been replaced.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

BY J. D. DWINELL.

In the year 1866, the months of Aug. and Sept. were marked for the unusual amount of rain which fell "in these parts," which, culminating about the 21st of Sept., we were disposed to call it the line storm. The falling torrents had raised the tributary streams and Kingsbury branch to a flood of rushing waters. Rev. Mr. Liscombe, a Methodist minister, who with his family sojourned with us 6 months, preaching occasionally (as opportunity allowed) the morning of the 22d, was standing on the center of the foot-bridge at the head of Moscow falls, viewing the great rush of water, when the upper dam partially gave way, and the bridge started. He gave one leap up stream, and bridge and man went over the falls, a distance of 300 feet—75 feet perpendicular—over three dams; and for a wonder to everybody, he came out alive, bearing cuts and bruises, but not seriously injured; ruining, however, his overcoat and losing his hat.

Oct. 28, he preached his farewell sermon here, and the Monday following, started with his family for Wisconsin; not without getting a new hat and coat and about \$50 as a parting gift. His daughter, who came here a widow of seventeen, was married Sept. 26 to Henry Goodell, one of our young townsmen.

East Calais boasts of a young man, a graduate of Tufts College in 1880, who taught our district school, in the winter of 1881; Harley Nelson Pearce, who at the time of his birth, March, 1855, had twelve living grand-parents, six on his father's, and six on his mother's side. The latest surviving grand-parent was Judge Alonzo

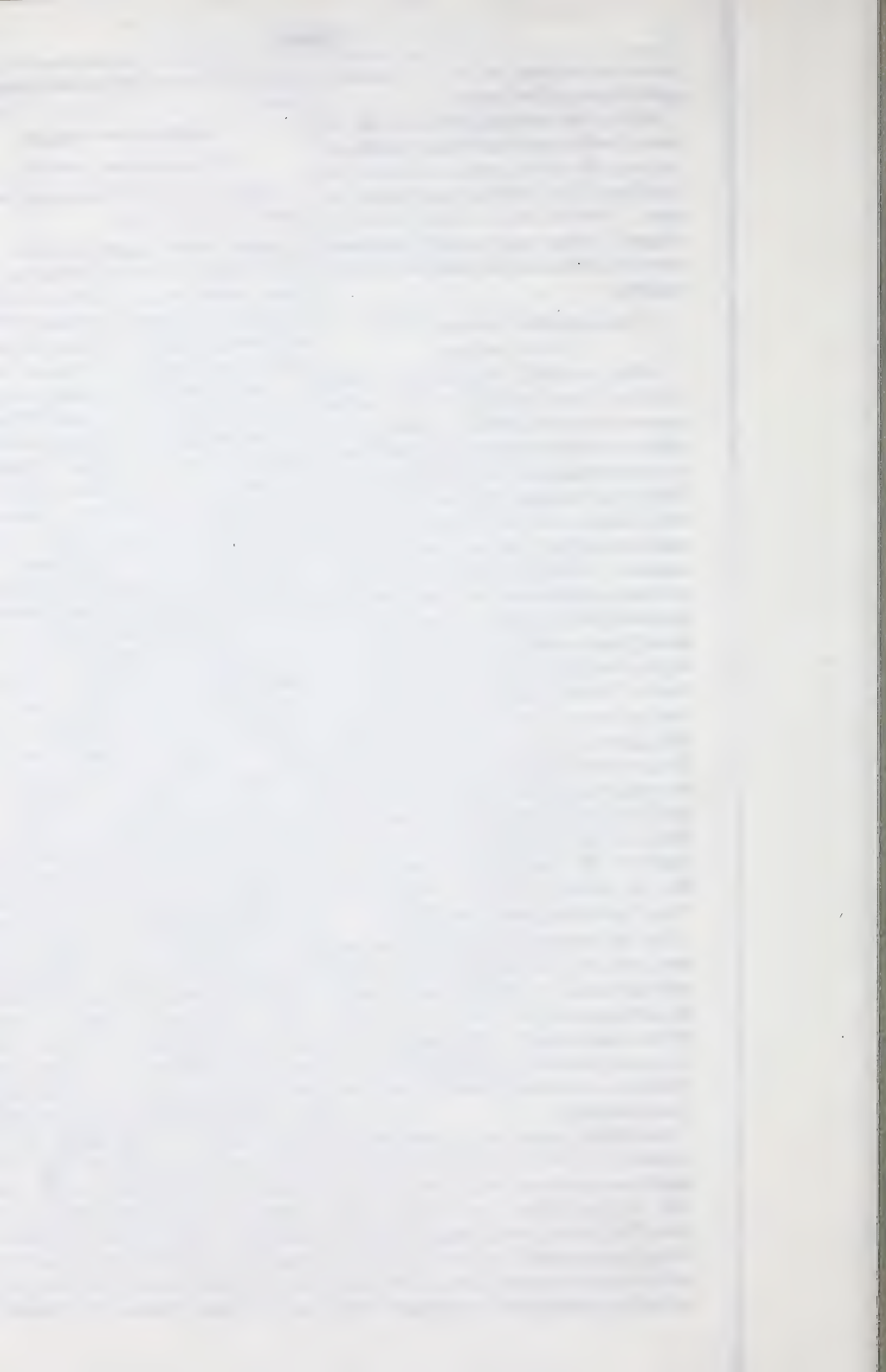
Pearce, who died July 25, 1879, aged 80½ years.

LONGEVITY OF CALAIS.

BY AMASA TUCKER, AGED 75.

Persons deceased in town who were 70 years of age and over:

Darius Slayton, aged 90 years; Amasa Tucker, 90; Reuben D. Waters, 91; Welcome Ainsworth, 91; Luther Ainsworth, 88; Lyman Daggett, 95; Howe Wheeler, 92; George Ide, 93; Gideon Hicks, Jr., 95; James Nelson, 93; Reuben Wilbur, 94; Stephen Hall, 92; Barnabas Doty, 92; Squire Jennings, 77; Jared Wheelock, 87; Pardon Janes, 82; John White, 89; Asahel Pearce, 87; Alonzo Pearce, 80; Benjamin Gray, 82; Jonathan Tucker, 83; Asa George, 82; Thomas Stanton, 83; Ezekiel Sloan, 88; John Martin, Jr., 86; Aaron Bailey, over 80; Edmond Willis, over 80; Daniel Young, 86; Bachus Pearce, 87; Samuel Fay, 83; Samuel Mackus, 88; Thomas Cole, 85; Gideon Hicks, Sr., 75; Israel Dwinell, 88; Abijah Wheelock, 82; Asahel Pearce, 87; Nathan Bancroft, 82; Samuel Robinson, 85; Jabez Mower, 84; Jonathan Pray, 81; Ebenezer Cox, 81; Mason Wheeler, 81; Joseph Brown, 82; Remember Kent, 80; Remember Kent, Jr., 81; Luther Morse, 82; Calvin Callier, 82; Welcome Wheelock, 80; Thos. Hathaway, 84; Samuel Fuller, 84; Joshua Bliss, 2d, 84; John Martin, 84; Jonathan Dudley, 84; Luther Ainsworth, 88; Joshua Lilley, 88; Gideon Wheelock, 80; Jason Marsh, 80; Abram Hawkins, 83; Bucklin Slayton, 80; Willard Rideout, 86; Elijah Nye, 87; Sabin Ainsworth, 76; Edmund Willis, 86; Moses Ainsworth; — Jacob Ainsworth, 85; Mercy Ainsworth, 86; Jason Marsh, 80; Amos Jennings, 82; Daniel Young, 86; David Thayer, 80; David Daggett, 80; Sylvester Jennings, 82; Edia Fair, 80; Beniah Short, 73; John Eddy, 76; Elias Smith, 70; Aaron Lamb, 75; Nathan Parker, 71; John White, Jr., 78; Geo. W. Foster, 70; Chas. Dudley, 76; John Emerson, 75; Willard Bugbee, 79; John Dickerson, 70; Noah Pearce, 74; Jacob Eaton, Sr., 77; Chas. Slayton, 71; Chancy Spaulding, 70; Jessa Slayton, 78; Simeon Slay-



ton, 77; Seth Done, 71; Shubael Short, 79; Phineas Goodnough, 74; Bucklin Slayton, 80; John Cochran, 74; Britian Wheelock, 72; Silas Wheelock, 70; Rev. V. G. Wheelock, 71; Stephen Pearce, 74; Noah Clark, 75; Nehemiah Merritt, 73; Aaron Lilley, 74; Thomas Foster, 76; Frederick Bliss, 77; Jeremiah Cummings, 76; Perez Wheelock, 76; Asa Wheelock, 75; David Fair, 79; Squire Jennings, 78; Aaron Wheeler, 78; Adams White, 71; Reuben Pray, 72; Thomas Pray, 75; Jesse White, 74; Horace Ainsworth, 70; Hosea Ellis, 77; Nathaniel Hersey, 78; R. W. Tobey, 73; Caleb Bliss, 79; Sabin Ainsworth; Jonas Hall, 73; Isaac Wells, 73; Stephen Martin, 76; Ezekiel Kent, 73; Lewis Wood, 77; Ezekiel Burnham; William Bruce; Joshua Bliss; Peter Nelson; Wm. Abbott; Benj. Bancroft; Salem Wheelock; Amos Wheelock; Vial A. Bliss, 75; John J. Willard; Caleb Mitchell; Lemuel Perry, 77; Jed'ah Fay; Sally Lamb, 95; Rachel Bliss, 93; Esther Kendall, 93; Sarah Osgood, 93; Sarah Wood, 91; Amy M. A. Wheeler, 91; Mrs. Jas. Nelson, 91; Nancy Wright, 93; Mercy Willis, 94; Polly Janes, 80; Margaret Ainsworth, 93; Julia Johnson, 90; Polly Wheelock, 85; Hannah Haskell, 80; Grace Jennings, 79; Polly Kent, 76; Elvira White, 74; Alfrida White, 73; Mary Curtis, 73; Almira Bliss, 73; Catharine Robinson, 74; Charity Mower; Mary Jarvis, 72; Polly Marsh; Sally Wheelock, 77; Nancy Hall, 73; Caroline Wright, 77; Phebe Bancroft, 74; Mrs. Joseph Brown; Mrs. Rufus Green; Sally Marsh, 77; Eliza Nye, 77; Sarah Mitchell; Lucy Ainsworth, 75; Polly Fay, 72; Elanor Doane; Rachel Robinson, 78; Polly Janes, 79; Jane Hathaway, 74; Sally White, 73; Hannah Guernsey, 79; Polly Haskell, 79; Relief Eddy, 72; Emeline Cole, 71; Lydia Gray, 78; Betsey Stanton, 70; Catherine White, 71; Rowena Wheelock, 70; Polly Dudley, 78; Joanna Smith, 79; Jerusha Emerson, 72; Jerusha Sloan, 78; Lydia Eaton, 75; Amy Parker, 77; Deborah Slayton, 75; Betsey Slayton, 72; Cynthia Wheelock, over 70; Eleanor Done; Hannah Jennings, over 70; Mary Short, 79; Roba Pierce, over 70; Sally

Cochran, 77; Cyrena McKnight, 73; Rachel Reed, 76; Hannah Turner, 71; Rebecca Mackus, 77; Mercy Cole, 78; Sally Hicks, 74; Phila Dwinell, 71; Polly Gilman, 73; Mrs. Johnson, over 80; Widow Brown; Mrs. Samuel Robinson, 84; Lucy Ainsworth, 72; Alfrida Leonard, 80; Lydia Eaton, 70; Hannah Bliss, over 70; Azubah Tucker, 87; Hannah Ainsworth Perry, over 80; Sally Tucker, over 70; Phila Hathaway, 82.

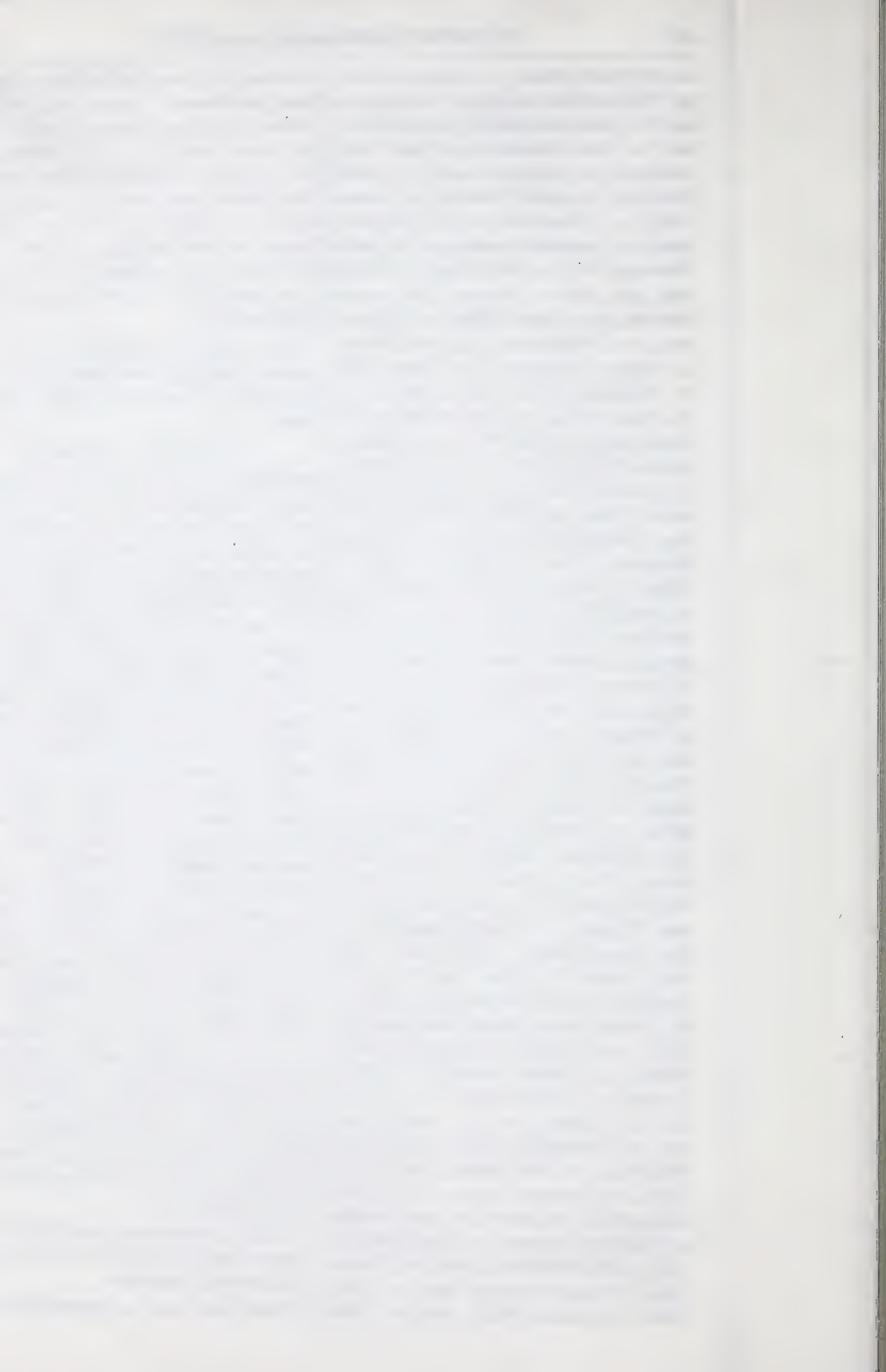
Mrs. Esther Kendall and Mrs. Sarah Osgood, aged 93, were twin sisters, and died within about two months of each other.

OLD PEOPLE OF CALAIS

now living, over 70 years of age, July, 1881: Salem Goodnough, 82; Aaron Tucker, 86; Hosea Brown, 81; Joseph Whiting, 82; Kelso Gray; Elijah S. Jennings, 81; Henry Sumner, 80; Jacob Eaton, 80; E. C. M'Loud; John Robinson; Rachel Tucker, 81; Rispah Cox, 81; Lucy Kent, 81; Mary Abbott, 86; Sarah Ormsbee, 83; Polly Foster; Avis Alden, 80; Ira Ellis, Ardin Martin, Ira Kent, Abdiel Kent, George Kent, Harvey Ainsworth, Orin Davis, Willard Nourse, Joseph Persons, James S. Daggett; Amasa Tucker, 75; Caleb Bliss, Jerra Slayton, Isaac Davis, Chas. B. Marsh, Alonzo Stowe, Thos. J. Ormsbee, Thos. J. Porter, Jacob White, Jonas G. Ormsbee, Mason W. Wright; Lemuel Perry, 75; Henry Fay, Quincy A. Wood, Benjamin King; Sally Fuller, 87; Betsey Webster, 81; Mary Morse, 81; Millicent Parker, 87; Sarah Mann; Rhoda Goodell, 83; Deborah D. Little, Mehitable Kent, Sarah Bancroft, Louisa Bliss, Ruth Merritt, Chloe Guernsey; Mary Cochran, 74; Sarafina Fay, Polly Martin, Polly Pierce, Susan Wells, Polly Sumner, Fanny Thayer, Harriet Bruce, Caroline Wright, Eliza Stowe, Rowe, P. S., S. F. Jones, Berthana Hockett, Lydia Brown; Lucy Hammond, 73; Lydia Slayton, 70; Betsey Martin, 72; Marilla Perry, 73.

Sixteen persons have committed suicide in town, and 6 persons out of the town who formerly lived here.

There have been 14 saw-mills in town,



8 grist-mills, 2 potasheries, 7 distilleries and 10 cider-mills.

[The town of Calais and State of Vermont are indebted to our aged contributor, Mr. Tucker, for the longest longevity list, both of the dead and living, received from any town yet in the State.—Ed.]

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, ETC.

CONTRIBUTED BY ALLEN MORSE.

Joel Marsh was drowned in 1856, at the time he was helping to roll a lot of logs into Wheelock pond, getting entangled in them. 1839, Nathaniel Bancroft was drowned at Montpelier, during the great freshet of that year. S. Gaius Ainsworth was killed by a colt he was breaking; the animal reared, and falling on him, so injured him that he died, 1858 or '9; Nelson Mower was killed about 1855, while drawing rails on a lumber wagon, one of them slipping from the axles, striking one end into the ground, and cast back so as to fall upon his head, with fatal results.

June 15, 1873, Lafayette Teachout and wife and their little daughter, Dell, about 6 years old, Mrs. Amasa MacKnight and Miss Anna Tobey were drowned in Wheelock pond. They, in company with 18 others, were out for a boat-ride, when the boat sprung a sudden leak, and filled and sank. By the exertions of a few persons who witnessed the terrible accident, 18 out of the 23 were rescued from what seemed certain death for all.

1879, a son of Otis Gray was killed by the caving in of a sand-bank, under which he was playing with some schoolmates. He was about 8 years old. James Jennings was frozen to death in 1794, [See record by Mr. Tobey] and 9 have died in town by suicide.

MURDERS.—Rial Martin, a half-foolish, half-crazy person, shot and killed Jenner-son Wheelock and Lucius Ainsworth, July 16, 1858, for which crime he was tried the following year, and sentenced to be hung; but on account of his mental conditions, his sentence was changed to imprisonment at hard labor for life. He died at Windsor about 2 years after his sentence. Royal S. Carr, murdered a half-breed Indian,

William Murcommock, Dec. 11, 1878, for which he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung the last Friday in April, 1881, and suffered in accordance with his sentence. These, it is believed are all the violent deaths that have occurred in Calais.

DIPHTHERIA IN TEN DAYS.

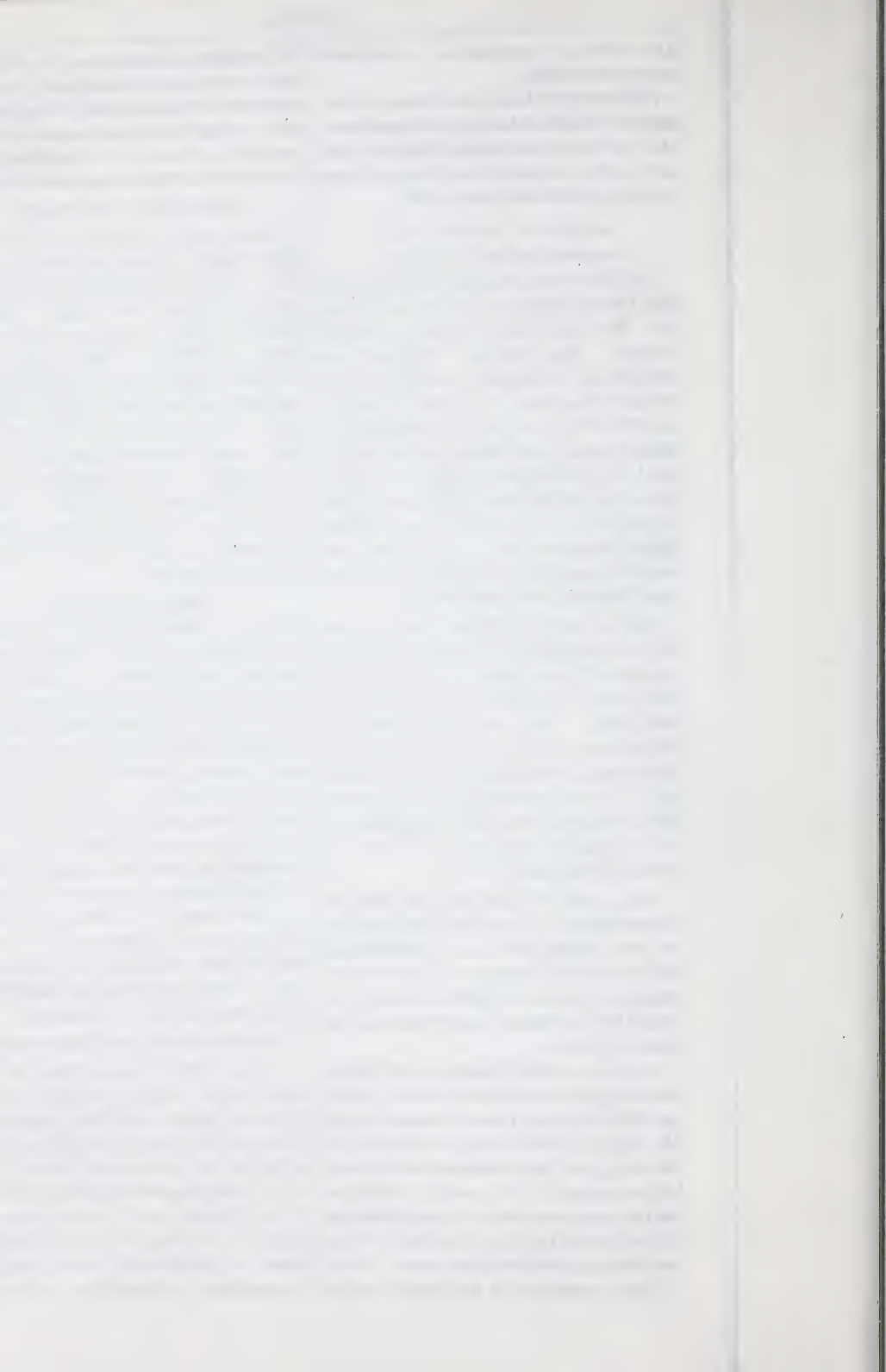
In one family, died, Aug. 26, Truman Doty, aged 17 years, 10 months and 17 days. Aug. 31, Mortimer D. Doty, aged 12 years, 8 months and 13 days. Aug. 31, Rinaldo C. Doty, aged 47 years and 5 days. Sept. 4th, Millard F. Doty, aged 9 years, 1 month and 10 days; four members of one family in ten days, a father and three sons carried to the grave almost in one week;—and the mother sick at the time of their death. Other instances very sad might be given, but this will suffice to mark, we have felt this scourge, in common with so many towns in the State, during the last 20 years.

KILLED IN BATTLE

May 5th, 1864, William H. Stowe, of Calais, aged 25 years. This young man was the first in town to respond to his country's call for three years' men, and enlisted into the Second Vermont Regiment, of which he continued a brave and honored member, beloved and respected by all his comrades. His term of service having nearly expired, he was fondly anticipating a speedy return home. But instead of his welcome presence, came the sad intelligence he was shot in battle in the afternoon of the first day's terrible fighting in the Wilderness. His funeral was attended in Calais, on Sunday, June 5th. A large congregation assembled to testify their respect to his memory.

FRANCIS WEST AND DESCENDANTS.

In Jan. 1787, Francis West, of Rochester, Mass., bought the entire right of Ebenezer Allen, one of the proprietors of Calais, and the next March began clearing his 2d div. lot, now owned by Aro P. Slayton. In the summer of 1788, he built upon it, and March, 1789, moved there, and made it his home while he remained in town. A deed, dated Sept. 1796, gives his residence as Montpelier, and in July,



1797, he disposed of the last of his land in Calais.

His children born in Calais were: Freeman, b. Oct. 1789, the first child born in town, died young, and was buried in the burying-ground east of Caleb Bliss'; Sarah, b. 1791, married Smith Bennett, who worked at tanning in Calais from 1830 until his death, in 1859. His wife died in 1842, and he afterward married Maria, daughter of Alexander and Polly (Tobey) White; his children: Catherine Bennett, b. 1818, m. Forbes Jones, resided in Calais; Philip Sidney Bennett, b. 1820, m. 1st, Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Eaton, and 2d, Sarah A Cochran; resides in Calais, a successful farmer. His daughter Ruth m. Murray A. Kent.

Mary W. Bennett, b. 1828; L. Austin Bennett, b. 1833, enlisted July 21, 1862; died Feb. 19, 1863.

MOSES STONE.

In 1788, Nehemiah Stone, of Charlton, Mass., one of the proprietors of Calais, deeded his 2d div. lot (No. 28) to his son, Moses Stone. The next spring Moses came to Calais with Abijah and Peter Wheelock, and built upon his lot, now the J. W. E. Bliss farm. He returned to Charlton in the fall, and the next spring, 1789, came back with Abijah Wheelock, Samuel Twiss, and families. In Jan. 1794, lot No. 28 was deeded to Jonas Comings, and soon after Stone left town.

SAMUEL TWISS.

Samuel Twiss and wife came to Calais in the spring of 1789, and probably occupied the house built by Moses Stone the previous year. In company with Col. Davis, he built the mills near the center of the town in 1793, and became quite a landholder in town, but in 1794 or '5 removed to Coit's Gore, now Waterville, Vt.

ROBINSON.

Capt. Samuel, son of Josiah and Anna (Barton), b. July 24, 1742, in Spencer, Mass., m. Molly Hammond, and settled in Charlton, Mass.; was one of the proprietors of the town of Calais, and a member of the committee that surveyed the town in 1783 and '6, but did not reside here until

1808, when he built the house where Capt. A. J. Mower now lives, and resided there until his death, Oct. 29, 1827; children: Joel, b. 1772; Anna, b. 1776, m. Col. Caleb Curtis; Samuel, b. 1779, died unmarried; Lydia, b. 1783, taught school the summer of 1801, in Remember Kent's barn, m. Jacob Wilson, and settled in Spencer, Mass., where they reared a large family. Their son Hazary P. resided some 20 years in Calais; William, b. 1785; Polly, b. 1787, m. Nathaniel Bancroft; James, b. 1790, d. 1814; Cynthia and Sally, b. 1793; Cynthia d. 1814, and was the first person buried in the Robinson burying-ground; Sally m. Sherman Gilman.

Joel, son of Capt. Samuel, m. Rachel Stevens. He came to Calais in 1795, and the next year bought the 160-acre lot N. of Kent's Corner, at tax sale for 15 s., made it his home and died there, 1832. His wife died, 1854; children: Lydia, b. 1797, m. Dwight Marsh; Eri, b. 1799, died 1803; John, b. 1801; Levi, b. 1803; Elon, b. 1809; Hiram, b. 1812.

Isaac, son of Capt. Samuel, m. Julia Harwood, in 1808, and soon after settled on the lot north of his brother Joel's, where he died July, 1826; children: Julia M., b. 1809, m. Luke Stratton; Harriet H., b. 1811, m. Oliver Mower; Emeline, b. 1815, died young; Samuel O., b. 1816, m. Harriet (Arnold) Simpson. He learned harness-making, worked in Montpelier, Albany and Troy, N. Y., and in Boston; in 1872, bought the mills near the center of Calais, and has been town clerk and treasurer since 1876.

D. Azro A. Buck, b. 1823, m. Josephine Burnett; settled in Columbus, O., engaged in mercantile pursuits. His son, Edward Lyon, b. 1857, is a graduate of New Haven, Conn. Law School.

William, son of Capt. Samuel, m. Eunice Blashfield, came to Calais 1808, began on Maple Corner lot, and afterward lived with his father. His wife died 1836 and about 1840 he removed to Charlton, Mass. Children: Adeline A., b. 1818, m. a Mr. White of Charlton, Mass.; Chester B., b. 1825, d. 1839; William H., b. 1827, died young.



John, son of Joel, m. 1828, Hannah Taylor, and bought soon after the farm where W. G. Kent now lives. In 1848, exchanged for a farm at Maple Corner, and the same year built the "Red Shop" which he and his sons owned until 1876. His wife died 1851, and he m. Mrs. Lucy (Hodgkins) Crosier. His children: Emily E., b. 1829, m. William H. Safford; they taught school some years in Calais, Montpelier and Strafford; in 1854 and 5, he published the "Star of Vermont" at Northfield; was in the printing house of Houghton & Co. at Cambridge, Mass., some six years, and since 1866 has been connected with the publishing house, now Houghton & Mifflin, Boston. Their children are: Mary Alida, b. 1848, m. Dr. W. J. Clark of Milford, Mass. Agnes E., b. 1852, m. Charles E. White of Adams Express Co. Boston. William Leslie, b. 1854, d. 1866. Lillian M., b. 1871.

Edwin E., b. 1835, served 3 years in 1st Reg't. Vt. Sharp-shooters; was quartermaster sergeant of the reg't.; since 1864 has engaged in mechanical and mercantile pursuits in Worcester, Mass., Lapeer, Mich., and since 1877, in Calais; William C., b. 1838, m. Coralinn E. Bliss; resided in Calais; died, 1875; daughter, Ina Lucy, b. 1868.

Levi, son of Joel, m. 1832, Catherine Daggett. He bought, 1830, the farm now owned by his son, Julius S., where he resided until his death, Sept. 1863; his widow d. May, 1881; children: Joel E., b. 1834; served in the 13th Reg't. Vt. Vols., mustered out July 21, 1863, died July 28, 1863, of disease contracted in the service; Julius S., b. 1836, m. Mary A. Pierce, who died 1872, and he m. Harriet L. (Norris) Persons; resides on his father's old farm; children: Irvin G., b. 1864; Ilda G., b. 1865; Inda M., b. 1867; Lucy C., b. 1878; Otis V., b. 1838, d. 1863; Mary C., b. 1845, m. James K. Tobey.

Elon, son of Joel, m. 1833, Patience Taylor, who died 1853, and he m. Rachel A. Bliss. He lived upon his father's old homestead until his death, in 1863; children: Lenora G., b. 1835, m. Martin

Goodnough; Algernon E., b. 1843, d. 1863; three other children died young.

Hiram, son of Joel, m. Julia Ainsworth, who died 1860, and he m. Mrs. Lovisa Hodgden; resided in Calais, in Reading, Vt., and the last few years of his life in Northern Vt. and Canada; d. 1876. His daughter, Minerva J., b. 1837, m. Solomon K. Hapgood, and resides in Reading.

ZOETH TOBEY,

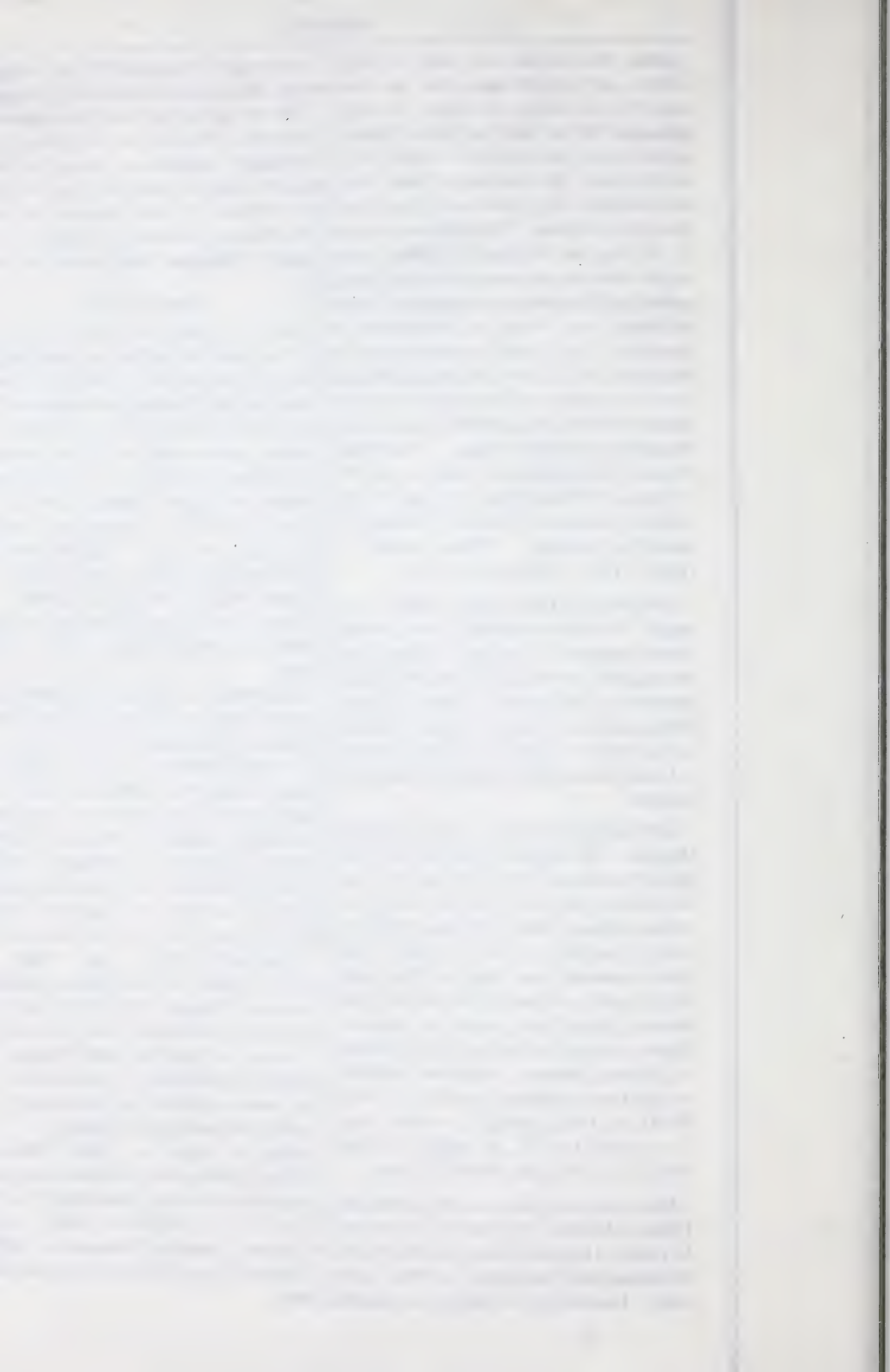
b. Sept. 15, 1764, m. Sarah West, b. July 7, 1770, and settled first in New Bedford, Mass.; removed to Wardsboro, Vt., about 1792. In 1799, he bought the farm in Calais now (1881) owned by C. O. Adams, built upon it, and in 1805, sold it, and removed to Eastern New York. In 1810, he returned, and began clearing what is now known as the Dr. George farm, where he died Mar. 16, 1812. The farm remained in the hands of his heirs until 1818, when it was sold to Dr. John Gilman. His widow m. 1st, Peter Wheelock, and 2d, John Gray, both of Calais. His children were:

Elizabeth, b. 1791, m. 1814, David Daggett, b. 1778, in Charlton, Mass., lived in Calais and Montpelier. He d. 1861; she in 1862; children: Eli, b. 1815, died young; Polly W., b. 1818, m. Isaac Chapman; Maria K., b. 1820, m. Thomas B. Muldoon; Lyman, b. 1822, m. Mary E. Belding; Avery T., b. 1824, m. Mary J. Corwin; David J., b. 1827, m. Kate Roddy; Delia F., b. 1831, m. John R. Cooley; Lizzie, b. 1833, m. John M. Gunnison.

Mary and Keziah b. 1793; Mary died young; Keziah m. Isaac Raise, resided in Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y.; in 1865, removed to Delaware, where she died.

Avery, b. 1796, m. Sally Norton, and settled at Russellville, Crawford Co., Ill., had seven children, of whom only one, Sewell, the youngest, is living.

Polly, b. 1798, m. 1820, Alexander White, by whom she had two daughters, Sarah Maria, b. 1822, Ananda R., b. 1827, d. 1866. Mr. White d. 1828, and his widow m. Jeremiah Comins, b. 1787, in Charlton, Mass. She d. 1855, and he in 1863.



Richard West, b. 1800, m. 1822, Lydia, dau. of Edward Tucker, b. 1803. She d. 1844, and he m. Hannah C. (Dodge) Kelton. His children were: Delia Irena, b. 1823, m. Thomas Bell, reside at Hills Grove, R. I.; children: Abbie W., b. 1856, and Arthur T., b. 1864; William Eliott, b. 1825, m. 1853, Martha F. Martin; she d. 1878; he now resides in Calais; children: Anna C., b. 1856, was drowned in Wheelock pond, June, 1873; Lydia M., b. 1859; Phebe Roxana, b. 1828, m. 1854, Amos W. Eddy, of Walden, Vt., where they have since resided; children: Emma L., b. 1855, d. 1875; Marcia M., b. 1857; Nellie M., b. 1862; Edmund W., b. 1870; Orvis S., b. 1832, m. 1859, Nancy M. Hargin, resides in Hammond, St. Croix Co., Wis.; children: Jennie B., b. 1863; Alpa A., b. 1866; Lena J., b. 1867; James K., b. 1845, m. 1870, Mary C. Robinson, lives in Calais; children: Lelia M., b. 1873; Laura C., b. 1875; Clara Leone, b. 1879. Richard W. was a farmer, hotel-keeper, and mill-owner in Calais, East Montpelier, and Walden, Vt., Royalton, N. Y., and Absecon, N. J. He died in Calais, May, 1874. Zoeth 2d, b. 1803, died young; Allen, b. 1805, m. Elvira Ellis. He was a successful farmer, and resided in Calais, d. 1875; children: Elbridge A., b. 1847; Martin D., b. 1853; Elbridge A. m. Kate Doty, by whom he had a son, Allen. His wife died 1879, and he is now practicing medicine in Warren, N. H. Martin E. owns the old homestead.

MANUFACTORIES IN CALAIS.

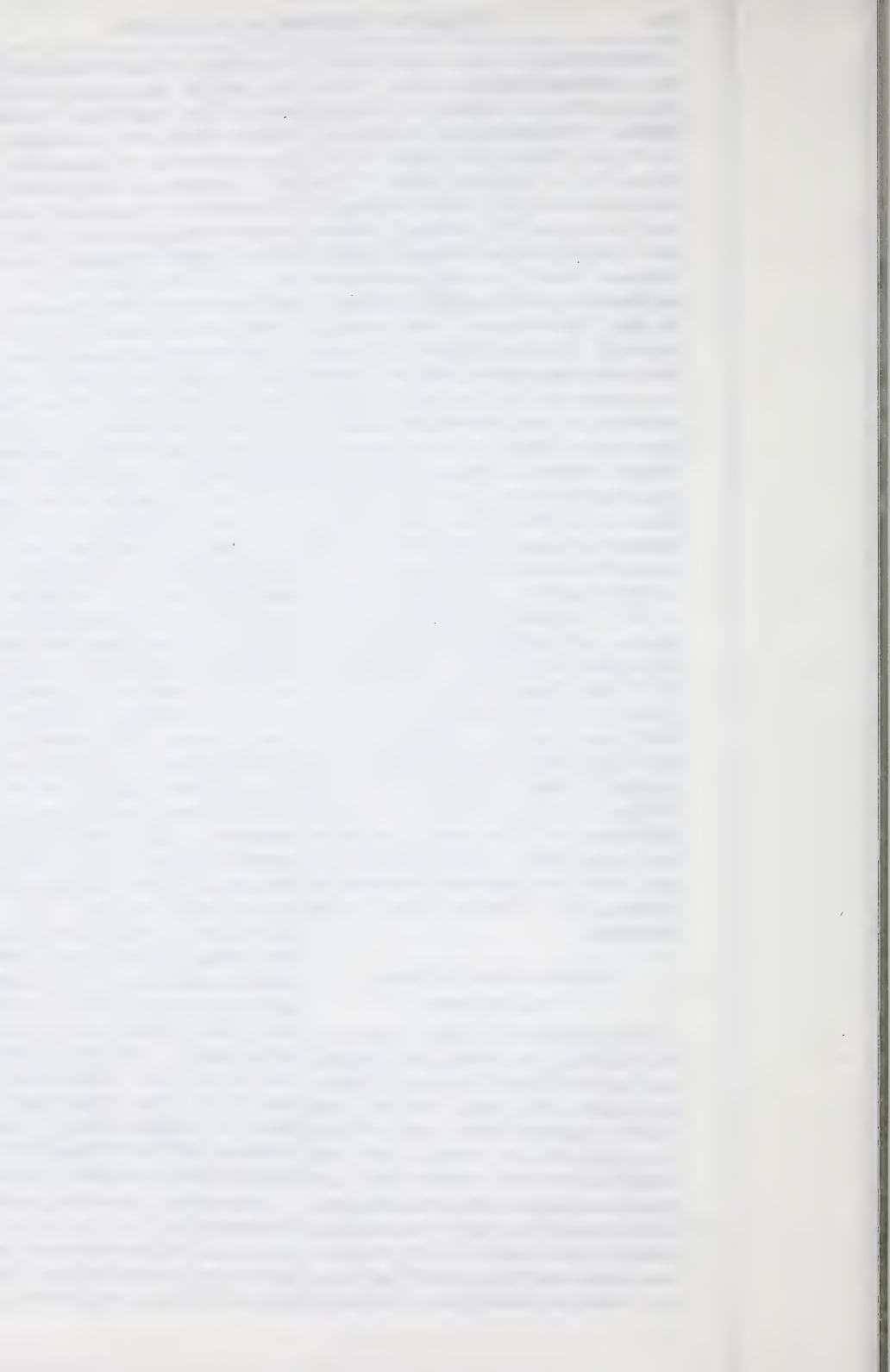
BY ALLEN MORSE.

The proprietors of Calais, June, 1792, to "encourage the building of a corn-mill and saw-mill" offered 200 acres of land to any person who would build the same within a specified time, and in "October, 1793, met and accepted" both mills which had been been built by Col. Jacob Davis, and Samuel Twiss, near the center of the town, the saw-mill on the same spot where the one owned by S. O. Robinson now stands, and the grist-mill just below it. These first mills in town, were bought

about 1800, by Jason Marsh, and run by him, and his son, Jason, more than 68 years. They passed into the hands of William White, who owned them a brief time; sold to E. N. Morse, who sold to S. O. Robinson, in 1872, present owner. The situation of these mills is good, and had the water-power been as good, no mills in town would have done as much business; but in dry times they are without sufficient water, still they have always done a remunerative business, and are in repair.

The demand for lumber, soon caused other saw-mills to be built; one about 1800, by Col. Jacob Davis at the outlet of what is now known as the Wheelock pond, where an excellent water-power was easily obtained. Jason Marsh, who seemed to have a penchant for mill-property, which he transmitted to his descendants, bought this mill about 1820, and put a run of stone in a part of the saw-mill; running it a few years, he sold to Gideon Wheelock, who owned it some years, since which it has passed through several hands; owned since 1874, by H. O. Marsh, who has added a shop for the manufacture of coffins and caskets, in which he does a small business. The saw-mill is one of the best in town. Soon after the 2d mill the 3d, by Peter Wheelock, on the present C. Bliss farm, poor water-power, soon abandoned. 1803, Joel Robinson built a saw-mill at Kent's Corner, which did fair business for a time; now in good repair; does a small business. 1811, Joseph Brown built a saw-mill in the Brown district; owned and run by the Browns about 30 years; abandoned. 1828, Isaac Davis built the saw-mill, Pekin; run about 25 years; 1834, Charles Slayton built one; not a success. 1824, Dea. Joshua Bliss built the one, Jesse White rebuilt, about 1840 at the outlet of Martin pond, now owned by William Dailey. 1856, John Robinson built one at Maple Corner. It tapered to nothing in about 15 years.

GRIST MILLS: About 1820, Jason Marsh built one at No. 10, that he run several years; sold to Gideon Wheelock, who run it 10 or 12 years and sold to John Rich, who run it about as long, when it changed



owners often till 1874, when E. D. Haskell bought, enlarged, and added machinery for manufacturing woolen goods, and carding wool; employed about 6 hands; run about 3 years; failed; since it has done but little. 1817, Col. Curtis built a small grist-mill on Curtis Pond; abandoned as a mill in about 10 years. 1847, John Robinson built the red shop, machine shop, etc., grist-mill; the grist-mill part was of small account; the machine-shop part was run by Nathan Bancroft until 1852; since used as a general repair shop, etc., for the manufacture of horse-rakes, etc., owned by L. A. Kent.

WOOL-CARDING: Holbrook & Waters began here first on A. Haskell's present farm, about 1802 or '3; and continued the business for a few years. 1820, Jason Marsh put a carding-machine into his grist-mill that was in operation 8 or 10 years. 1827, E. C. and Ira McLoud commenced here and carried on cloth-dressing at No. 10 till 1844. They charged from \$1,000 to \$1100 a year; that shows the looms of our mothers were not idle; they sold to G. J. Slayton and Joseph Andrews, who continued the business some 10 or 12 years, adding in time the carding of wool; the building has since been used for making and repairing carriages; is now occupied by Peter St. Rock. Holbrook & Waters also manufactured wooden clocks, and cast bells up to 200 pound's weight; at the same time they carded wool, but their business was small.

DISTILLERIES appeared in 1812, and in a short time increased to seven, and did an active business for several years, but as the temperance element developed they gradually went out of existence, and for the last half century there has not been any liquor distilled in town, and there is probably less liquor drank in this town at present, than in any other town in the county.

Lemuel Perry manufactured potash, opposite the Christian church, as early it is believed as 1800, for some 10 years, and then moved just below the Marsh mills, where he continued the business about 15 years.

Jonas Hall made axes and scythes in a small way for a number of years, and built a two-story brick house for which he made the brick; the house is well preserved; owned now by J. P. Laird. Mr. Hall owned and improved the saw-mill near his place; his manufactures commenced about 1812.

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, 1829, I. & A. Kent commenced this manufacture here, which continues to the present (1881—See Kent record.) In the early years of this business they employed a dozen workmen, and run a two-horse team from here to Canada disposing of their goods. Of late years the business has declined, probably owing very much to the pressure of other business, but it has been of material benefit to this town, especially in its earlier days.

STARCH-MAKING, 1844.—The Kent firm above, in Company with L. Bancroft, built a starch factory, which they run till 1860, making some years 80 tons. Soon after Moses Sheldon began to make starch about 2 miles below the first company, but soon gave up the business.

CARRIAGE-MAKING was begun here in 1840, at No. 10, by Rial Ainsworth, who made carriages of 40 different kinds in a year. His business is much smaller now.

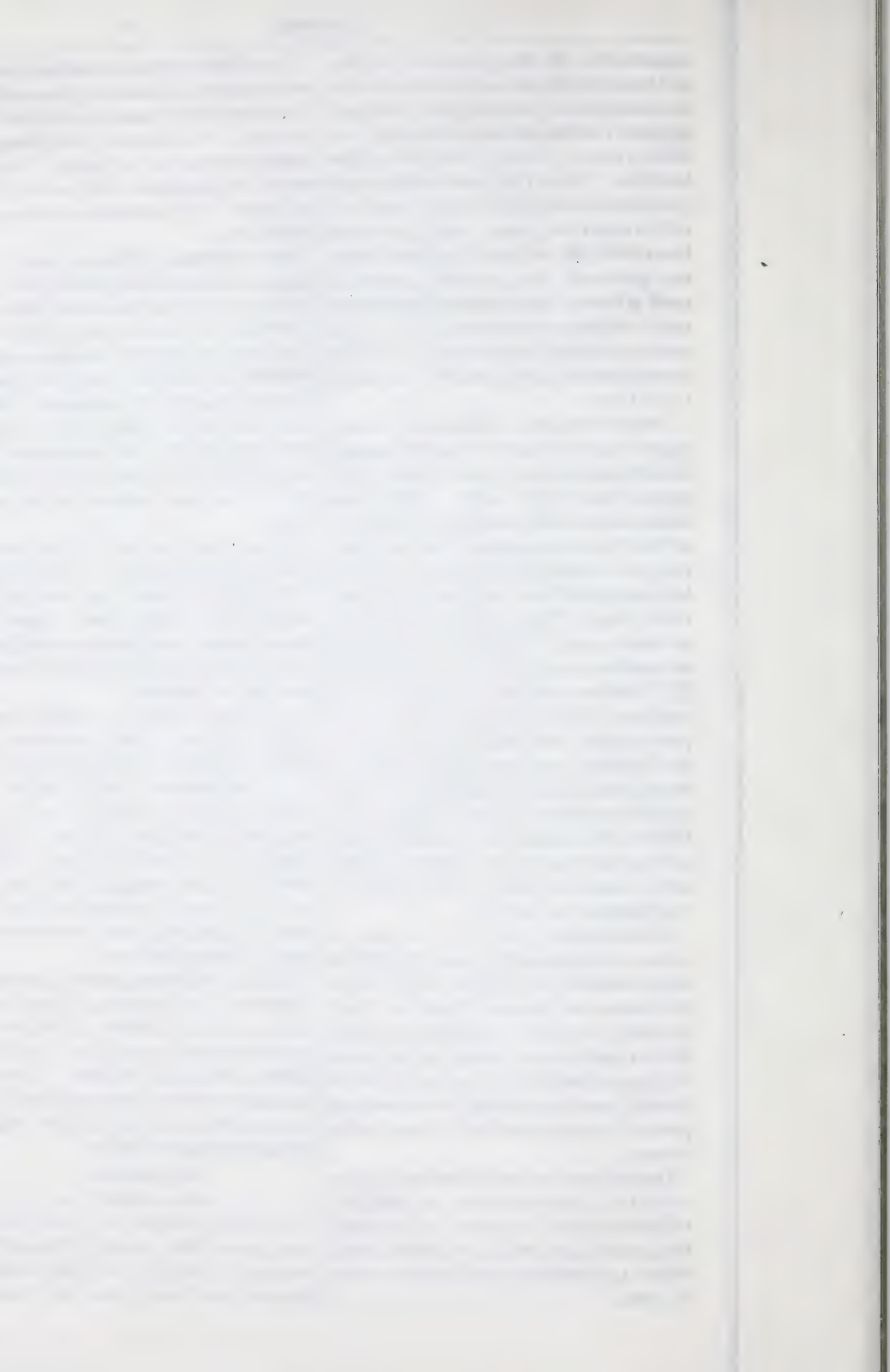
SILK CULTURE excited some attention here, and several parties about 1830, engaged in it. It soon died out. This vicinity, or those engaged in the business, were not adapted to that industry; but some silk cloth has been manufactured in Calais, handkerchiefs, etc.

There is one literary society in the town, called the Calais Circulating Library, formed in 1832, with 33 members; additions have been made nearly every year; the library numbers now nearly 800 vols. There was also another library, started at East Calais, 10 or 15 years ago. It is much smaller, but the books are excellent.

. POST-OFFICE.

BY L. A. KENT, P. M.

The first post-office was established in town about 1828, Gideon Wheelock first postmaster, living at the Center, where H. Bancroft now lives; Jonas Hall was the



next P. M.; the office was kept at the brick house where James Laird now lives, from 1830 to '49, when Ira Kent was made P. M., and the office moved to Kent's Corners, where it has since remained, except from '65 to '68, A. Goodnough held the office at his house, where B. Wheeler now lives. B. P. White was postmaster from '68 to '73, when L. A. Kent succeeded him, and still holds the appointment. An office was created at East Calais about 1830, Asa Alden postmaster till '57; then Z. G. Pierce about 3 years, J. H. Cole 3 years, A. D. Pearce 8 years, F. A. Dwinell 4 years, to 1874, since which time C. R. Dwinell has held the office. In 1880, another office was established at North Calais, with S. B. Fair postmaster. Of the publications received at the Calais office there are 6½ weeklies, 21 monthlies, 1 daily, 2 semi-weeklies.

LETTER OF STILLMAN CHURCHILL,
sent to me 23 years ago, inclosing a poetical contribution from his wife—Ed.:]

Mrs. Churchill was born in Calais, Nov. 29, 1818; her maiden name was Marsh. She was married to Stillman Churchill, Esq., in 1841. She is musical as well as poetical; her father (Perry Marsh), was at one time a manufacturer of the piano (in Calais.) She is a lover of music and a skillful practitioner. Mr C. removed to Stowe, his native town, in 1845, and went to farming, she having the care of a large dairy, and making butter and cheese with her own hands. Her husband in 1850 and '51, built the Mansfield House and furnished it at an expense of \$10,000, and cut a road to the top of Mansfield. Mrs. C. was the first lady who ever rode on to the summit of the same, when she wrote the lines headed, Mansfield Mountain. She now resides again in Montpelier. A short sketch, which you may alter as you please.

STILLMAN CHURCHILL.

Montpelier, June 21, 1858.

MANSFIELD MOUNTAIN.

A song for the mountains, the storm-brewing mountains,

Ascending the heavens, the vaulted expanse;
Their notches and gorges the anthem prolong,
Their valleys and woodlands enhance.

Then join the high chorus, O, man! 'tis for thee
That up from wild nature such poems arise;
Drink deep of its spirit, pure, fearless and free,
And let thy glad numbers ascend to the skies.

With thought and with purpose as firm, bold, and strong
As rocks piled to mountains, send upward thy song.

PERSONS WHO HAVE CELEBRATED THEIR GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe Wheeler, 72 years;
Mr. and Mrs. Salem Goodenough, 62 years;
Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Tucker, 60 years;
Mr. and Mrs. Luther Morse, 59 years; Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wheeler, 59 years; Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Cox, 57 years; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, 55 years; Mr. and Mrs. David Fair, 56 years; T. J. Porter, 51; Mr. and Mrs. Asahel Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Dwinell, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Asa George, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gray.

TOWN OFFICERS.

TREASURERS.—Samuel Fay 95, Peter Wheelock 96 to 98, Abdiel Bliss 99 to 1801, Oliver Palmer 1802 to 3, Joshua Bliss, 2d, 1804 to 6, 19 to 21, Jedediah Fay 1807 to 9, Samuel Danforth 10, 11, Lemuel Perry 12, 13, 15, 18, Levi Wright 14, Preserved Wright 16, 17, Caleb Curtis 22 to 25, Gideon Hicks 26 to 47, Nelson A. Chase 48 to 64, Alonzo D. Pearce 65, William White, 66 to 69, Marcus Ide 70 to 75, Jonas G. Ormsbee, June 1875 to Mar. 76, Samuel O. Robinson 76 to 81.

MODERATORS.—Joshua Bliss 95, 9, 1800, 2, 3, 4, 12, Jonas Comins 96, 7, Jonathan Eddy 98, Gershom Palmer 1801, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Caleb Curtis 5, 6, 13, 15 to 24, Abijah Wheelock 14, Caleb Putnam 25, 6, Shubael Wheeler 27, Lovel Kelton 28, Pliny Curtis 29, 30, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 40 to 46, Nathaniel Eaton 32, 5, 56, Asa George 36, 9, 47, 55, 8 to 64, 6, 7, J. Harvey Cole 48 to 52, Abdiel Kent 53, 4, Rufus P. Moses 57, Albert Dwinell 65, 9, 70, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 80, 81, Benjamin P. White 68, James K. Tobey 73, 5, 9.

CONSTABLES.—Jonas Comins 95 to 97, Caleb Curtis 98, Aaron Bliss 99, Samuel Fay 1800, Jason Marsh 1801; Joshua Bliss, 2d, 1802, Shubael Shortt 1803, Abijah Wheelock 4 to 6, Gideon Wheelock 7, 8, Medad Wright 9, J. R. Densmore 10, 11, Ona Kelton 12, 13, Remember Kent 13, Jedediah Fay 15 to 17, Nathan Kelton 18 to 22, James Morse 23, 25 to 28, Shubael



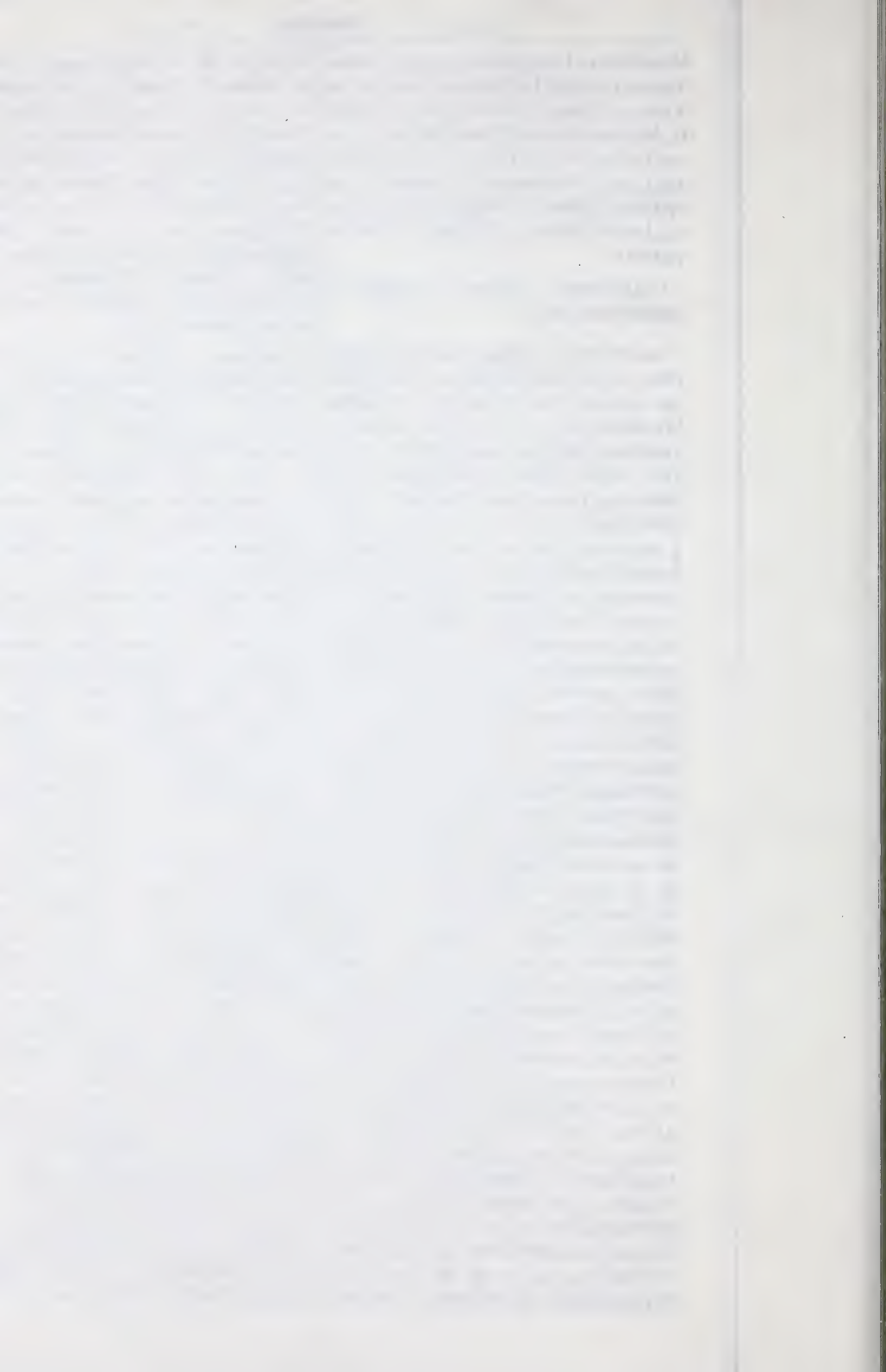
Wheeler 24, Perry Marsh 29, 30, Alonzo Pearce 31 to 33, Ira McLoud 34 to 37, Ira Kent 58, Chas. B. Marsh 39 to 41, Enoch C. McLoud 42 to 46, David B. Fay 47 to 50, Luther Morse 51 to 53, J. V. R. Kent 54, 55, 65, 66, Alonzo D. Pearce 56, 57, 67 to 69, Walter P. Slayton 58 to 63, 70 to 74, Lee H. Bliss 64, Benjamin P. White, 75 to 81.

COLLECTORS.—Alonzo C. Slayton 68, Smilie Bancroft 71.

SELECTMEN.—Joshua Bliss 95, 96, 98 to 1804, 12, Edward Tucker 95, Jonas Comins 95, 97, Asa Wheelock 96, Abijah Wheelock 96, 97, 1812, Oliver Palmer 97, Jonathan Eddy 98, Shubael Shortt 98 to 1801, Abdiel Bliss 99, Gersham Palmer 1800 to 4, 7 to 9, Peter Wheelock 2 to 4, Caleb Curtis 5, 6, 15 to 20, Gideon Hicks 5 to 9, 13, 15 to 20, Samuel Danforth 6, Lemuel Perry 7 to 9, 13, 14, 19, 22, Rufus Green 10, 11, Ebenezer Goodenough 10, 11, Levi Wright 10, 11, Gideon Wheelock 12, 21, Isaac Kendall 13, 15, Samuel Fay 14, Jera Wheelock 14, Jedediah Fay 16, 17, Aaron Lamb 18, Preserved Wright 20, 21, David G. Sheple 21, Joshua Bliss, 2d, 22, Caleb Putnam 22 to 26, Lovel Kelton 23, 36, Medad Wright 23, 24, Pardon Janes 24, 25, 27, Welcome Wheelock 25, 26, 37, 38, Shubael Wheeler 26, 27, Jonas Hall 27, 28, 30, Alonzo Pearce 28 to 30, William Robinson 28, 29, Oliver Merritt 29, Jesse White 30, 32, 33, 49, 50, Pliny Curtis 31, 32, Nelson A. Chase 31, 32, 42, 43, 45 to 47, Charles Sibley 31, Joseph Blanchard 33, 34, 48, Asa Alden 33, 34, 47, 49, 50, Charles Dudley 34, 35, 43, 44, Richard W. Tobey 35, 36, 39, Alonzo Pearce 35, Samuel Rich 36, Joseph Lance 37, 38, 39, Israel Dwinell 37, 38, John White 39, 40, J. Harvey Cole 40, 41, 53, 54, Lewis Wood 40, 41, 47, 48, 61, 62, 68, 69, Abdiel Kent 41, 42, 44 to 46, 66, 67, Chester Bugbee 42, 43, 48, 49, 55, 56, 57, 73, Stephen Pearce 44 to 46, Rufus P. Moses 50, 51, Mason W. Wright 51, 52, Alfred P. Hicks 51, 52, 55, 56, 64, 65, 67, 70, 71, 72, Jonas G. Ormsbee 52, 53, Allen Tobey 53, 54, John V. R. Kent 54, 55, 58, 59, 65, John Morse 56, John Rich 57, William S. Orcutt 57,

59, 60, 61, 66, 68, 69, Charles B. Marsh 58, Sidney H. Foster 58, 59, 60, Zephaniah G. Pierce 60, 61, 62, 77, 78, 9, Alonzo M. Foster 62, 63, Ezekiel Kent 63, 64, Ira S. Dwinell 63, William White 64, 68, 69, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, Albert Dwinell 65, Benjamin P. White. 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, Walter P. Slayton 70 to 74, 77, 80, J. Warren Leonard 73, 75, 76, 80, 81, Andrew Haskell, 74, Samuel O. Robinson 75, James K. Tobey 76, 81, Lemuel M. Cate 76, 81, Orson Putnam 77, 78, 9.

LISTERS.—Jedediah Fay 95, 98, 99, 1813, Abijah Wheelock 95, 1805, 11, Aaron Bliss 95, 1805, Samuel Fay 96, 99, 1801, 2, 3, 13, 15, 19, Jonas Comins 96, 1803, Goddard Wheelock 96, Gersham Palmer 97, 1806, Gideon Wheelock 97, 1802, 15, 16, Jonathan Tucker 97, 1809, Simon Davis 98, Levi Wright 98, 1801, 12, 44, 45, Phincas Davis 99, 1801, 5, Joshua Lilley 1800, Elnathan Hathaway 1800, 2, 3, Peter Wheelock 1800, Jonathan Eddy 1800, Caleb Curtis 1800, 2, 8, 9, 10, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 32, Daniel Carpenter 1801, James Ginnings 1801, 3, Edward Tucker 1802, Rufus Green 1803, Lemuel Perry 1803, 4, 19, Ebenezer Goodnough 1804, Alpheus Bliss 1804, Remember Kent 6, 7, Noah C. Clark 6, 7, Oliver Palmer 7, Joshua Bliss 8, 11, Samuel Danforth 8, Isaac Kendall 9, John R. Densmore 10, 12, 13, 15, Gideon Hicks 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 27, 32, 33, 37, Aaron Lamb 1812, Ephraim Ladd 14, Joel Robinson 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, Joshua Bliss, 2d, 16, Caleb B. Mitchell 17, Preserved Wright 18, Nathan B. Spaulding 19, Benjamin Page 20, Caleb Putnam 21, Isaac Davis 21, 23, Israel Dwinell 22, 24, Oliver Shipley 22, Lovel Kelton 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, Shubael Wheeler 25, 28, 29, 30, David G. Shipley 26, Lemuel Bliss 26, Welcome Wheelock 27, 30, Jabez Mower 28, Nelson A. Chase 29, 30, 34, 65, Pliny Curtis 29, 39, 40, Oliver Mower 31, Pardon Janes 31, Abdiel Kent 33, 34, 37, 42, 43, 47, Nathaniel Eaton 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 52, Lewis Wood 35, 36, 38, 44, 45, Enoch C. McLoud 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, Charles Sibley 36, Alonzo Pearce 37, 52, John Walbridge 38, 39, Silas Wheelock 40, 56, Charles Dudley 41, 46, 47, 50, 51,



Alfred P. Hicks 41, 43, 50, Richard W. Tobey 41, Joseph Lance 42, Elias Smith 45, 46, 64, 73, 76, Ezekiel Kent 46, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 70, 71, J. Harvey Cole 47, 59, 60, J. W. E. Bliss 48, Charles Stevens 48, 49, John Rich 48, 49, 53, 54, Allen Tobey 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 66, 74, Joseph W. Pierce 51, 57, 58, J. V. R. Kent 53, Ira S. Dwinell 53, 54, 55, J. Q. A. Allen 54, Jesse White 55, 56, Levi G. Dwinell 56, William White 57, 59, Loam Hathaway 58, Jacob Eaton 58, Chester Bugbee 60 to 63, 65, 68, 70, 71, J. Warren Leonard 61 to 63, I. Rich Kent 63 to 65, Lemuel M. Cate 64, 67, Charles French 66, 67, Lewis Bancroft 66, 67, 68, John Morse 68, Alfred P. Wheelock 69, Walter P. Slayton 69, John Q. Haskell 69, Charles B. Marsh 70, 71, James K. Tobey 72, 73, Andrew Haskell 72, 75, 76, 81, Alonzo C. Slayton 72, J. P. Carnes 73, 74, 78, 81, Albert Dwinell 74, 75, 78, Alpheus S. Bliss 75, 76, 9, Henry C. Wells 77, 81, Jerome N. Bliss 77, 80, Harry A. Morse 77, 78, 80, Albert C. George 79, Isaac Davis 79, Willard Bugbee 80.

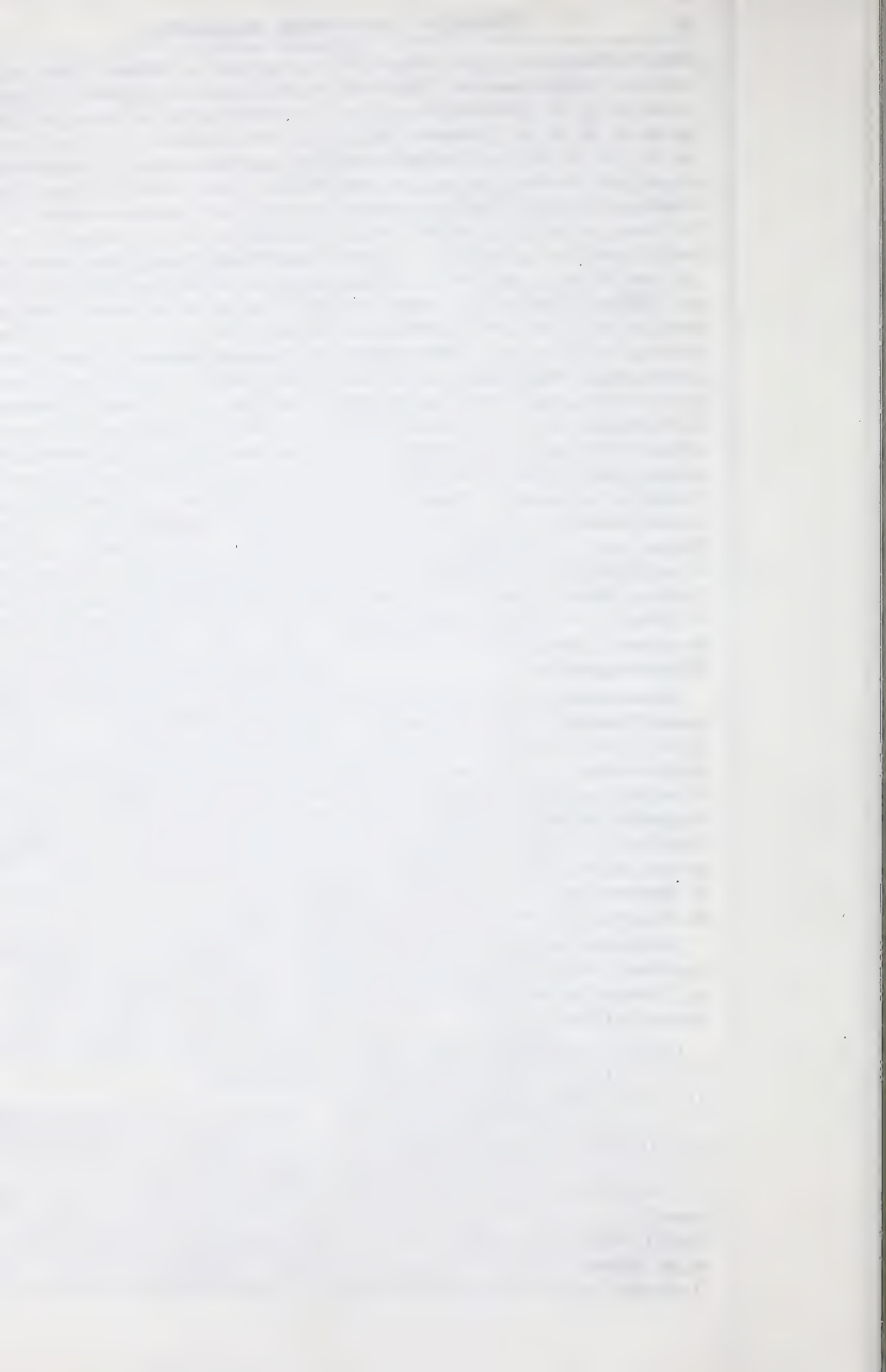
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.—Nathaniel Eaton 46, Nelson A. Chase 46, 7, 50, 6, 7, 60, Lester Warren 46, 9, 51, Henry Slayton 48, Asa George 52, Silas Wheelock 53, Sidney H. Foster 54, 5, Benjamin P. White 58, 9, 61, 2, Lee H. Bliss 63, 4, J. Henry McLoud 65, 6, 8, Marcus Ide 67, Frank A. Dwinell 69, M. S. Hathaway 70, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 81, Geo. H. Gray 73, 8, W. W. Ainsworth 79, 80.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—Samuel Fay 14, Benjamin Page 22, Thomas Cole 28, Shubael Wheeler 36, Nelson A. Chase 43, 50.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Peter Wheelock 95 to 1805, Gersham Palmer 1800 to 11, Gideon Hicks 8 to 49, Lemuel Perry 8 to 18, 22, 30 to 38, Samuel Fay 14, Gideon Wheelock 17 to 30, Nathan Kelton 18, Caleb Curtis 18, 20 to 35, Isaac Davis 21, 2, Lovell Kelton 22, 24 to 37, Nathaniel Eaton 30 to 49, 51, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 60, 63, Medad Wright 31 to 34, Oliver Mower 31 to 36, Shubael Wheeler 31 to 49, Jacob Tewksbury 33, 4, 7, 8, 9, 40, Pliny Curtis

33, 34, 39 to 45, Nelson A. Chase 33, 34, 41 to 55, Asa George 33 to 49, 78, 9, Jabez Mower 33, 34, 37 to 49, Jos. Hatch 34, Wm. Robinson 35 to 39, Jedediah Fay 36, Shubael Shortt 36, Abijah Wheelock 36, Jason Marsh 36, Alonzo Pearce 37 to 53, 55, 56, 58 to 60, 62 to 75, H. W. W. Miller 38, E. C. McLoud 38 to 49, Abdiel Kent 38 to 54, 62, Luther Morse 38 to 50, Joseph Lance 38 to 44, Richard W. Tobey 40 to 47, Herman Bliss 40, J. Harvey Cole 42, 46 to 49, 54, 57, Joshua M. Dana 42, Welcome Wheelock 42 to 49, Charles Dudley 42 to 49, Lewis Wood 46 to 49, 55 to 57, 61, Joseph Blanchard 46 to 49, Alfred P. Hicks 47 to 50, 53, 4, 8, 9, 60, David B. Fay 48, 9, Bennett Palmer 48, 9, Rufus P. Moses 49 to 57, Jonas Hall 49, A. S. Nelson 49, John Morse 49, 62 to 67, Tilnus Hathaway 49, 52 to 61, Jonas G. Ormsbee 49, Ira S. Dwinell 49, 76, 77, 80, 81, James S. Gray 49, Lemuel Perry Jr., 49, John Rich 50 to 54, E. A. Hathaway 51, H. K. Slayton 55 to 62, Charles B. Marsh 56, 7, Sidney H. Foster 56, 72, 3, J. V. R. Kent 57 to 69, 76, 7, Charles S. Bennett 58 to 60, 62 to 73, Chester Bugbee 61, William White 61, 2, Lee H. Bliss 62, Alonzo M. Foster 63 to 65, J. Warren Leonard 63 to 69, George J. Slayton 64, 5, Walter P. Slayton 66 to 77, 80, 81, Edwin D. Haskell 66, 67, 69 to 71, S. S. Macomber 68 to 77, Otis Slayton 68, Benjamin P. White 70 to 73, Elias Smith 70, 71, 78, 9, Benjamin Wheeler 72, 3, S. O. Robinson 74, 5, James K. Tobey 74, 75, 78, 9, Orson Putnam 74 to 77, 80, 81, M. S. Hathaway 74, 75, 78, 9, Shubael B. Fair 76, 7, 80, 81, Henry C. Wells 76, 7, J. P. Carnes 78, 9, Alpheus S. Bliss, 78, 9, Herman O. Marsh 78, 9, W. W. Ainsworth 80, 81, Harry A. Morse 80, 81, Chas. French 80, 81.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Peter Wheelock 95 to 99, Abdiel Bliss 1800, 1, Joshua Bliss 2, Gersham Palmer 3, 5 to 10, Lemuel Perry 4, Gideon Wheelock 12, 13, 17, 21, Sam'l. Fay 14, Benjamin Page 15, 16, 22, Caleb Curtis 18 to 20, Lovell Kelton 23 to 25, 27, David G. Shipley 26, Pardon James 28 to 31, Shubael Wheeler 33, 34, 47, Pliny



Curtis 35, 36, Joseph Lance 37, 38, Alonzo Pearce 39, 40, Abdiel Kent 41, 42, Chas. Dudley 43, 44, Nelson A. Chase 45, 46, Enoch C. McLeod 48, 49, David B. Fay 50, Rufus P. Moses 51, 52, Ebenezer S. Demming 53, Asa George, 54, 55, Lester Warren 56, 57, Hiram K. Slayton 58, 59, Albert Dwinell 60, 61, John V. R. Kent, 62, 63, Alonzo M. Foster 64, 65, Sidney H. Foster 66, 67, Ira A. Morse 68, 69, Walter P. Slayton 72, 73, James K. Tobey 74, 75, Erasmus L. Burnap 76, 77, Benjamin P. White 78, 79, J. Warren Leonard 80, 81.

STATE SENATORS.—Nathaniel Eaton 40, 41, Albert Dwinell 78, 79, 80, 81.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.—Shubael Wheeler 27 to 30, Pliny Curtis 37, 8, Alonzo Pearce.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.—Gersham Palmer 10, Nelson A. Chase 68, 69.

SHERIFF.—Alonzo D. Pearce 70.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.—Shubael Wheeler 45 to 8, 50 to —

GRAND LIST.

The list for the year 1795 was £501, 10s; 1796, £788, 10s. The first general list under the act of March 20, 1797, is recorded: 61 polls at \$20, \$1220; 174½ acres improved land at \$1.75 per acre, \$305.37; other property and assessments, \$1670.38, total, \$3195.75. 1798, 67 polls, 191 acres, \$2142.73, personal, total, \$3,816.72; 1799, 72 polls, 312 acres, \$2702.06, personal, total, \$4689.37; 1800, 80 polls, 400 acres, \$39.50 houses, \$2750.50, personal, total, \$5090.00.

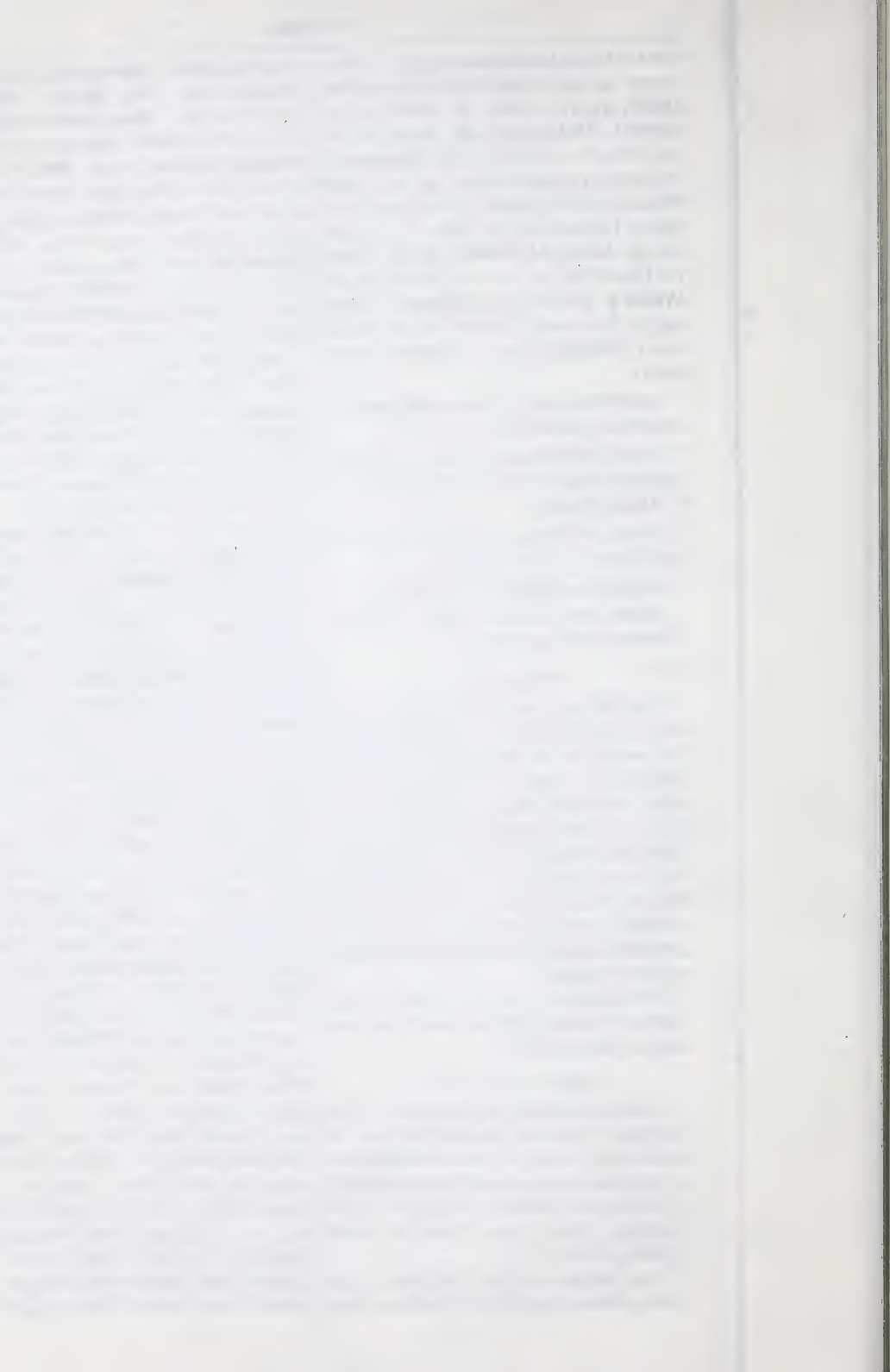
For valuations, etc., upon which these and the following list are based, see summary of list for 1812.

GRAND LIST OF 1801.

The first complete list now on file. The date next the name signifies the year of settlement, or near as can be ascertained; a. signifies acre or acres of improved land; b. and figures following, appraisal of the buildings; cash figures alone, the whole amount of list:

Wm. Abbott, 1799 or 1800, \$20; Ainsworth, Moses 1797, \$6.50; Reuben, 1799,

1800, 1 a., \$28.25, Sabin, 1797, 4 a., \$3.50; Alvord, Isaac 1801, \$26.50, Stephen, 1797, 6 a., \$57; Bliss, Aaron 1795, 6 a., b. \$250, \$62, Abdiel, 1798, 30 a., b. \$400, \$148.50, Alpheus, 1799, 1800, b. \$300, \$72.50, Caleb, 1800, \$58, David, 1797, 7 a., b. \$150, \$88.25, Frederick, 1795, 10 a., \$90.50, Joshua, 1795, 15 a., \$115.75; Joshua 2d., 1798, 17 a., \$124.75, Noah, 1798, 4 a., \$70; Beckwith, Joshua 1800, \$40; Carpenter, Daniel 1800, b. \$300, \$59; Clark, Noah L. 1797, 5 a., b. \$100, \$63.75; Comings, Jonas 1795, 5 a., b. \$200, \$65.75; Curtis, Caleb 1798, 3 a., b. \$250, \$76.75; Daggett, David 1778, \$26.50; Danforth, Samuel 1800, \$40; Davis, Silas 1801, \$20, Simeon, 1795, 8 a., \$54, Phineas, 1797, 8 a., b. \$250, \$73.50; Dickenson, John 1798, \$20; Doane, Elisha 1797, \$33; Eddy, Edmund 1800, b. \$100, \$27, Jonathan, 1797, \$31.50; Emerson, John 1797, 3 a., \$63.25; Fay, Jedediah 1795, 5 a., \$65.25, Samuel, 1795, 6 a., \$70.50; Ginnings, Amos 1795, 7 a., \$88.75, James, 1795, 5 a., \$75.25; Goodell, David 1795, 4 a., \$53.25; Goodenough, Ebenezer 1797, 9 a., \$116.75; Green, Rufus 1797, 1 a., \$49.75; Haskell, Moses 1795, 2 a., \$56.50; Hathaway, Asa 1800, 10 a., \$37.50, Elnathan, 1796, 5 a., \$75.25, Silas, 1797, 5 a., b. \$150, \$43.25, Thomas, 1797, 2 a., \$55; Hicks, Gideon, 1800, 3 a., \$38.75, John, 1801, \$26.50; Howland, Polly, widow of Abraham, 1795, 3 a., \$11.75; Janes, Solomon 1796, 6 a., \$48.50; Kendall, Isaac 1798 or 1800, 5 a., \$86.75; Kent, Remember, 1798, 8 a., \$60; Kinney, Stephen 1801, \$26.50; Lamb, Aaron 1789, b. \$125, \$55.50, Jacob, 1801, \$33.40; Lebaron, Francis 1795, 2 a., \$30; Lilley, Joshua 1797, 10 a., \$145.50; Merritt, Job 1800, \$53, Nehemiah, 1800, b. \$150, \$29.50, Oliver, 1801, \$20; Marsh, Jason 1800, \$38.50; Mitchel, Caleb B. 1798, 10 a., \$40; Nichols, Ezra 1801, \$20; Ormsbee, Nathaniel 1800, \$20; Palmer, Gershom, 1797, 6 a., \$103, Oliver, 1796, 10 a., \$97; Pearce, Asahel 1795, 6 a., \$81.50, Backus, 1795, 4 a., \$75.50, Noah, 1795, \$51.50, Stephen, 1801, \$20; Perry, Lemuel 1800, \$57.50; Pope, Winslow 1797, \$26.50; Rich, Samuel 10 a., \$17.50; Robinson, Joel 1794,



5 a., \$61.75; Shortt, Shubael, 1795, 10 a., \$95.50; Slayton, Jesse 1796, 5 a., \$68.25; Simeon, 1795, 4 a., b. \$100, \$60; Steward, Ethel 1797, \$26.50; Thayer, David 1798, \$36.50, David, Jr., 1798, \$20; Tisdale, Seth 1801, 4 a., \$7; Tobey, Zoath 1799, \$53; Tucker, Amasa 1797, 6 a., \$73.50, David, 1800, \$20, Edward, 1795, 25 a., b. \$340, \$153.25, Jonathan, 1797, 10 a., b. \$150, \$102; Wheelock, Abijah 1795, 10 a., \$98.50, Asa, 1795, 9 a., \$65.25; Gideon, 1797, 6 a., b. \$400, \$78, Goddard, 1795, 9 a., \$103.75, Jennison, 1795, 8 a., \$93.50, Peter, Esq., 1795, \$76.50, Salem, 1797, \$38; White, Elijah 1797, 3 a., \$61.75, Samuel, 1797, 3 a., \$64.75; Wilber, Holden, 1795, 18 a., \$104; Willis, Edmund 1797, \$6.50; Wright, Levi 1797, 8 a., \$60.50, Preserved, 1800, 7 a., \$53.75; Young, Duncan 1796, 4 a., \$53.50.

Names on previous lists not on list of 1801: Lyman Daggett, Salmon Davis, John Crane, Stephen Fay, David Fuller, Bemis Hamilton, James Sprague, Leonard Wheelock.

New names appear in the list from year to year, 1802, Amasa, Parley, Wareham, and Welcome Ainsworth, Hannah Butterfield, Joseph Ginnings, Thomas Haskell, Nathan Janes, Uriah Johnson, George and James Kelton, Calvin Pearce, Joseph Perry, William Thayer, Isaac Wells, Medad Wright. 1803, Ezra Bliss, James Dawson, William Drown, John Eddy, Artemas Foster, Joseph W. Gilman, John Martin, John Ware. 1804, Benjamin Andrews, Chester Clark, Isaac Davis, Eliphalet Huntington, Enoch Kelton, Nathaniel Ladd, James Short. 1805, Luther Ainsworth, Amasa and John Bancroft, Squire Bullock, Ethan Powers, Prince Sears, Oliver Shipley, Bucklin Slayton, Amos Wheelock, Reubin Wilber, Philip Vincent. 1806, Jacob Ainsworth, Benjamin Bancroft, Amos Barnes, George Brown, John Goodale, Phineas Goodenough, Ebenezer Goodenough, Jr., George Ide, Ephraim Ladd, Richard Pitts, Jonathan Pray, Cyrenus Shortt. 1807, Vial Allen, Thomas Anderson, Charles Bliss, Stephen Bates, Henry Fish, David Fuller, Jr., Martin Gilbert, Jessa Holmes, Pardon Janes, Elijah Nye, Stephen Olm-

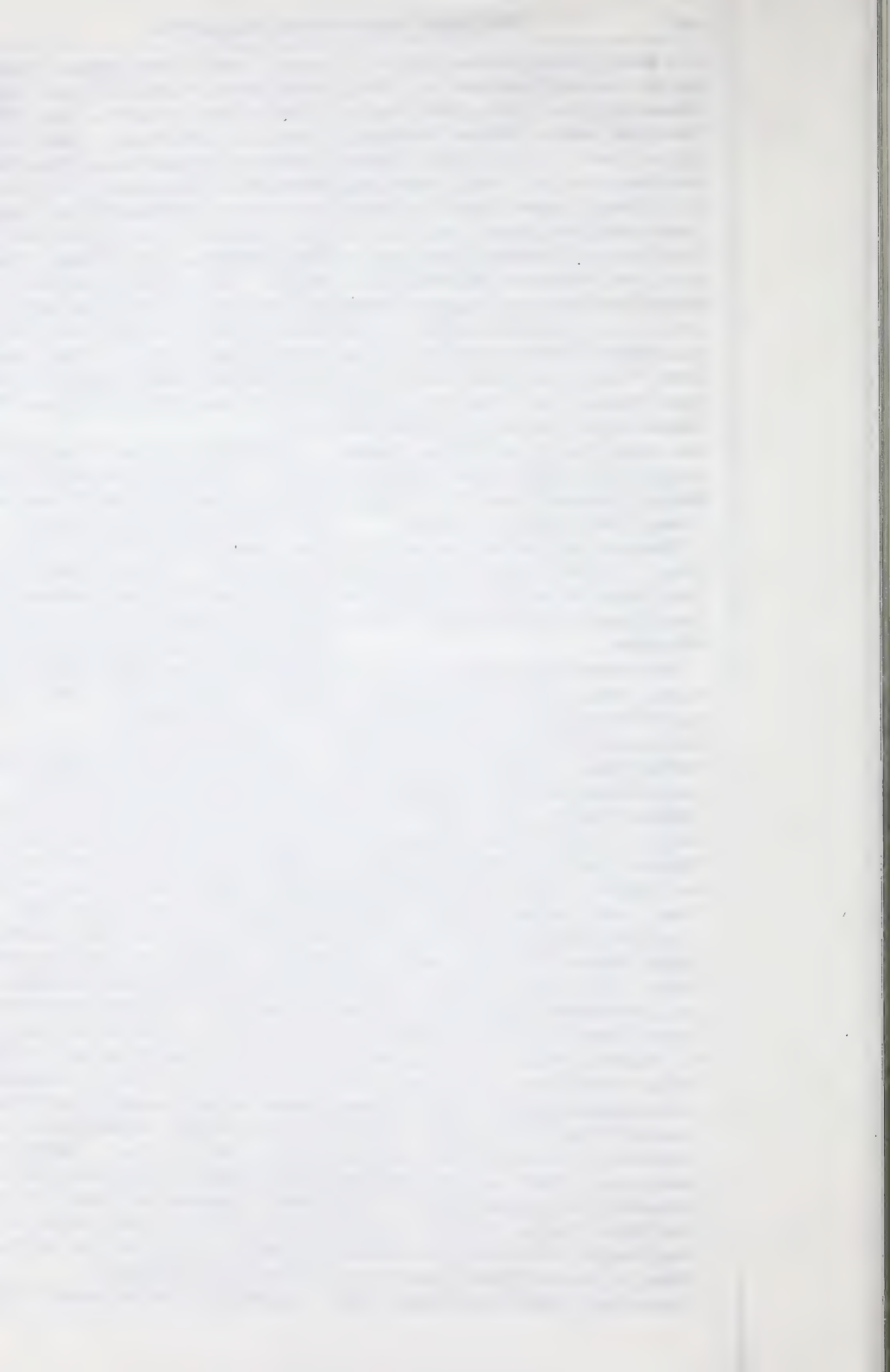
stead, Samuel Pratt, Phineas Slayton, Uriah Simons, Reubin D. Waters, Nathan Wheeler, Jared Wheelock, Suel White, Daniel and John Young. 1808, Thomas Andrews, Galen and Charles Bliss, Moses Blanchard, William Crosby, Thomas Foster, Abraham Hawkins, William Lougee, John McKenzie, Samuel, Isaac and William Robinson, John Waugh, Almond Wilber. 1809, Nathaniel Bancroft, John R. Densmore, Jonathan Green, Jonas Hall, Isaac Hawkins, Barnabas and Ebenezer Kelton, John Martin, Jr., Daniel Nealey, Peleg Redway, Oliver Shipley, Jr., Lemuel Tobey, Isaac Vincent, Welcome Wheelock.

The lists for 1810 and '11 are not preserved. 1812, Smith Ainsworth, George and Ira Brown, Isaac Corey, Jabez Carver, John Cate, John Chapman, Salvin D. Collins, Israel Dwinell, Gload Dugar, Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Eaton, Luther Farnum, Luke Fletcher, Benjamin Gray, Simeon Guernsey, Seth Gary, Salathiel Hammond, George Holbrook, Ona Kelton, William LeBarron, William LeBarron, Jr., Andrew Nealey, Beniah Shortt, Henry Stone, David G. Shipley.

GRAND LIST RECORD FOR 1812.

From 1801 there was a steady increase in valuation: 80 polls at \$20, \$1600; 1679 acres of improved land at \$1.75, 2938; houses assessed in the whole at \$182; 112 oxen at \$10, \$1120; 405 cows and other cattle of 3-years old at \$6.50, 2632.50; 178 cattle of 2-years old at \$5, \$890; 101 horses of 3-years old, and upwards, at \$13.50, \$1363.50; 10 of 2-years old at \$6.50, \$65; 16 of 1-year old at \$3.50, \$56; 7 house clocks at \$10, \$70; 3 gold watches at \$10, \$30; 12 common do. at \$5, \$60; 2750 dollars of money on hand and debts due, at 6 per cent., \$165; 1 practitioner assessed at \$25; mechanics and owners of mills and machines assessed in the whole at \$143; total, \$11340. Deduct for 5 minors subject to military duty and equipped by parents at \$20, \$100; deduct 54 militia polls at \$20, \$1080; deduct 5 horses of cavalry at \$13.50, \$67.50; leaving list for State taxes, \$10092.50

At that time the law required that all



dwellings, stores and shops (log-houses excepted) should be assessed at two per cent. of their value, if in the judgment of the listers their value did not exceed \$1000. And if valued at more than \$1000, at three per cent. The law also specified how personal property should be set in the list, as above. Wooden clocks were not taxed. Attorneys, physicians, merchants, mechanics, etc., were assessed in proportion to their gains.

1820: 86 polls at \$20, \$1720; 1990 acres of improved land at .08 of appraised value, \$1366.42; 103 houses and lots at .04 appraised value, \$247.06; 9 mills, stores, etc., at .06 appraised value, \$48.60; 140 oxen at \$10, \$1400; 429 cows and three-year olds at \$6, \$2574; 169 cattle, two-year olds at \$5, \$845; 132 horses, three years old and upwards, at \$14, \$1848; 26 two-years old at \$7, \$182; 22 one-year old at \$4, \$88; 1 stallion at \$50, \$50; 5 brass clocks at \$10, \$50; 1 gold watch at \$10, \$10; 20 common do. at \$5, \$100; \$1100 money at .06, \$66; total, \$11295.08; 34 militia polls and 9 cavalry horses were exempt from State taxes.

1830: 252 polls at \$10, \$2520; 3690 acres of land at .06, \$1558.60; 541 houses and lots at .04, \$1401.40; 14 mills, stores, etc., at .06, \$62.40; 281 oxen at \$2, \$562; 712 cows and other cattle of three years old, at \$1.25, \$890; 254 cattle of two years old at .75 each, \$190.50; 25 horses and mules, three years old, appraised at less than \$25, at \$1, \$25; 180 over \$25 and less than \$75, at \$3, \$540; 6 at \$75, at .06, \$36; 43 two years, at \$2, \$86; 33 one year, at \$1.25, \$41.25; 2797 sheep at .10 each, \$279.70; 7 carriages at .06 of appraised value, \$6.30; 8 brass clocks at \$3, \$24; 20 watches at \$1, \$20; \$3350 money on hand, etc., at .06, \$201; \$90 bank stock at .03, \$2.70; 2 practitioners of medicine assessed, \$35; 1 merchant and trader, do., \$30; total, \$8511.85; 148 militia polls and 6 cavalry horses, exempt.

In 1840, the list amounted to \$10373.54. Later lists were assessed nearly as at present, and are as follows:

	Polls.	Real.	Personal.	Gd. List.
1850	266	\$281,774	\$32,023	\$3,675
1840	312	304,473	46,547	4,194
1870	349	374,573	71,936	4,848
1878	326	296,652	67,807	4,269

FAYSTON.

BY MRS. LAURA BRIGHAM BOYCE.

This township is in the S. W. corner of the County, 20 miles from Montpelier; b. N. by Duxbury, E. by Waitsfield, S. by Warren and Lincoln, W. by Huntington and Buell's Gore; 6 miles square; land elevated, lying in large swells, except along Mill brook and Shephard's brook, where there is some intervale. Shephard's brook runs through the North part of the town, and empties into Mad river in Waitsfield. It affords ample water power, and several flourishing mills are in operation on its banks.

There was an extensive beaver meadow on this stream, and many of the trees on its banks were partly cut down by these animals. The brook received its name from one Shephard, who used to hunt beavers here.

Mill brook runs through the South part of the town, in an Easterly direction, and empties into Mad river in Waitsfield; this stream has good water-power, and several mills and one tannery are located on it. There is considerable good lumber in town, especially in the more mountainous parts, the most valuable of which is spruce. As many as 7,000 or 8,000 clapboard logs are annually cut in Fayston, besides the common lumber, ash, basswood, etc. There is also a good deal of hemlock, the bark of which is used extensively in tanneries. The spruce and hemlock lumber is a source of profit to the inhabitants. The maple is abundant, and there are many valuable sugar orchards; some have a thousand handsome second growth trees in one body. This adds an item to the income of the farmer, at the prices that have prevailed for maple sugar and syrup of late years.

The soil is strong and fertile, though not as easily tilled as a more sandy loam. These fertile upland farms are well adapted to dairying, as the sweetest grass is found here, and water as pure and soft as ever drank, two indispensable requisites for the dairy. Dairying is the chief source of income of a greater part of the inhabitants, though wheat and oats are raised here in



abundance, but potatoes more especially. Corn is often a remunerative crop; but not so sure as on the intervalles.

Fayston was granted Feb. 25, and chartered Feb. 27, 1782, to Ebenezer Walbridge and his associates. It was first settled by Lynde Wait in 1798. In 1800, there were 18 persons in town.

Lucia Wait, daughter of Lynde Wait, better known as Squire Wait, was born in 1801, the first child born in town; subsequently, Wait Farr, a son of William Farr, was born, and received a lot of land from Griswold Wait, as being the first male child born in town. From which we see in those primitive days the weaker were oppressed by the stronger, as they are still. There was no orthodox reason why Lucia Wait should not have had that lot of land as her birthright—except that *she wasn't a boy*.

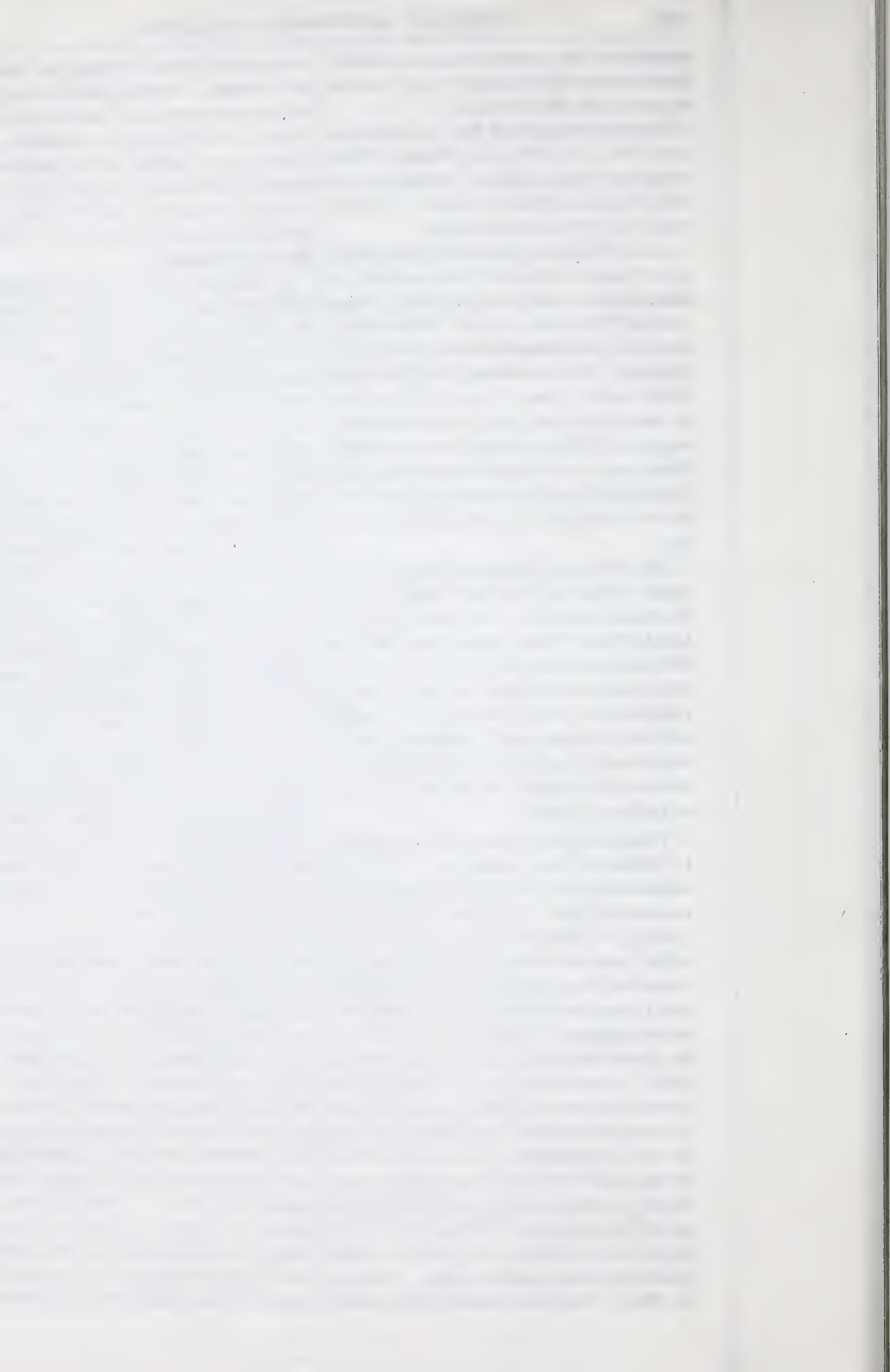
The town was organized Aug. 6, 1805. James Wait was the first town clerk; Thomas Green the first constable; and Lynde Wait, Rufus Barrett and William Williams the first selectmen. Aug. 27, 1805, there was a town meeting called to petition the General Assembly to be set off with other towns from Chittenden County, which was not granted until some time in 1810 or 1811, when Fayston became a part of Jefferson County.

The first highways were surveyed in 1807, by Edmund Rice, surveyor. The first school district was organized in 1809, and consisted of the whole town, but subsequently, in 1810, we believe, it was divided into two districts. The first tax levied on the grand list was in 1807, which was 5 cents on a dollar, to be worked out on the highway. The first tax levied on the grand list to be paid in money was in 1810. It was 1 cent on a dollar, and we have no doubt was as hard for these people as were the excessive taxes during the war for their descendants. The taxes levied on the grand list in Fayston during the war in one year were \$10.79 on a dollar of the grand list, making a poll tax of \$21.58, and school and highway taxes besides, which must have made another dollar. This was in 1864. There were several other bounty

taxes raised during the war, but this was the heaviest. Fayston paid her war debt as she went along, and can show a clean record. In 1812, the town voted to raise 1 cent on a dollar for the support of schools, which was to be paid to the town treasurer *in grain*. At this time there were 25 children in district No. 1, between the ages of 4 and 18.

In March, 1809, William Newcomb, William Rogers and Marjena Gardener were elected "hog howards," an office now obsolete, and exactly what its duties were, even then, we are unable to learn. But it was an old-time custom to elect newly-married men to that *notable* office, which might have been no sinecure after all, as the swine in those days all ran where they listed, and unless they were much less vicious than their modern descendants, it must have needed three "hog constables" to a town to have kept them in order.

In April, 1808, William and Paul Boyce, two Quakers, emigrated from Richmond, N. H., and settled near beaver meadow, on Shephard's brook. This was the first opening in what is now called North Fayston. There is a little romance connected with this same William Boyce. It seems that William's susceptible heart had been touched by one Irene Ballou, a Quaker maiden of his native place, and when he had made a beginning on his new home in the woods he began to be lonely, and feel the need of a helpmate to wash his wooden plates and pewter porringer, and also to assist him in picking up brush, planting potatoes, and several other things wherein the good wives made themselves useful in "the olden time," being then truly *helpmates* for men, instead of helpspends, as many of the more modern wives are. So William journeyed to Richmond to claim his bride. He tarried long, and when he returned it was not the gentle Irene who accompanied him. Whether he met with a fairer Quakeress than she, and lost his heart with her against his will, or whether Irene was averse to going into the new country, among the bears and wolves, tradition saith not, but that it was not the latter reason we may infer from her farewell to



him: "William, I wish thee well, I hope the Lord will bless thee, but I know He wont." Says one of his descendants: "I think He didn't, for he was always in some sort of trouble or other." Let the fate of William be a warning to all young Quakers, as well as those who quake not at all, to always keep their promises.

BOYCE FAMILY OF FAYSTON.

PAUL BOYCE married Rhoda Palmer, of Waitsfield, and here on the farm they first rescued from the wilderness, they lived to a ripe old age, and were finally buried in the cemetery not far away.

Their son, ZIBA WENTWORTH BOYCE, always resided in town until his death, 1877, age, 63. He received but a common school education, but by his own efforts, ultimately became a thorough scholar, and taught school many terms. Later he served the town in various capacities, and up to the time of his death was noted for his fine mental endowments. He was often jocosely called the "wisdom of North Fayston," and not altogether without reason. He was a writer of considerable ability, both in prose and verse. His two daughters inherited his talent for writing, more especially his younger daughter, Mrs. Emogene Smith, now a resident of Dubuque, Iowa. The eldest daughter, Mrs. S. Minerva Boyce, has always remained at the homestead.

When Ziba W. was quite a young lad, his father sent him one night with his brother after the sheep, but they having strayed from their usual pasture, they failed to find them. In the morning they found what there was left of them, eleven having been devoured by the wolves during the night.

On one occasion Paul Boyce was going off into the woods with his oxen, when he met a bear with two cubs face to face. The meeting was not a remarkably pleasant one to him; he being a Quaker and averse to fighting, was pleased when the bear turned and trotted off.

About the year 1809, Stephen Griggs emigrated from Pomfret, Conn., and settled about one-half mile from Esquire Wait's

farm. He resided there as long as he lived, and his companion, who survived him many years, died there. The place has never passed out of the family, a granddaughter at present residing there. This farm and the Brigham farm are the only ones in South Fayston which have never passed out of the families of the first settlers.

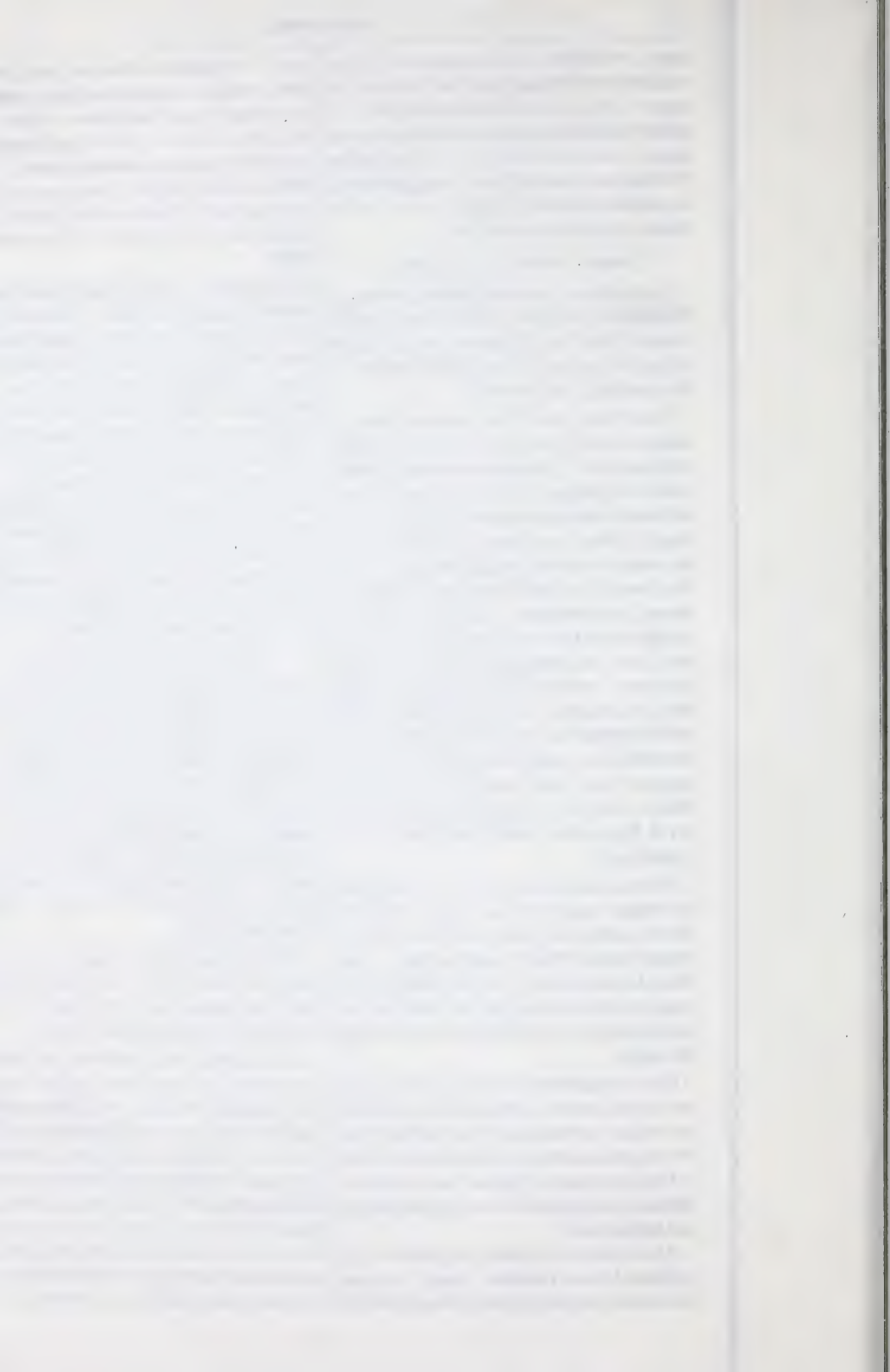
Deer-yards were frequently found on the eastern slopes of the hills. The early settlers used to hunt them in winter when the snow was deep, so that they could not escape. Buck's horns were often found in the woods. Sable were quite abundant. Ezra Meach, of Shelburne, passed through the town in 1809, setting his line of traps for sable, and blazed trees along his route. He found it quite profitable business, as these animals were exceedingly good in the western part of the town. The panther, the great dread of the juvenile community, was often seen, or supposed to be seen, but never captured in this town.

UNCLE JOHN'S INDIAN RAID.

Some time about 1803, there were then five or six families settled in what is now known as South Fayston. There were Uncle John and Uncle Rufus Barrett—I call them Uncle John and Uncle Rufus, as these were the names by which I knew them in my early childhood, albeit they were both young men at the date of my story. There were Squire Wait and Thos. Green, and if there were others I do not know their names.

Now at that time the raising of a new house or barn was a job that required plenty of muscle and new rum, for they were built of logs, and very heavy.

On a certain day, somebody in Warren was to raise a barn, and as the country was sparsely settled, everybody was invited far and near, and all the men of Fayston went except Uncle John. Whether he stayed at home to guard the women and children from the bears and wolves, tradition saith not. I only know he "tarried by the stuff," and all went well till near sundown, when suddenly there burst upon his ears a long, wild cry, between a howl



and a whoop. Uncle John was on the alert; he listened with bated breath a few moments; louder and nearer than before came that terrible howl, this time in a different direction.

"'Tis the Indian war whoop," said Uncle John; "no doubt we are surrounded, and the men all away." He stood not upon the order of going, but went at once. Uncle John was no coward, and if the red-skins got his scalp, they should buy it dearly, he resolved, and seizing his gun, bidding his wife to follow, he ran to alarm the neighbors, and get them all together, that he might defend them as long as possible. In a short time every woman and child in the settlement was ensconced in Uncle Rufus' domicile, with all the firearms the settlement contained, the door barricaded, and all the preparations made to receive the red-skins that one man could do, aided by a few courageous women. They listened, with hearing made acute by fear, for the repetition of the war whoop. Now they heard it evidently nearing them—Uncle John loaded all the guns—now they heard it further away. With pale faces and palpitating hearts, they awaited the onset. The twilight shades deepened, the night closed in, but still the Indians did not attack them.

Now there was an additional anxiety among the inmates of the little cabin, for it was time for the men to be returning from the raising, and as they were unarmed, they would fall an easy prey to the Indians.

Meanwhile the men, having finished their labors, were returning home, all unconscious of the danger menacing them. They reached home, but were surprised to find those homes deserted. "Come on to my house," said Uncle Rufus, "perhaps the women were lonesome, and have gone to make my wife a visit." So, not knowing what else to do, they went on. Yes, there was a light at Uncle Rufus', sure enough, and a glance sufficed to show that there was some unusual commotion within. What could it be?

"Hark, I hear voices," cried one of the women, "it is the Indians this time, sure."

The children began to cry, and I suppose it would have been very delicate if the women had fainted, but they did no such thing.

"What are you all about here? why don't you let us in?" cried Uncle Rufus, shaking the door. The door was opened speedily, and instead of being scalped by the Indians, they fell into the arms of their astonished husbands.

"What is all this pow-wow about, anyway?" said one. Then Uncle John explained how he had heard the Indian war-whoop off in the woods, and had gathered the women and children there together for protection. The men burst into a loud laugh. "It was the wolves," said Squire Wait, "we heard them howling on the mountain as we came home. I'll be bound there isn't a red-skin within 50 miles."

Uncle John was somewhat crestfallen, but he was rather glad after all that it wasn't Indians, for he preferred to have his scalp in its proper place, rather than dangling from the red-skins' belts.

Some time in 1814, there was a rumor current of great treasure buried by the Spanish Legions at the forks of Shepherd's brook, and William Boyce, having a desire for "the root of all evil," resolved to find it. He engaged one Arad Sherman, a man of such magical powers that in his hands a witch-hazel rod performed as many antics as the rod of Aaron, and they went about the search. Arad took the enchanted rod, and lo! it pointed out the exact location of the buried treasure, but it remained for them to dig and get it. It had been revealed to Arad that they must dig in the night time, and no word must be spoken by any one of the number during the whole time of the digging, else the treasure would be lost to them. So one night they started on their secret expedition. Nothing was heard but the dull thud of the bars in the earth, and grating of the spade. The earth was obstinate, but they were determined no powers of earth should cheat them of their treasure. The hours wore on, when suddenly William's bar struck against the iron chest containing the treasure, with a sharp "clink." Over-



joyed at their success, William forgot the caution and cried out "I've found it!" At that instant the box shook with an ominous rattle, and sank down, down, far below the sight of their longing eyes, taking the bar and all with it, says the tradition. Frightened nearly out of their wits, they "skedaddled" for home, sadder if not better men, and the treasure remains buried there to this day.

In the winter of 1826, a beautiful doe was run down Shepherd's brook to Mad river, near Jason Carpenter's and brought up in an open eddy out of the reach of the dogs. Judge Carpenter caught it in his arms, and, seven or eight hunters coming up just then, he told them that they could not have the doe, but each one of them might go and select a sheep from his flock, if they would go home about their business. Nothing but the beautiful doe would satisfy these blood-thirsty hunters, and, seizing the deer by main force, they killed it on the spot.

Pigeons were abundant. One device for keeping them off the grain patches was a boy threshing a log chain around a stump. They used also to construct bough houses on the edge of the field, and draw a huge net over the baiting place, thus securing dozens at a haul. Partridges were caught on their drumming logs in snares, or, if not there, the gunner was sure to find them in some thicket. So it came to be a proverb, "hunted like a partridge."

In early days Uncle Moses Eaton used to bring corn from Richmond on the backs of two horses, the roads not being passable for any vehicle.

On his journey Uncle Moses met Uncle Joe Clark, of Duxbury, at Pride's tavern in Waterbury. "Now," said Uncle Joe, "you will want some pork to go with that corn, and you just call at my house, and tell Aunt Betsey to put you up a good clear piece of pork." The next time they met Uncle Moses said, "I called on Aunt Betsey, as you told me, and she raised her hands and blessed herself, saying, 'What on airth does that man mean, sending any one here for pork, when he knows that we haint had any kind of meat in the house

for six months?" But Uncle Joe enjoyed the joke hugely.

In Fayston there was considerable snow on the 8th and 9th of June, 1816, and everything was frozen down to the ground. The trees put out new leaves three times during that season, having been cut off twice by frost; hardly anything ripened, and the settlers saw dreary times.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB

came to the township quite early in its settlement, and finished his days here. He built one of the first framed houses in town, Esquire Wait's being the first; Mr. Newcomb and Merrill Tyler each built theirs the same year, but I am unable to learn in what year. Mr. Newcomb's farm was occupied by hisson Hosea many years, but has passed into the hands of strangers. The old house was burned during a high wind, in Oct. 1878.

DR. DAN NEWCOMB, son of Hosea Newcomb, was born and reared here, but has been for several years a practicing physician in Steele County, Ill. He is also the author of a medical work entitled, "When and How," a work of considerable merit. Don Carlos, another son, is a prominent wholesale merchant of Atchison, Kansas.

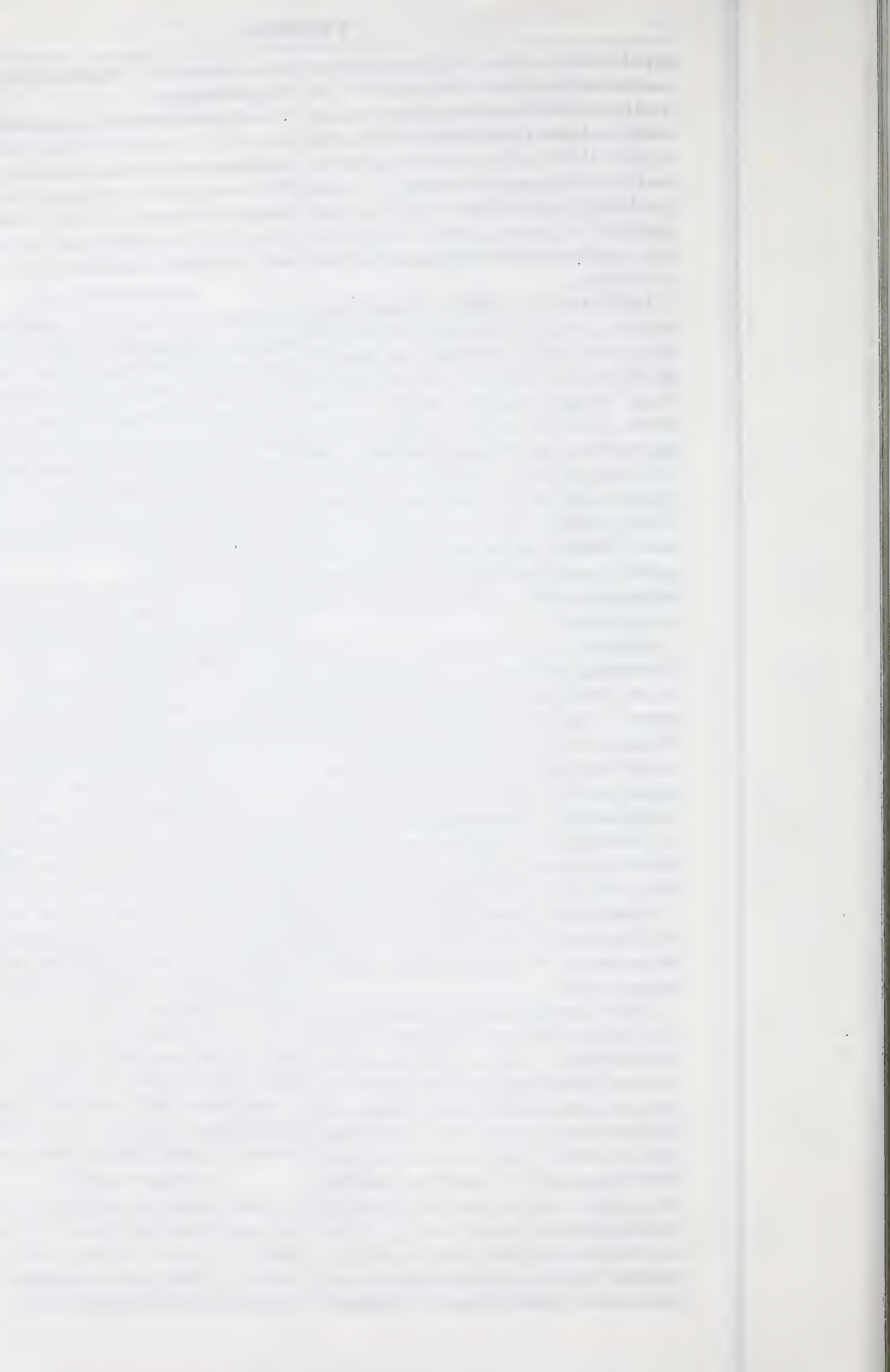
NATHAN AND JACOB BOYCE.

In 1808, Nathan Boyce and his wife, Zeviah, came to Fayston, and settled on Shephard's brook, near Paul Boyce, of whom he was a relative, and also of the Quaker faith. Nathan Boyce died many years ago; his wife in 1856, aged about 90, I think. She resided with her son Jacob, who died in 186-. His wife still survives him, at the age of 81 (1878. She is still living, Aug. 1881.) She lives on the old farm with her son, Seth Boyce. The farm has always remained in the family.

Jacob Boyce had 4 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom, save one, are settled in Fayston or the immediately adjacent towns.

BRIGHAM FAMILY.

In 1809, Gershom Brigham and family emigrated from Winchester, N. H., and settled in South Fayston, near Lynde Wait's. Elisha, their third child, was then 17 years old, and eventually settled on the



same land, his other brothers and sisters finding other homes. His parents resided with him while they lived, and their bones rest in the little green grave-yard on the old Wait farm. Elisha lived here to ripe old age, raising a family of 11 children, all of whom are now living except one daughter, who died at the age of 42. The two eldest sons and the two youngest daughters of this family have some literary talent, having all contributed to the press acceptably, in prose and verse. The eldest son, [See separate notice of Dr. G. N. Brigham].

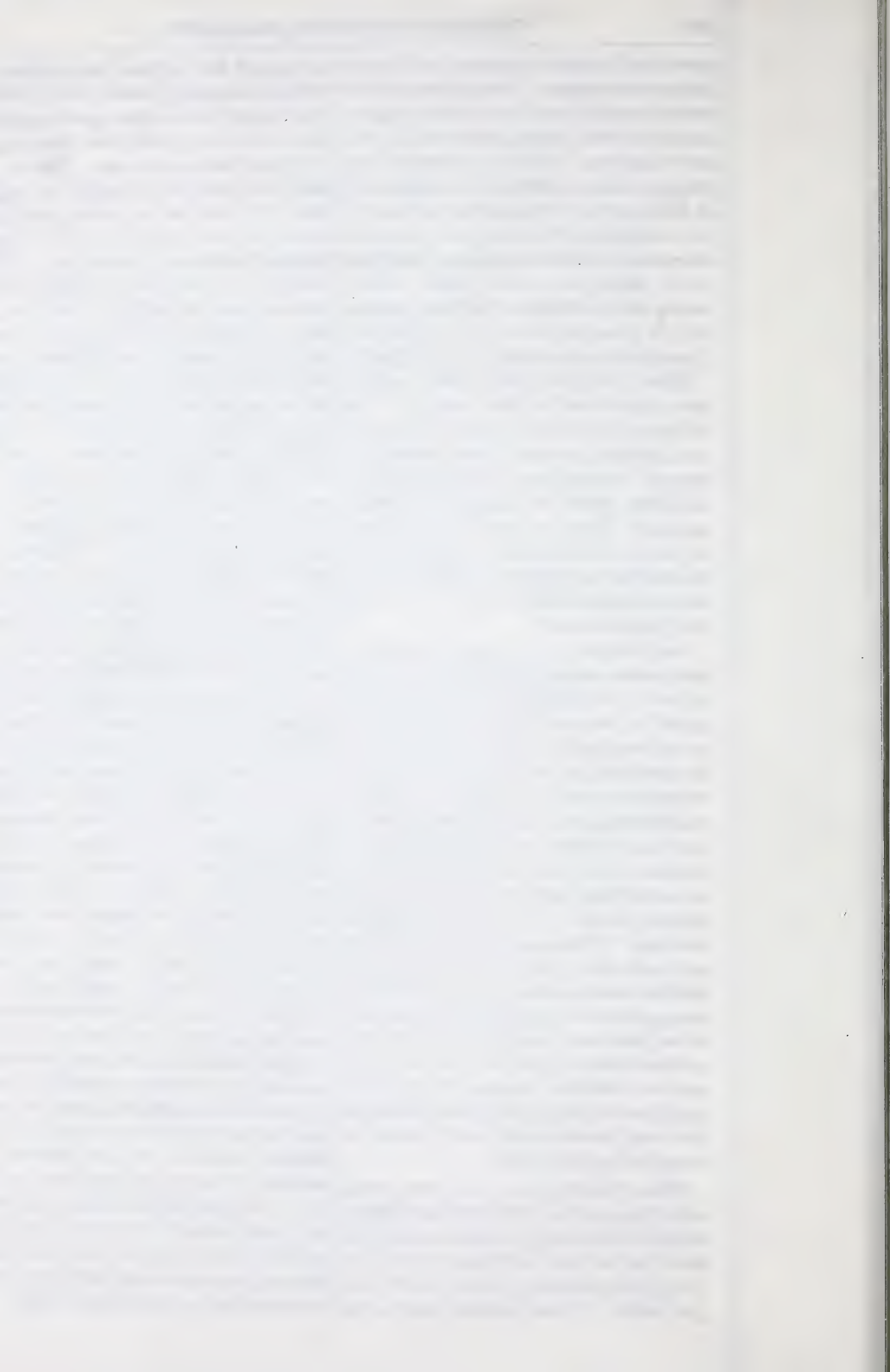
Elisha Brigham died in 1863, aged 70 years; his widow in 1876, aged 77. The old home that she had resided in for more than 40 years, took fire in some mysterious manner, and was burned in the early morning hours, when her demise was hourly expected. She was borne from the flaming house to the home of a neighbor, and breathed her last in the very house whence she went on her wedding day to be married 59 years before.

Mrs. Brigham was a woman of remarkable powers, mental and physical. Left an orphan by the death of her mother at the age of 12, she came from Randolph, Vt., her native place, to reside in the family of Esquire Wait, so she became early identified with the history of the town. Her remarkably vigorous constitution and ambition to excel, fitted her for the position of a pioneer's wife, and she endured the hardships and deprivations consequent on the building up of a new place, with great fortitude. With a large family of her own and many cares, yet she acted as nurse for half the town, and such was her skill in the management of the sick, that the old physician, now dead, used always, if he had a critical case, to send for Mrs. Brigham, and said, with her to nurse them, he felt pretty sure of bringing his patients through. Her very presence and touch seemed to bring healing with them.

When Mrs. Brigham was a fair, young wife of 19, she was small, lithe and supple, with nerves of steel, and she never shrank from any of the hardships of her life. They then made sugar nearly a mile from the house. It was growing late in the

spring, and Mr. Brigham was anxious to be about his spring's work, and his wife, being equally anxious for a good supply of sugar, offered to go with her sister, a girl of 17, and boil in the sap. Taking the baby with them, they started for the sugar-camp. It was late in spring and quite warm, and babies were not killed by a breath of fresh air in those days. They boiled sap all day, Mrs. B. gathering in some sap near the boiling place. In the afternoon they heard a good deal of barking off in the woods, but supposed it was some hounds after foxes. Mr. Brigham did not get up to the sugar-camp to bring down the syrup till nine o'clock, they staying there alone until that time. A neighbor passing through the camp early the next morning, found a sheep dead at the foot of a tree where Mrs. Brigham had gathered sap at sundown. The sheep was still warm when Mr. Brigham arrived on the spot. On looking around, they found 20 sheep had been killed by the wolves. Mrs. Brigham and her fair sister did not care to boil till nine o'clock the next night.

On one occasion Mrs. Brigham, desiring to get some weaving done, mounted an unbroken, 3-years-old colt, that had never had a woman on his back before, and started on a ride of 4 miles through the woods, to Wm. Farr's, with a bag of yarn fastened to the saddle-bow. There was only a bridle-path part of the way, and the colt was shy, but he found his match in the little woman of scarce 100 pounds' weight, and carried her safely to her destination. Her business dispatched at Mr. Farr's, she started homeward by another route, having occasion to call at one William Marsten's, who lived far up on the road leading over the mountain into Huntington, and from thence homeward by a route so indistinctly marked, blazed trees being the guide, she mistook a path worn by the cattle for the traveled road, and did not discover her mistake till she came up to the pasture fence. Nothing daunted, she took down the fence, passed over, then replaced it, and went over, being then so near home that she felt pretty sure of her whereabouts. After the colt became better broken, she



used often to take one child in her arms and another behind her, and go to the store, 3 or 4 miles distant, or visit a distant neighbor, or to go to meeting.

JOTHAM CARPENTER

was the first settled minister, and received the minister lot of land in this town. How many years he remained here I know not, but he has one son now living in Brookfield.

Preaching has generally been of a desultory character, owing to the fact that North and South Fayston are divided by a natural barrier of hills, that makes it far more convenient for the North section to go to Moretown, and the South part is more accessible to Waitsfield, so that it seems probable that the different sections will never unite in worship. The people in N. Fayston have an organized Baptist society, and have quite frequent preaching, and some years hire a minister, and many years ago, the Methodists had quite a large society in So. Fayston, but it has been dismembered a long time, and most of its former members are dead, and those remaining have united with the Methodist church in Waitsfield.

John and Rufus Barrett were among the early settlers, and one Thomas Green, but as they have no descendants remaining in town, I cannot tell when they settled here, but they were here as early as 1803, it is believed.

Elizabeth, widow of John Barrett, died in Waitsfield a few years since (1878) aged 93 years. She survived her husband many years.

One Jonathan Lamson died in town several years ago, at the age of 84. His wife lived to the age of 107 years. Timothy Chase died at the age of 91; his wife, Ruth, some years earlier, over 80. Lynde Wait, the first settler, moved from town many years ago, and eventually went West, and I have learned, died at an advanced age, over 80. Nearly all the early settlers whom I have known, lived to ripe old age, but they have passed away, and with them much of the material for a full history of the town. I have gathered as much as I

could that is reliable, but even the last two, from whom I have elicited most of the facts recorded here, have now gone to their long homes, and much that I have gathered here would now be forever sealed in silence, had I began my work a little later.

CAPT. ELLIOT PORTER,

the first captain of the militia in the town, was born in Hartford, Vt., 1785, married Sidney Ward in 1811, and soon after removed to Fayston, where they began to clear them a home in the North part of the town, where they resided till their death. He died at the age of 89; his wife at 86. They had 8 children. William E. Porter, their son, died at 57; 4 sons are now living.

WILLARD B. PORTER,

son of Elliot, has always resided in town, near where he was born, and has served the town in almost every official capacity. He has been town clerk 31 years, school district clerk 25 years, treasurer 14 years, justice of the peace 30 years, and in that capacity married 86 couple. He has represented the town 6 sessions, including 1 extra session, and has attended 2 constitutional conventions. Mr. Porter says the first school he attended was in his father's log-house chamber; the scholars, his eldest brother, himself and one Jane Laws; the teacher's name, Elizabeth Sherman. Mr. Willard Porter has done more business for the town than any other person now living.

WARREN C. PORTER

served as a soldier during nearly the whole war of the Rebellion, and has taught school 24 terms. Dr. Wilfred W. Porter, see separate notice. Walter, the youngest son, remains on the old homestead, and it was his care to soothe the declining years of his parents as they went slowly down the dark valley.

There was no death occurred in the family of Elliot Porter for 50 years.

WILLIAM SHERMAN

was among the early settlers of Fayston, though I am not informed in what year he



settled here. He represented the town in the general assembly, and held other town offices. His daughter, widow of Eli Bruce, still lives on the old homestead that he redeemed from the wilderness.

ELI BRUCE

was a long-time resident of Fayston, and did a large amount of business for the town, several times being the representative, and justice of peace for many years. He died at the age of 69. His daughter was the first person buried in the cemetery in N. Fayston.

SILAS W. FISHER

resides in N. Fayston, on the farm where he has lived for 50 years. His wife has been dead some years. He has two surviving sons; one in the West, and the other, C. M. Fisher, is constable of Fayston at the present time—1878. He died in 1879.

BENJAMIN B. FISHER

was the first postmaster in town, and held the office till his death, and his wife held the office 4 years afterwards. Truman Murray is the present incumbent.

RILEY MANSFIELD

came to the town when he was quite a young man, and passed his days here, dying in 1876, aged 75; his wife in 1874; out of a large family, there is only one surviving child of theirs.

JOSEPH MARBLE

came to Fayston in September, 1809, and with his wife Susan passed the remnant of his days here, dying at the age of 84; his wife at 81. They had 11 children, two only are living (1878.) One daughter in Wisconsin, and Benjamin on the farm where his father began 70 years ago. He is I think now over 80 years of age—is still living, aged 86. Cynthia, daughter of Joseph Marble, and widow of Peter Quimby, died Aug., 1878, aged 74.

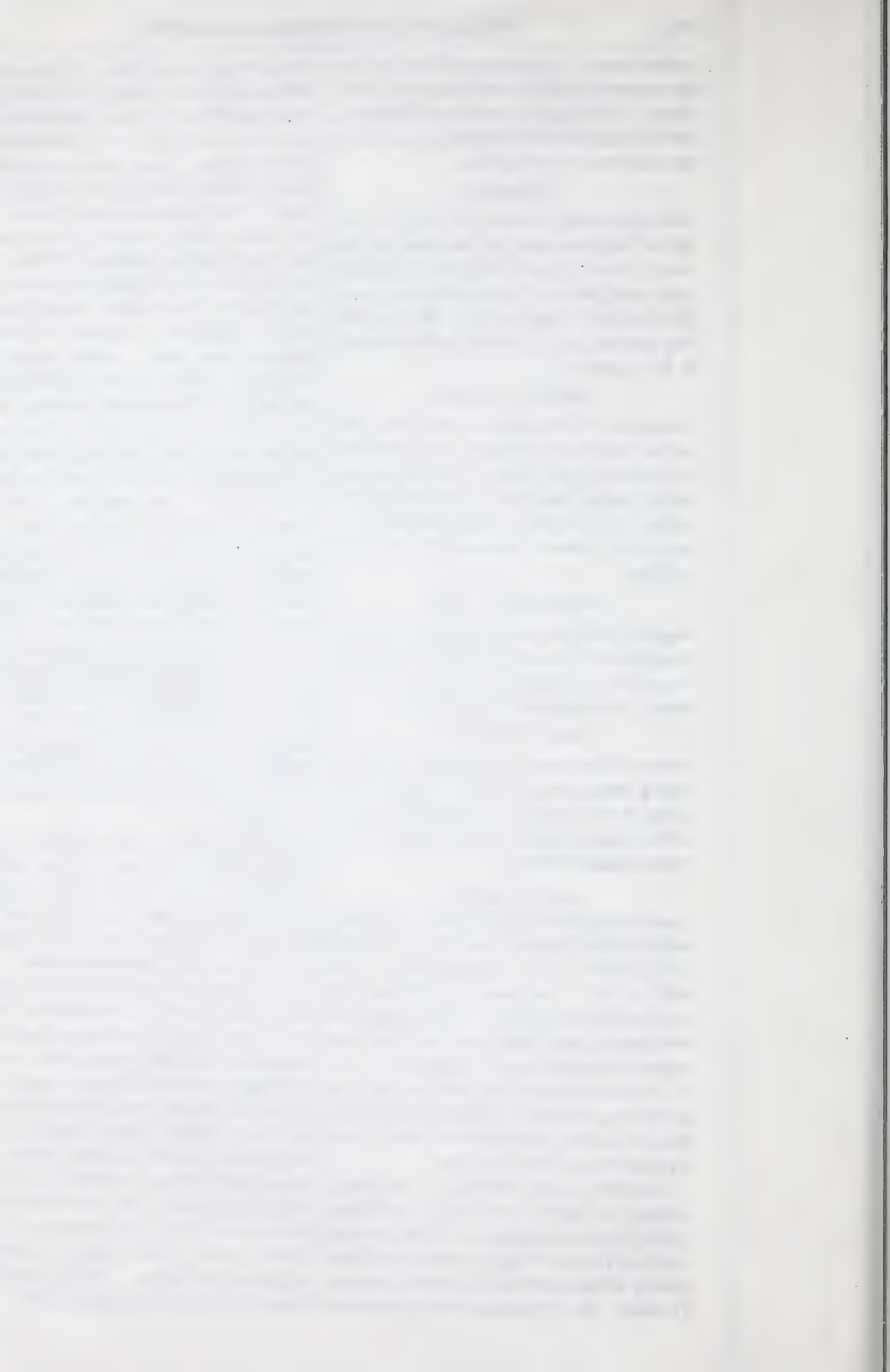
One fall, Joseph Marble, Jr., had a log-rolling, to build a new house, the old one giving signs of falling up. In the evening the rosy cheeked lasses from far and near joined with the athletic youths in a dance. It wasn't the "German," nor waltz, nor

polka, but a genuine jig. It was a merry company who beat time to the music of a corn-stalk fiddle in farmer Marble's kitchen, the jocund laugh and jest followed the "O be joyful," as it went its unfailling round, which it always did on such occasions. They grew exceedingly merry, and one fellow, feeling chock full and running over with hilarity, declared "When they felt like *that* they ought to *kick it out*." So they put in "the double shuffle, toe and heel," with such zest that the decayed sleepers gave way. Down went floor, dancers, corn-stalk fiddle, and all, into the cellar. Whether the hilarious fellow "kicked it out" to his satisfaction, we are not informed, but if his fiddle was injured in its journey it could be easily replaced.

In 1830, a little daughter of William Marston, 4 years old, strayed from home, and wandered on and on in the obscure bridle path. She came out at one Carpenter's, in Huntington, having crossed the mountain, and spent a day and a night in the woods; and beasts of prey, at that time were numerous upon the mountains.

Jonathan Nelson had a son and daughter lost in the woods about 1842. The boy was 12 years of age, the girl younger. After a toilsome search, they were found on the second day, unharmed, near Camel's Hump.

In 1847, the alarm was given that a little son of Ira Wheeler, 4 years old, had not returned from school. The neighbors turned out, and searching all day returned at night without any trace of the lost one. The mother was almost distracted. The search was continued the second day with no better results. I remember hearing my brother say, as he took a quantity of provisions with him on the third day, that they were "resolved not to return home again until the boy was found either dead or alive," though many thought that he must have perished already, either from hunger and fatigue, or from the bears infesting the woods. He was soon found in the town of Duxbury, several miles from home, having been nearly 3 days and nights in the woods. He had carried his dinner-pail when he started from school



at night, and providentially some of the scholars had given him some dinner that day, so that his own remained untouched.

This being the second time the men had been called out to hunt for lost children in 5 years, some of them were getting rather tired of the thing, whereupon Ziba Boyce drew up a set of resolutions and read them on the occasion, after the child was found, and all were feeling as jolly as such weary mortals could. I have not a copy of them all, but it was resolved "that mothers be instructed to take care of their children, and not let them wander off into woods to be food for the bears, or for the neighbors, to hunt up."

There have been no more lost children to search for in Fayston since that, so we may suppose it to have been effective.

Fayston, along with other towns, has suffered from freshets at various times. In the year 1830, occurred what was known as the "great freshet." Buildings were swept away, one person was drowned, and others barely escaped. The famous "Green Mountain slide," which began within a few feet of the summit, where the town is divided from Buel's Gore, in sight of the homestead where I was born, occurred in the summer of 1827. It had rained quite hard some days, and the soil, becoming loosened, gave way, carrying with it trees, rocks, and the debris of ages, on its downward course. Gathering impetus as it advanced, for the mountain is very steep here, it went thundering down the mountain side a distance of a mile or more, with a crash and rumble that shook the earth for miles around, like an earthquake. One branch of Mill brook comes down from here, and, being dammed up by the debris of this grand avalanche, its waters accumulated till it became a miniature lake, then overleaping its barriers it rushed down to its work of destruction below. In July, 1858, a destructive freshet visited Fayston, and the towns adjacent. It had been exceedingly dry, and water was very low. At 7 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, July, 3, the workmen in the mill of Campbell & Grandy were desiring rain,

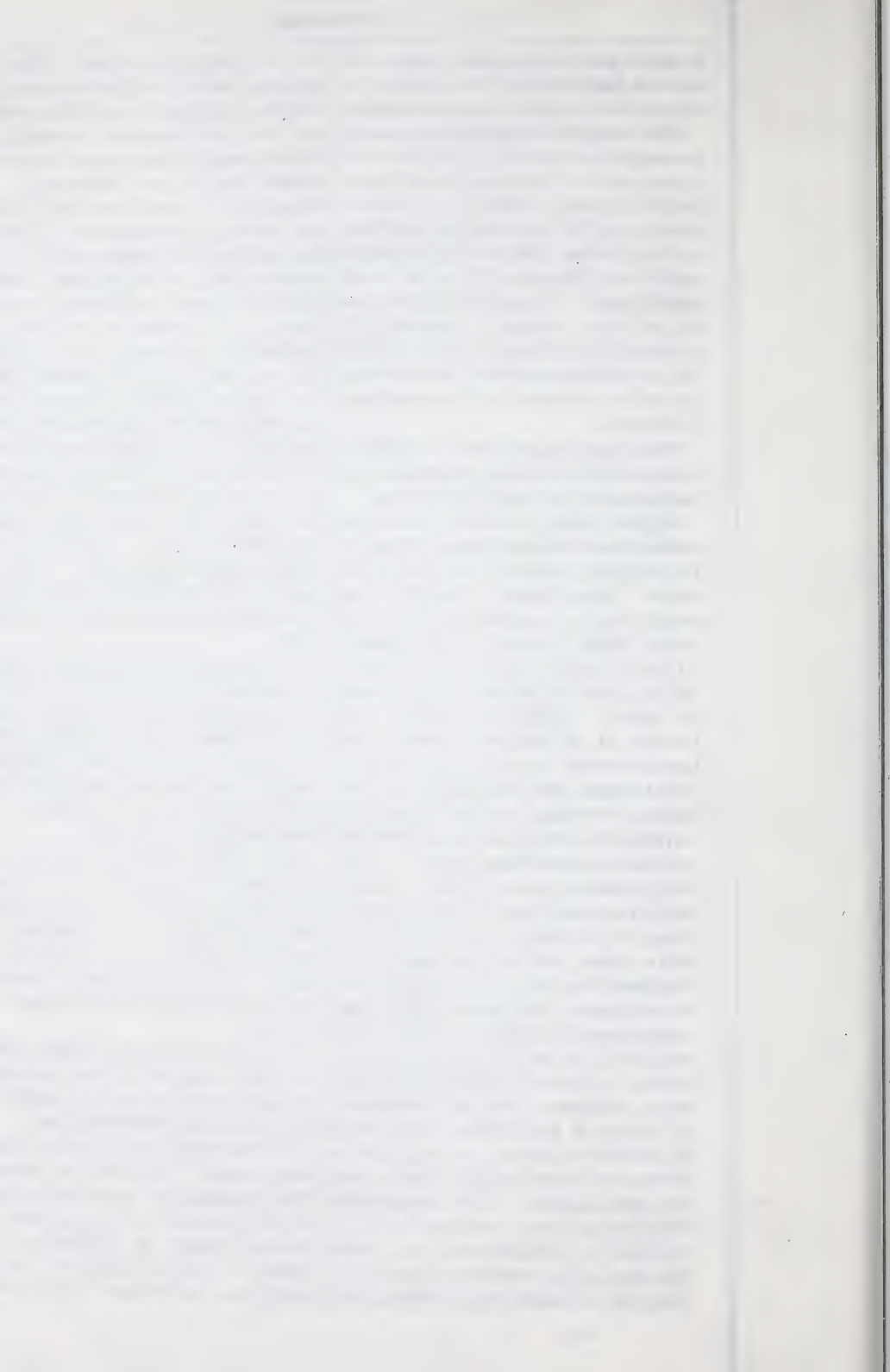
that they might run the mill. They got what they desired, only got too much; for instead of running the mill they ran for their lives, and let the mill run itself, as it did very rapidly down stream, in less than 2 hours after the rain commenced. The old saying "it never rains but it pours" was verified; it came in sheets. I remember watching the brooks surging through our door-yard; we felt no alarm, thinking a thunder shower not likely to do much damage. We retired to rest, and slept undisturbed, not being in the vicinity of the large streams. We learned in the morning every bridge between Fayston and Middlesex, but one, was swept away. Campbell & Grandy's mill went off before 10 o'clock, and the house pertaining to the mill was so much undermined by the water, the inmates left, taking what valuables they could with them. Mr. Green's family also deserted their house. The water was several feet deep in the road, but, the storm soon subsiding, the houses did not go off.

A clapboard mill owned by Brigham brother, on Shepherd's brook, was ruined. Not a mill in town escaped a good deal of injury. Many people left their houses, expecting them to be carried down the seething flood, and but one bridge of any account was left in town, and the roads were completely demoralized!

This storm seemed a local one, not doing much damage except in the towns in the Mad River basin and on tributary streams. I have heard it speculated that two rain clouds met on the mountain ridges. Be that as it may, I think two hours' rain seldom did such damage in any locality.

In the freshet of 1869, Fayston suffered less than many other towns, but several bridges were carried off, the roads cut up badly, mill dams swept away, etc.

The mill rebuilt on the site of the one swept away in 1858, this time owned by Richardson & Rich, was again carried off, but as considerable of the machinery was afterward found, Mr. Richardson determined to rebuild, putting it a few rods lower down the stream. He has built a



fine, large mill there, and feels secure this mill shall stand.

Fayston is a very healthy town. There are several living in town over 80 years of age.

[This was written in 1867.]

ELISHA BRIGHAM

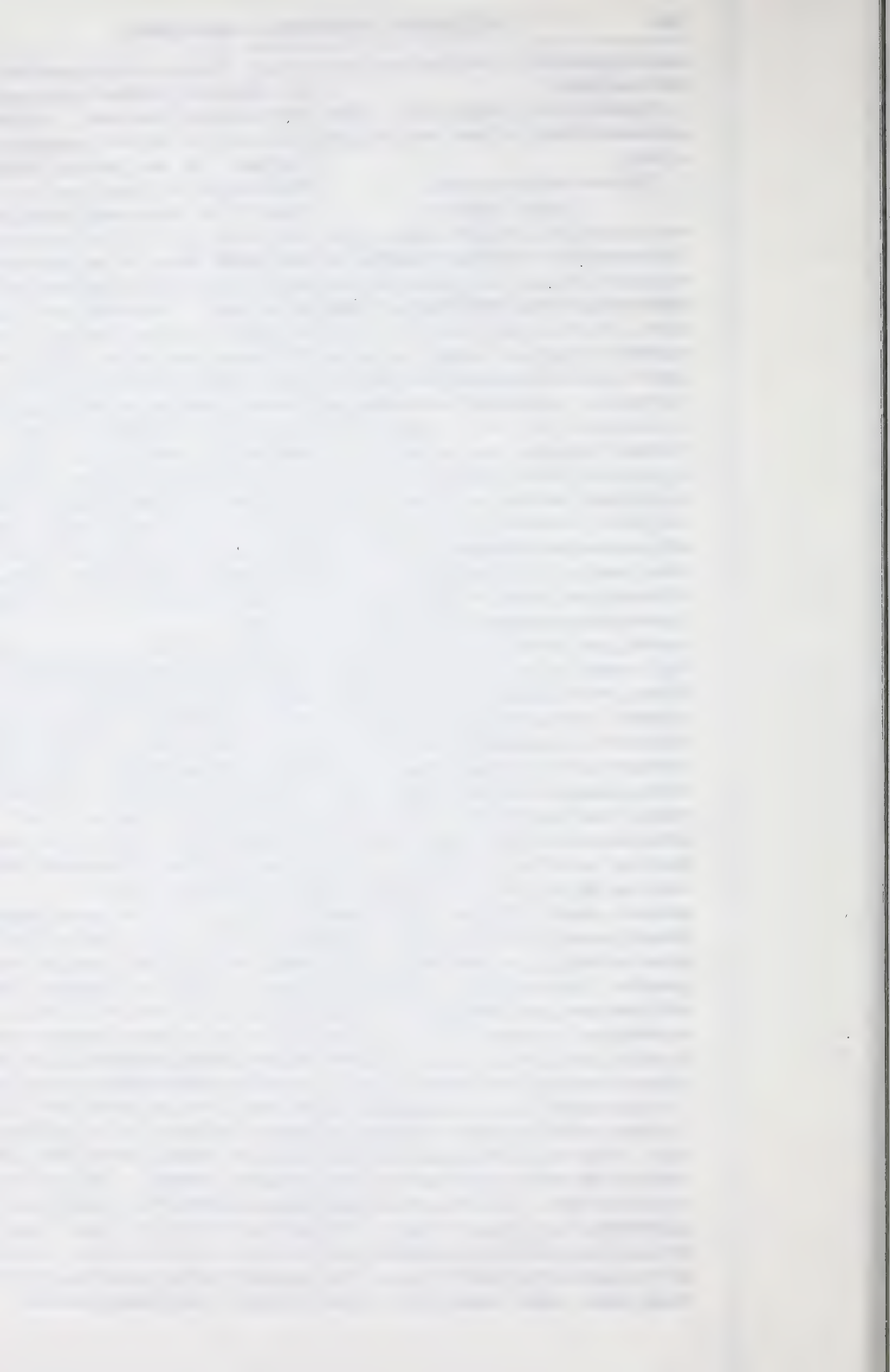
was born in old Marlboro, Mass., 1792. In the common school he obtained all the education he ever had beyond the poor chance of gleanings a little, here and there, from a limited supply of books, amid a multitude of cares at home; but at the age of 12, he had mastered most of Pike's Arithmetic; performing more examples by the feeble light of an old-fashioned chimney fire-place, than at school. So engaged was he that he often went to bed on a difficult problem, to dream it out on his pillow. From Old Marlboro, the family removed to Winchester, N. H., and there hearing of the emigration to the Winooski, and Mad River Valleys, they cast lots with the pioneers to this then wilderness country, and removed on to the tract of land owned in the present homestead. Elisha, now 16, began to take the lead in business, his father being very infirm. About half a dozen families were settled in the south part of the town, having made little openings in the forest, with no well worked road into the town. He and two other members of the family, came the first year to roll up the log-house. The next year all came on, and a family of 8 persons, several children younger than himself, seemed to be dependent on him, even so young, as a foster-father and a guardian. He commenced levelling the old forest trees, and bringing into tillage, meadow and pasturage. Early and late he toiled, and year by year the meadow widened, and the line of woods receded.

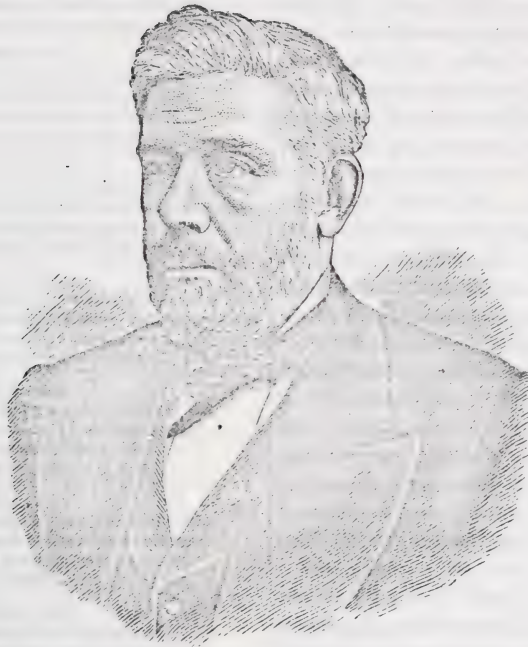
In the earliest business transactions of the town, we find the name of Elisha Brigham. There was hardly a year from that time till his death, but what he held some town office. But what most distinguished him was his exact honesty. No man could ever say that he defrauded him of the least in this world's goods. He would rather suffer wrong than to do

wrong: He never could oppress the weak, as, instinctively, his whole nature prompted him to espouse their cause. And his religious example was the crowning glory of the man. He was the real pioneer of Methodism in the town; for many years leader in all their social meetings, and around him grew up a thriving class. In this earlier history of the community it might well have been christened the home of the good. Class-leader and chorister, he guided them encouragingly on, and yet his manner was never exciting, hardly, even, could it be said to be fervid or warm; but solid goodness, tenderness, and genuine interest in all that pertained to the soul's welfare, were manifest. The wavering came to him, for he never faltered; the weak, because he was a pillar of strength. He was a man of no doubts in his religious belief, and a man living not by emotion, but principle, and his home was one of hospitality; particularly was the preacher his guest.

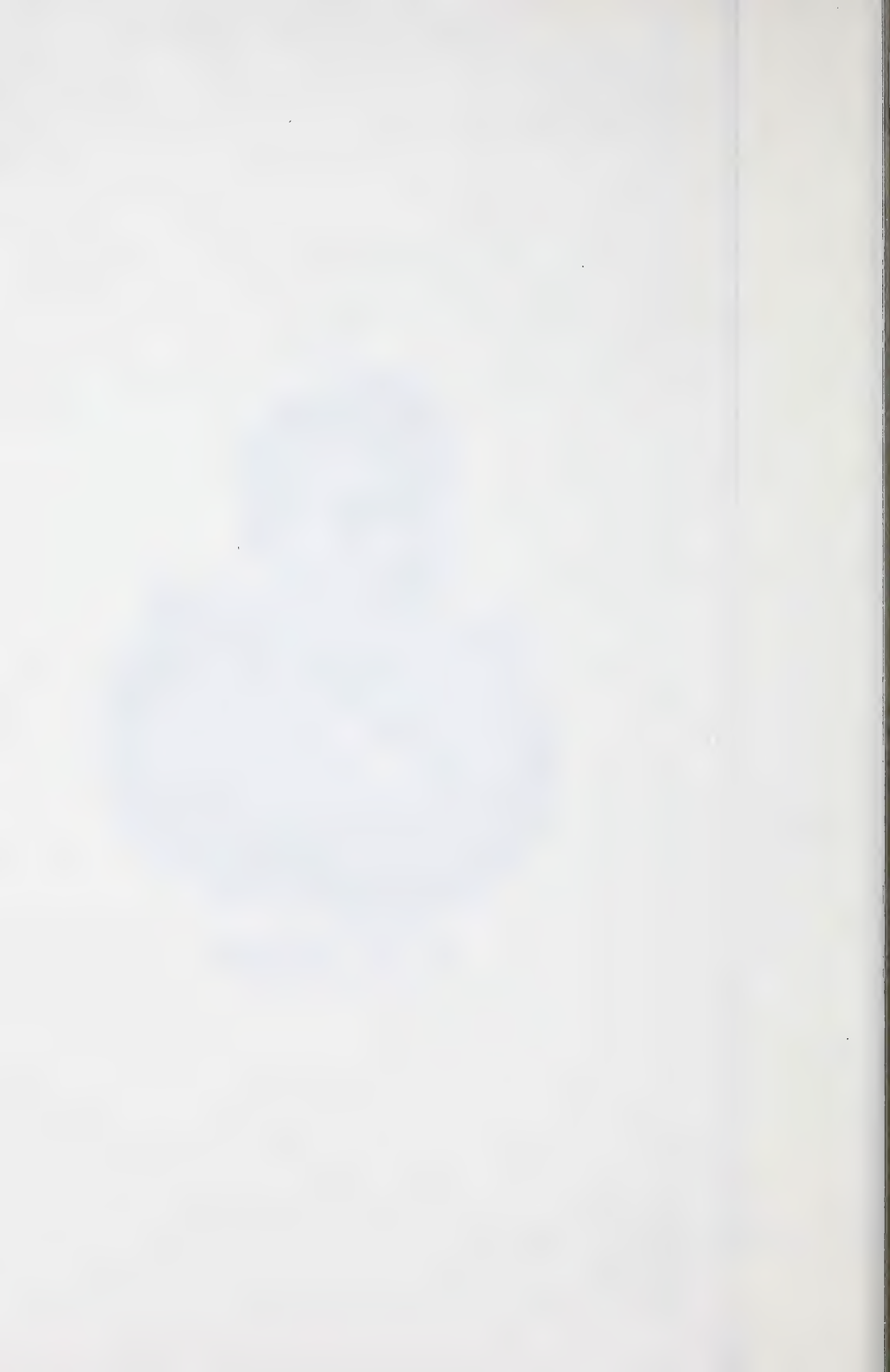
In 1816, collector, often juror and selectman, many years lister, nearly always highway-surveyor, district clerk or committee man. In all his more active life, however, he was nearly alone in his politics, he being a thorough whig, while the town was intensely democratic. For which reason probably he was never sent to the Legislature of the State, as this seems to be the only office of importance which he at some time has not held.

At the age of 24, he married Sophronia Ryder. They had 12 children, but one of whom died in infancy; the rest were all living in 1863. One daughter died in July, 1866; the rest are all living, 1881. And in the fullness of affection and tenderness all will say he was a good father. Daily he gathered them around his family altar, while they lived with him, and sought for them the reconciliation of God. He walked before them soberly, patiently, peaceably. His soul seemed like an unruffled river, gliding ever tranquil and even in its banks almost alike in sunshine and in storm. He had no enemies; but was Grandfather, and "Uncle Elisha," to all the neighborhood. Even





W. W. PORTER.



the old and young far out of his own immediate neighborhood, called him by the sobriquet of Uncle Elisha, and seemed to mourn for him as for a good old uncle. His family physician remarked of him after his decease, that he was "the one man of whom he could say, he did not know that he had an enemy in the world. He was a peacemaker."

ONLY A LITTLE WHILE.

BY MRS. LAURA BRIGHAM BOYCE.

Only a little while

Lingers the springtime with its sun and dew
And song of birds, and gently falling rain,
And springing flowers, on hillside and on plain,
Clothing the earth in garments fresh and new.

Only a little while

The summer tarries with its sultry heat;
Showering its smiles upon the fruitful land,
Ripening the harvest for the reaper's hand,
Ere autumn shall the fruitful work complete.

Only a little while

The autumn paints with gorgeousness the leaves,
Ere wintry winds shall pluck them from the bough
To drape the earth's dark, corrugated brow,—
Then hasten, loiterer, gather in thy sheaves.

Only a little while

The winter winds shall moan and wildly rave,
While the fierce storm-king walks abroad in night,
Clothing the earth in garments pure and white,
Ere the grim monarch, too, shall find a grave.

Only a little while,

Life's spring-time lingers, and our youthful feet
Through flowery paths of innocence are led,
And joyous visions fill our careless head;
Too bright, alas! as beautiful as fleet.

Only a little while

Life's summer waits with storm and genial sun,
With days of toil and nights of calm repose;
We find without its thorn we pluck no rose,
And spring-time visions vanish one by one.

Only a little while

Ere autumn comes and life is on the wane!
Happy for us if well our work be done,
For if we loitered in the summer's sun,
How shall we labor in the autumn rain?

Only a little while,

And winter comes apace; the hoary head,
And palsied limbs, tell of the labors past,
And victories won—ah! soon shall be the last,—
And they shall whisper softly "he is dead."

W. W. PORTER

was born in Fayston, July 24, 1826. He was the 4th son of Elliot Porter and Sidney Ward, the former a native of Hartford, the latter a native of Poultney, Vt., and a daughter of Judge William Ward, judge in Rutland Co. 22 years.

Wilfred spent his time until he was 17 on the farm, and attending school winters;

at which time he commenced studying falls and springs, and teaching winters, attending the academies at Montpelier and Bakersfield, and working on the farm during the summer months until he was 22 years of age.

As early as fifteen he had set his mind upon the medical profession for life, and bent all his energies in that direction. Having studied medicine some time previously, he, at 22, entered the office of Dr. G. N. Brigham, and began the study of medicine, which he continued summers, teaching school falls and winters for 1½ year, when he entered the medical college at Woodstock, where he remained one term, and afterwards at Castleton, Vt., for two terms, graduating from that college in the fall of '51, when he came to Syracuse, and entered the office of Dr. Hiram Hoyt for a short time; May, 1852, entered the school at Geddes as principal teacher for one year, and May 16, 1853, opened an office in that place to practice his profession, which he has continued until the present.

At the close of his first year, the resident doctor of Geddes died, leaving him in full possession of the field. Dr. Porter rose rapidly, and by integrity of purpose and dealing, grew into a very large and lucrative practice, which he carried on for 15 years, as it were, alone, after which he had partners in the practice of medicine.

His practice gradually extended to the city of Syracuse, when, in 1875, the demand upon him for medical treatment from that city became so great that he opened an office there, which he alternately attends upon, with his home office in Geddes. He has been for 25 years a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society, and for one term its president, and a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; also a member of the American Medical Association, and upon organization of the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, in 1872, he was appointed clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology the first year, and at the end of the year, professor in full, which position he still retains.

His skill in the treatment of diseases has



won for him a position in the esteem of the people to be envied by young practitioners, and his indomitable perseverance and endurance of body have enabled him to gratify, in a great measure, the laudable ambition of his earlier years—to be among the first in his profession. He was one of the first movers in the organization and establishment of a university at Syracuse, and since its beginning has been a trustee and closely identified with all its interests, and has been largely identified with the public schools of his town since his first residence there, being supt. of the schools of the town for some 2 years, and trustee of the village school for some 25 years; also being president of the board of education.

He and his wife are warmly attached to the Methodist Episcopal church, and are not only liberal supporters of the same, but of any enterprise they regard as looking to the building up of good society.

In the year 1853, Nov. 13, he married Miss Jane, daughter of Simeon Draper and Clarissa Stone, of Geddes; children, Clara A., George D. (deceased), Wilfred W. Jr., Jane and Louie.

LONGEVITY RECORD IN 1881.

Ruth Chase died in 1865, aged 84; Timothy Chase in 1875, 93; Benj. Corliss, in 1865, nearly 91; Henry Morgan, 1868, 84. The wife of Henry Morgan (in Northfield), over 80 years. Her home was in Fayston. James Baird died in 1870, aged 81; Geo. Somerville, 1870, 80; Margaret Strong, 1870, 98; Elizabeth Lamson, in 1872. Her friends differed as to her age; some claimed she was 104; others that she was but 102. Her husband, Jonathan Lamson, died some 20 years since, aged between 80 and 90; Jane McLaughin died in 1872, aged 82; Capt. Elliot Porter, 1874, nearly 90; Sidney Porter, his wife, 1875, 86; Joseph and Susan Marble, over 80; Zeviah Boyce, 1856, aged about 90; Mehitabel Tyler, 1855, between 80 and 90. Elizabeth Barrett died in Waitsfield in 1873, aged 93. She was for many years a resident of Fayston, but moved to W. a short time before her death.

TOWN OFFICERS 1871-1881.

Town Clerks, Willard B. Porter, 1871 to '80; D. S. Stoddard, 1880; S. J. Dana, 1881. *Representatives*, 1871, none; S. J. Dana, 1872; M. S. Strong, 1874; D. S. Stoddard, 1876; Seth Boyce, 1878; Nathan Boyce, 1880. *Treasurers*, D. S. Stoddard, 1871, '72; A. D. Bragg, 1875, '79; Seth Boyce, 1880, '81. *First Selectmen*, C. D. Billings, 1871; Dan Boyce, 1872; C. S. Dana, 1874; Seth Boyce, 1875; J. Patterson, 1876; M. S. Strong, 1879; John Maxwell, 1878, '79; J. P. Boyce, 1880, '81. *Constables*, Cornelius McMullen, 1871, 72; H. G. Campbell, 1873, '74; C. M. Fisher, 1875, '76, '79; S. J. Dana, 1877, '78; Allen S. Howe, 1880; M. S. Strong, 1881. *Grand Jury*, G. O. Boyce, 1871, '72, '73, '75; W. B. Porter, 1874, '76; C. S. Dana, 1877, '78; Seth Boyce, 1879, '80; R. Maxwell and Wm. Chipman, 1881. *School Supt.*, Grey H. Porter, 1871, '72, '73; Rev. J. F. Buzzel, 1874 to 1881. *Trustees of the Town*, Seth Boyce, 1873, '79; Geo. Boyce, 1877, '78, '80, '81. *Justices of the Peace*, Willard B. Porter, 1872, '74, '76, '78; G. O. Boyce, 1872, '74; D. S. Stoddard, 1872, '76, '78, '80; Z. W. Boyce, 1872, '74; H. H. Morgan, 1872; C. D. Billings, 1874; E. Ainsworth, 1874; S. J. Dana, 1876, '78, '80; O. S. Bruce, J. Z. Marble, 1878; Nathan Boyce, Stephen Johnson, Dan Boyce, 1880.

GERSHOM NELSON BRIGHAM, M. D.,

for 20 years a practicing physician at Montpelier, was born in Fayston, Mar. 3, 1820, was son of Elisha Brigham, who made his pitch in F. with the first settlers. His mother, Sophronia Ryder, whose mother was Lucy Chase, a relative of the Hon. Dudley Chase [See Randolph History, vol. II], was a woman of vigorous constitution and an active, original mind. Several ancestors in the Brigham line have been physicians, one of whom was Gershom Brigham, of Marlboro, Mass., the old ancestral town of the Brighams of this country, the stock tracing back to the parish of Brigham in Northumberland Co., England. Dr. G. N. Brigham received his education in our common schools, with a

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It has only been about 150 years since it was founded. This is a very short time in the history of the world. Yet in this short time, it has achieved many great things. It has become a world power, a leader in science and technology, and a model of democracy. It has also faced many challenges, including wars, economic crises, and social problems. But it has always emerged stronger and more united than before.

The second fact is that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of people from many different backgrounds, races, and religions. This diversity is one of its strengths. It has allowed the United States to be a leader in innovation and progress. It has also allowed it to be a model of tolerance and freedom.

The third fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants. Many of the people who live in the United States today are the descendants of immigrants from other countries. This has helped to shape the United States into the nation it is today. It has brought with it many different cultures, languages, and traditions, which have all contributed to the richness of the United States.

The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of opportunity. It is a place where anyone can achieve their dreams. It is a place where hard work and talent are rewarded. It is a place where the future is bright. This is why so many people from all over the world want to live in the United States.

The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a place where people believe in a better future. It is a place where people believe in the power of the American dream. It is a place where people believe in the possibility of a better world. This is why the United States is so loved and respected by people all over the world.

year in Wash. Co. Gram. Sch. and a half year at Poultney Academy, and studied medicine with Dr. David C. Joslyn, of Waitsfield, Dr. S. W. Thayer, now of Burlington, Prof. Benj. R. Palmer, now of Woodstock, graduating at Woodstock Medical College in 1845, attending three courses of lectures. He has practiced 3 years at Warren, then 3 years at Waitsfield; removed to Montpelier, 1849; attended lectures at the college of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., spending much time in the hospitals of the city, about which time he became a convert to homœopathy, and was the second person in middle Vermont to espouse the cause at this time so unpopular, and one of six who founded the State Homœopathic Society. He has educated quite a number of students in his office, among whom, his own son, Dr. Homer C. Brigham, of Montpelier, and Prof. Wilfred W. Porter, of the Medical Department in the Syracuse University. While at Montpelier he served a while as postmaster; was town superintendent of common schools; lectured on education, temperance and sundry scientific subjects, and has been a contributor to medical journals, and known to the secular press in essays and poetical contributions for over 25 years. He delivered the class poem before the Norwich University in 1870; published in that year a 12 mo. vol., pp. 180, "The Har est Moon and other Poems" at the *Riverside Press*, which with additions came out in a second edition.

The Doctor has since issued a "Work on Catarrhal Diseases," 126 pp., and reports a work on "Pulmonary Consumption," nearly ready for press; that he has written this year, 1881, a play in tragedy, "Benedict Arnold," that he expects to publish. He is regular contributor to three medical journals, and has written for as many as thirty of the leading newspapers, East and West. He married, 1st, Laura Elvira Tyler, dau. of Merrill Tyler, Esq., of Fayston; children, Homer C., Willard Irving, Julia Lena, Ida Lenore. His first wife died Mar. 12, 1873. He married, 2d, Miss Agnes Ruth Walker, dau. of Ephraim Walker, Esq., of Springfield. They have

one child. Dr. Brigham has resided since 1878, at Grand Rapids, Mich. His son, Dr. Homer C., is in practice at Montpelier. In his poetical writings—not a few—the Doctor has always inclined to the patriotic.

Aug. 16th, 100th anniversary of Bennington battle. At the meeting of the Vermonter's Society in Michigan, at Grand Rapids, Hon. W. A. Howard delivered the oration, and Dr. G. N. Brigham, the poem. We give an extract. In our crowded pages we have scarce room for poetic extracts, even, and this appears to be the musical town of the County. Such a flock of native poets, all expecting by right of manor, to sing in the history of their birth town, with the one who has written the most in this prolific field, we must begin to be brief. Haply, he has published too widely to be in need of our illustration:

FROM "THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON."

When Freedom's cause in doubtful scale
Hung trembling o'er Columbia's land,
And men with sinking hearts turned pale
That 'gainst the foe there stood no band,
Vermont, thy banner rose.

Green waved thy lofty mountain pine,
Which thou didst make thy battle sign,
Then from the mountain fastness thou
Didst sally with a kalied brow,

And tyrants felt thy blows.

The bugle blew no frightful blast
Where th' sulphurous smoke its mantle cast,
For oft thy sons in forest field
The heavy broadsword learned to wield

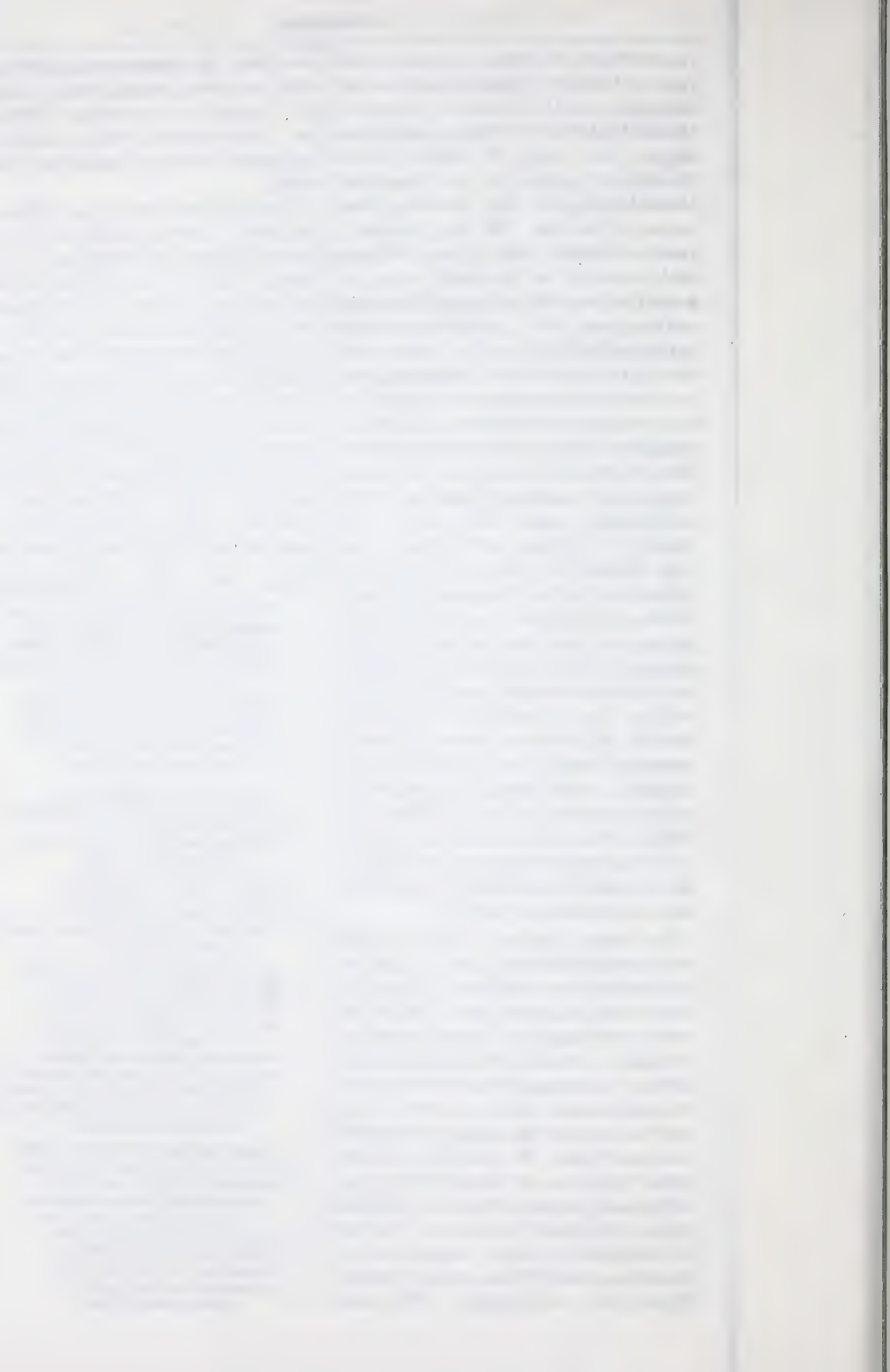
In their old border frays.
Bred to reclaim the native soil
With sinewed limb and patient toil,
The forest path to stoutly fend,
Where foes did lurk, or wild beasts wend,
No danger did amaze.

Free as the mountain air they breathe,
The vassal's place they dare disown;
The blade from scabbard to unsheath
And see the slaughters harvest sown,
Ere wrong shall rule the day.
So when the midnight cry, "To arms!"
Did reach them at their northern farms,
They snatched the musket and the powder-horn,
And shook their brand with patriots' scorn,
And gathered to the fray.

Vermont, thy soul's young life was there,
There from thy rocks up leapt the fire
That made thy hills the altar-stair
To holy freedom's star-crowned spire,
While all the world did doubt.

In native hearts and native blades
The free-man's hope forever lives;
The soul that first in sorrow wades,
The most to human nature gives

In sorest times of drought.



The hosts of Albion sleep secure,
The mountain path to them is sure,
And in their dreams they wait the day
To feast and drive the mob away,
And forage on the town.
That dream to England sealed her doom;
They roared to hear the cannon boom,
And see the mountaineers they scorned
In serried line of battle formed,
And on them coming down.

And who here making pilgrimage,
When told how, with their muskets clubbed,
Our sires from breastworks drove the foe,
How here were English veterans drubbed

By plowmen gloved in steel,
Shall say, the race keeps not to-day
The Spartan fire—

Shall say, if with this trenchant warp
There runs not through a thread of gold;
Or if the Attic salt still flows
Through pulsing veins of later mold,
And pledges colored wine.

From hence the field of Bennington
With Concord and with Lexington,
Upon the patriot's scroll shall blaze,
And virtue's hearts proclaim her praise,

Till chivalry's page shall end—
Shall tell how Mars did glut his rage,
How screamed the eagle round her nest,
When death or freedom was the gage,
While war unloosed her battle vest,
And carnage rode a fiend.

And where the nations strive and hope,
And in the breaking darkness grope,
Here may expiring faith still burn,
And see the patriot's emblem turn
Above this crimson sea.

From another poem on the same subject:

How grand thy towering cliffs, where twines
The hemlock's green to wreath thy crown;
How bright thy peaks when day declines,
As there thy glory settles down.

When stirred the border feud, how rang
The note of war;

And where the wolf ran down her prey
By grange girt in with woodland dun,
The ranger hurried to the fray,
There flashed the border-guard'sman's gun.

And when a mightier cause called for
Thy sons to draw the sword . . .
The bugle gave the hills its blast.

And men in buckskin breeches came,
Their waists slung with the powder-horn,
Their hearts with freedom's spark aflame,
And battled till the STATE was born.

. . . thy border cry
Rang to the Northern cliffs for help,
When Allen mustered for old Ti.,
And drove from there the lion's whelp.

From there to Hoosick's bloody flume
Marched forth our sires with hearts aflame,
And snatched the British lion's plume,
And wrote for us a storied name.

From a remembrance to Vermont:

O, bring the spring that plumes the glen,
And hearty be the greeting;
We'll think in kindness of the men
Whose hearts to ours gave beating;
Nor shall their armor rust
Taken by us in trust.

Bathed in the noon of peace, green, green
Forever, be those hills;
Green where the hoar-frost builds her screen,
And winter's goblet fills,
The frost and cedar green!

Queen Virgin of the Ancient North,
Throned spirit of the crags,
Who called the sturdy Allens forth
To weave thy battle-flags.

We take the sprig of pine,
Proud of our lineal line.
Vermont! Vermont! Our childhood's home,
Still home where'er we roam.

MISS SUSAN GRIGGS.

BY ANNA B. BRAGG.

Many efficient teachers of our district schools have been reared and educated in this town, though the greater part have followed teaching but a few terms before commencing "life work," but Miss Griggs has made teaching the business of her life, and in years of service, number of pupils, and different branches thoroughly learned and imparted to others, has no equal here, and perhaps but few in our whole country. She was born in this town, Feb. 1814. From her earliest schooldays, her book was her favorite companion, often upon her wheel-bench, that sentence after sentence of some coveted lesson might be committed to memory, while her hands spun thread after thread of wool or flax, working willingly for herself and her brothers and sisters, as was the custom in those days.

When 12 years of age, her father, an earnest Christian man, died, leaving his wife and little ones to struggle along the path of life alone in God's care. But as in his life he had often said, "Susan is our student," so in all her young days after she seemed to hear his voice encouraging her to give her time, talents and life to the work of Christian education. She began teaching in the Sabbath-school at 13, and at 16 in a district-school, where for many years her time was spent, and in attending school, as she completed the course of



study at Newbury Seminary. In 1850, she was one of the teachers sent out to the South and West by Gov. Slade. She taught one year at Wilmington, N. C., and then went to Wolcottville, Ind., under the direction of Gov. Slade, a small village in a new town, first teaching in the family of George Wolcott, with the addition of a few neighbors' children; then in a small school-house. The school so increased, Mr. Wolcott, the founder of the village, built a convenient seminary at his own expense, furnished with musical instruments, library, apparatus, etc. Here she taught for 17 years, principal of the school, having sometimes one or two assistant teachers, and often a hundred pupils. Beside the common and higher English branches, there were often classes in German, Latin, French and painting, and always in music, vocal and instrumental, and always a literary society, and always a Sabbath-school, in which she taught a class, and was sometimes superintendent. She says "these years were full of toil, but bright with hope that minds were there awakened to the beauties of the inviting realms of purity and truth."

After a short rest with a brother in Missouri and another in Wisconsin, she resumed teaching in Fort Wayne College, Ind.; afterward in Iowa about 2 years, and is now in Kendallville, Ind., one of a corps of 12 teachers; 60 pupils under her charge. "Many will rise up and call her blessed."

Mrs. Celia (Baxter) Brigham, of Evart, Michigan, contributes the following for the Baxter family:

EBER H. BAXTER AND FAMILY

came to Fayston in April, 1831, and lived there 20 years. They had 14 children; one died in infancy. They removed to Michigan with 10 children—two remained in Fayston—in 1851. Albert Baxter, eldest son, had then lived in Mich. about 6 years. He has been for the last 20 years connected with the *Grand Rapids Eagle*; is now editor of *Grand Rapids Daily Eagle*. Albert, Celia—Mrs. C. B. Brigham; Rosina—Mrs. R. B. Cadwell, now in California; Edwin, lawyer in Grand Haven, Mich.; Uri J., lawyer in Washington, D. C.; Sabrina—

Mrs. S. B. Cooper, Evart, Mich.; and Vienna I.—Mrs. V. I. B. Corman, Lowell, Mich., of the Baxter family, are more or less known as occasional authors in prose and poetry. Twelve children, the father now in his 80th year (1879) still survive. Ira C., sixth son, left his body on the field of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863. E. H. Baxter was town clerk and justice of peace in Fayston for several years.

MRS. CELIA B. BRIGHAM

has written many years for press, and for many newspapers and journals short poems. She has sent us for her representation in the dear old birthtown, a rather pretty collection, for which we can make room only for the following:

TO MY SLEEPING BABE.

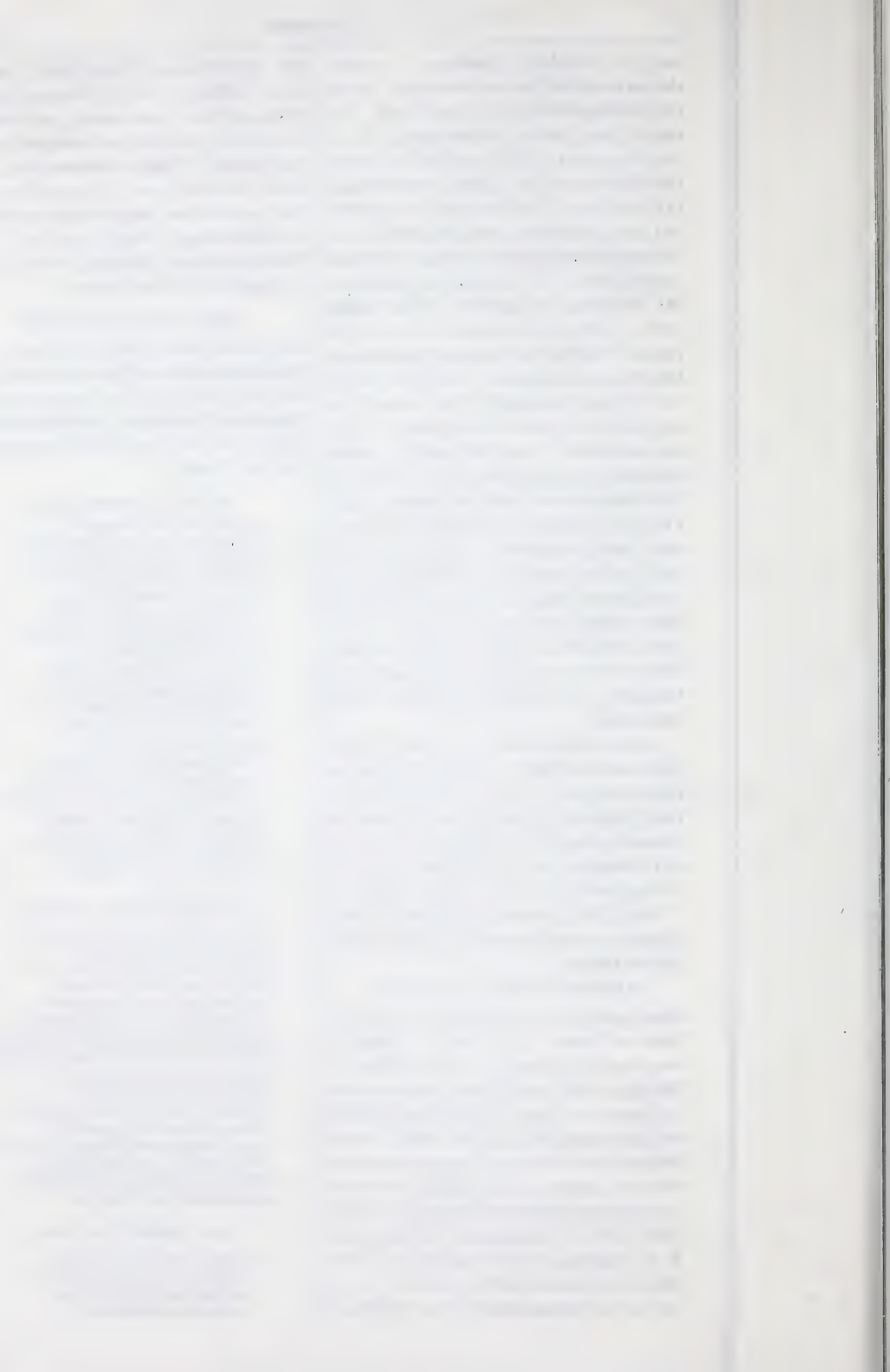
Gently, little cherub, gently
Droop those weary eyelids now;
Slumber's hand is pressing lightly,
Softly on thy cloudless brow.
Meekly, little sleeper, meekly
Folded on thy guileless breast
Dimpled hands of pearly whiteness—
Lovely is thy "rosy rest."
Calmly, little dreamer, calmly
Beats that tiny heart of thine—
As the pulses of the leaflet,
Rocked to rest at eventide.
Softly, little darling, softly
Dies away thy mother's song;
And the angels come to guard thee,
Through the night hours, lone and long.
Sweetly, blessed infant, sweetly
Fall their whispers on thine ear;
Smiles are on thy lips of coral—
Snowy pinions hover near.

TO AN UNSEEN MINSTREL.

The lark may sing to the chickadee,
From his lofty azure throne,
Nor feel the thrill in the maple tree,
Where his listener sits alone;
Even thus, thy spirit sings to me—
Hearst thou the answering tone?
From their sunward flight, can thy tireless wings
Ever fold where the forest warbler sings?
Thou callest the voices of long ago
From level-trodden graves,
As the wind may call an echoing note
From out the dark sea caves—
As the burning stars of heaven may call
To the restless, heaving waves—
That, ever-changing beneath their gaze,
Can answer only in broken rays!

THE NEGLECTED BIBLE.

Precious, but neglected Bible!
Let me open thy lids once more,
And, with reverential feelings,
Turn the sacred pages o'er.



Source of joy and consolation,
Vainly does thy fount supply
Me with life's pure crystal waters—
Lo! I languish, faint and die!

Not because is sealed the fountain
That could soothe the keenest woe;
Not because the stream unflowing
Hath one moment ceased to flow;
But because my thirsty spirit,
Seeking bitter draught, passed by,
Heedlessly, the living waters—
Lo! I languish, faint and die!

Descriptive of how many a Vermonter felt in 1851, is a little "sonnet" below, by ELISHA ALDIS BRIGHAM, sent me by Mrs. Brigham, that her husband may, as well as herself, have a little niche in the history of their native town:

SONNET.

O, tell me not of Liberty's bright land!
Where man by brother man is bought and sold;
To toil in sweat and tears, for others gold,
Obedient to a tyrant's stern command;
Where children part upon the auction stand
To meet no more, and weeping parents torn
Asunder—slave-bound captives long to mourn,
Are scattered far and wide, a broken band,
Where Justice on proud Freedom's altar sleeps,
Where mercy's voice is never heard to sigh;
Where pity's hand ne'er wipes the tearful eye
Of Afric's exiles, who in misery weep—
The millions three who wear oppression's brand;
Oh! call it not sweet Freedom's happy land!
Fayston, Feb. 1851.

A whole budget from natives in the West: We will not give any one's long piece entire; but not having the heart to leave any son or daughter who knocks at the old Green Mountain door, out entirely, even if they are unfortunately a "poet," we shall give some one short extract, or sonnet for all who have sent home their pieces for Fayston, and let the dry old, only statisticians, growl as they may. Here comes the Fayston men and women of the pen for a page or two: First, a long poem, almost a news-column, fine print, "written in my chamber at Washington, on the anniversary eve of the assassination of President Lincoln." We will have six or seven verses from

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

BY U. J. BAXTER.

Why sound the bells
So mournfully upon the air of night?
Why volley forth the guns upon the night,
With sudden peal that tells
Of darkling horror and of dire affright?

The morn shall ope
With a dread tale that tells of dark eclipse—
Of a dark deed that throws its black eclipse
On all a nation's hope,
And smites the joy that filled a nation's lips?

Stricken and low!
Aye, let us weep—weep for the guilt and crime—
The ingrate sense—the coward guilt and crime!
Dissolve in tears and woe
The darkling horror of this monstrous time!

His name breathe not,
His thrice-accursed name, whose brutal hand—
Whose foul, polluted heart and brutal hand
A demon's purpose wrought,
And whelmed in grief our glad, rejoicing land.

A nation's heart bowed with him in the dust
We turn our hope in vain
To seek a chieftain worthy of his trust.

No marvel here!
Two kingliest come not haply born and twinned—
Each age its one great soul, nor matched, nor twinned,
Owning no mortal peer—
So is his glory in our age unkinred.

His mantle fell—
On whom is not yet shown—yet sure its folds
Are buried not—its rich and loving folds
Shall lay some blessed spell
On him who most his noble spirit holds.

Great chieftain! rest!
Our hearts shall go as pilgrims to thy tomb;
Our spirits mourn and bless thy martyr tomb;
We deem thy lot is blest;
Our love shall rob our sorrow of its gloom.

All coming time
Shall ne'er despoil thy glory of its crown—
Each year shall set its jewels in thy crown—
Each day bell's passing chime
Shall add a tongue to speak thy just renown.

LITTLE BEN.

BY SARAH BRIGHAM MANSFIELD.

In a lonely spot in a dismal street
Little Ben sat chafing his bare, cold feet,
And so hungry, too, for nothing to eat,
All the long day had poor Ben.
His mother, alas, had long been dead—
So long, he could just remember, her and
The sweet pale face as she knelt by his bed
And prayed God to bless little Ben.

The twilight deepened, how dark it grew,
And how heavily fell the chill night dew,
And the moaning winds pierced through and through
The form of poor little Ben.
"Oh! why am I left here alone," he cried,
"Dear mamma told me before she died
She was going to Heaven; Oh, mamma," he sighed,
"Why don't you come for poor Ben?"

"Can you be happy, tho' in Heaven a saint,
While I am so cold, so weary, so faint?
Dear mother, dost hear your poor darling's plaint?
Oh, come for your own little Ben!"
The morning came with its rosy light,
And kissed the wan cheeks and lids so white.
They were closed for aye! in the lone night
An angel had come for poor Ben.



THE FIRST FLOWER OF SPRING.

BY ZIBA W. BOYCE, (deceased.)

The first April violet beside the bare tree,
Looking gayly up seemed to be saying to me,
"I come with you robin, sweet spring to recall,
There carolling above me the glad news to all—
How pleased all your feelings—your eye and your ear;
With gay exultation you welcome us here;
But in the soon future, surrounded by flowers,
And Summer bird's plumage, far gaye than ours,
Forgotten the perils we willingly bore—
First messengers telling of winter no more."
I thought of the bird, and the flower, and then
Confessed it is thus with all pioneer men.
Let them labor and suffer new truths to disclose,
Their wants or their woes there's nobody knows.
The world owns the work when the labor is done—
They, the bird and the flower, forgotten and gone.

THE RAIN.

BY MRS. D. T. SMITH.

When from winter's icy spell
Burst the brooklets in the dell,
With a song:
When the early robins call
From the sunny garden wall,
All day long;
When the crocus shows its face,
And the fern its dainty grace,
And the daffodil;
And the dandelion bright
Decks the field with golden light
On the hill;
When the Spring has waked a world again,
And the apple-blossoms whiten,
And the grasses gleam and brighten,
Then we listen to the rhythmic patter of the rain.

When the lilies, snowy white,
Gleam upon the lakelet bright,
'Mid their leaves;
And the twittering swallows fly,
Building nests for by and by,
'Neath the eaves;
Roses blush 't the dewy morn,
Bees their honey-quest have gone
All the day;
And the daisies, starry, bright,
Glisten in the firefly's light
As they may;
When Summer decks the mountain and the plain,
When she binds her golden sheaves,
Then she tilts her glossy leaves
In the splashing and the dashing of the rain.

When the maple forests redden,
And the sweet ferns brown and deaden
On the lea,
Straightly furrowed lie the acres,
And we hear the roar of breakers
Out at sea;
When the birds their columns muster,
And the golden pipins cluster
On the bough,
And the autumn breeze is sighing,
Springtime past and Summer dying,
Here and now;
And autumn winds are filled with sounds of pain
When the katydids are calling;
Then the crimson leaves are falling
Through the weeping and the moaning of th' rain.
Dubuque, Iowa.

THE MOSS-COVERED TROUGH.

BY S. MINERVA BOYCE.

That moss-covered trough, decaying there yonder,
I remember it well when but a child;
Though years have flown by, I still love to wander
Along the old road by the woodland wild.

Ah! yes, I remember when full and o'erflowing,
With the clear, sparkling nectar, so cool;
The old farmer came with his bucket from mowing,
And we drank from his cup, then trudged on to school.

And then 'neath the low-spreading maple close by it,
Were gathered the wildlings of May;
There blossomed the hat of a lad who drew nigh it,
And blue-bird and robin sang sweeter that day.

Though now thrown aside, to give room for another,
All neglected, and moss-grown, and old,
I still find a charm to be found in none other,
Were it carved e'er so lovely, or plated with gold.

Long ago the old farmer finished his mowing,
Filled his last bucket, "reaped his last grain;"
Then went just beyond where seed-time and sowing
Will never recall him to labor again.

And here we give, if we may nip at
will, the buds, for which we only have
room, a pretty extract from SABRINA BAX-
TER, born in Fayston:

BUDS AND BLOSSOMS.

We walked within my garden
On a dewy, balmy morn—
We paused beside a rose-bush,
The swelling buds to note—
To drink the gushing fragrance
Which round us seemed to float;

One bud we'd viewed but yesternight,
When very fair it grew—
We'd waited for the morrow's light
To see it washed in dew,
A worm had found the curling leaf,
Had marred the bursting budlet,
Had withered stem and flower.

Alas! for earthly happiness,
In bitterness I cried,
Naught beautiful, naught lovely,
May on this earth abide!
A blight is on the floweret,
A blight is on the grove,
A doubly blighting power upon
Those objects that we love!

"Mortal!" the voice seemed near,
And musical the tone,
Are there no buds, whose brightness
Outshines the garden rose?
What worm had nipped the blossom?
Who answereth for those?

"Within the human garden
How many a floweret lies,
Despoiled by reckless gardener—
And in the whispered lays we heard,
And from the flowers there smiled,
A plea for human rose-buds—



Taking a skipping extract from EMOGENE

M. BOYCE :

I paused once more, gave a few lingering looks
 At the dear olden place, the remembered nooks:
 The orchard, the garden, the dark, silent mill,
 The little red cot at the foot of the hill,
 Where the little trout brook, still murmured along;
 The old lofty pluces sang the same mournful song,
 When with father and mother, we children four,
 Had gathered at eve 'round the old cottage door.

SOLDIERS OF FAYSTON.

BY DORRIS S. STODDARD.

The notes of war that rang through the land in the winter and spring of '61 were not without their effect upon the town of Fayston. Her hardy sons willingly responded to their country's call. The following is the record of services rendered and lives given, who served for their own town in the order of enlistment:

THOMAS MAXWELL, the first resident of Fayston to respond to the call for volunteers. He enlisted May 7, 1861, at the age of 20 years, in Co. F. 2d Vt. Reg.; was discharged, by reason of sickness, Feb. 21, 1863; re-enlisted Mar. 20, '64, in Co. F. 17th Vt. Reg.; severely wounded in the Wilderness May 6, '64. The ball entered the neck, passed through the roots of the tongue, and lodged in the base of the head, where it still remains; discharged June 17, '65.

MARK AND LUTHER CHASE, brothers, enlisted Aug. 14, '61, in Co. H. 6th Vt.; aged 26 and 18 years. Mark was discharged May 29, '62; reenlisted Nov. 27, '63; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, Ga., July 3, '64. Luther died in hospital Jan. 31, '62.

GEO. SOMERVILLE, age 23, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Aug. 29, '61; discharged June 23, '62.

JOHN H. HUNTER, age 41; enlisted Sept. 2, '61, Co. H. 6th Vt.; chosen corporal; discharged; reenlisted Dec. 15, '63; lost an arm in the service; finally discharged Mar. 10, '65.

GEO. L. MARBLE, age 30, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Sept. 10, '61; reenlisted Feb. 8, '64; taken prisoner Oct. 19, '64; supposed to have died in Libby Prison.

WM. M. STRONG, age 19, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Sept. 23, '61; served 3 years; mustered out Oct. 28, '64.

ALLEN E. MEHUREN, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Sept. 27, '61, age 23; discharged by reason of sickness, Feb. 4, '63.

CORNELIUS MCMULLEN, age 29, enlisted in Co. B. 6th Vt., Oct. 3, '61, re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63, transferred to Co. H. Oct. 16, '64. served till the close of the war, mustered out June 26, '65.

HENRY C. BACKUS, age 24, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Reg't., Oct. 7, '61, promoted sergeant, mustered out Oct. 28, '64.

WARREN C. PORTER, age 37, enlisted Oct. 15, '61, in Co. G. 6th Vt., served 3 years, mustered out Oct. 28, '64.

CHESTER S. DANA, age 33, enlisted in Co. B. 10th Vt., July 18, '62, chosen 5th sergeant, promoted to 1st ser'gt., sick in general hospital much of the latter part of his service, discharged May 22, '65.

LA FAYETTE MOORE, enlisted in Co. F. 2d Vt. as a recruit, July 30, '62, age 26, died in the service Feb. 29, '64.

HEMAN A. MOORE, age 21, enlisted in Co. F. 2d Vt., Aug. 2, '62, mustered out June 19, '65.

ELI GIBSON, recruit in Co. G. 6th Vt.. enlisted Aug. 13, '62, age 22, died in the service April 7, '64.

LEWIS BETTIS, a resident of Warren, enlisted for this town in Co. G. 6th Vt., Aug. 13, '62, age 37; transferred to the Invalid Corps, Jan. 15, '64.

JOHN CHASE, age 23, enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Aug. 13, '62; mustered out June 19, '65.

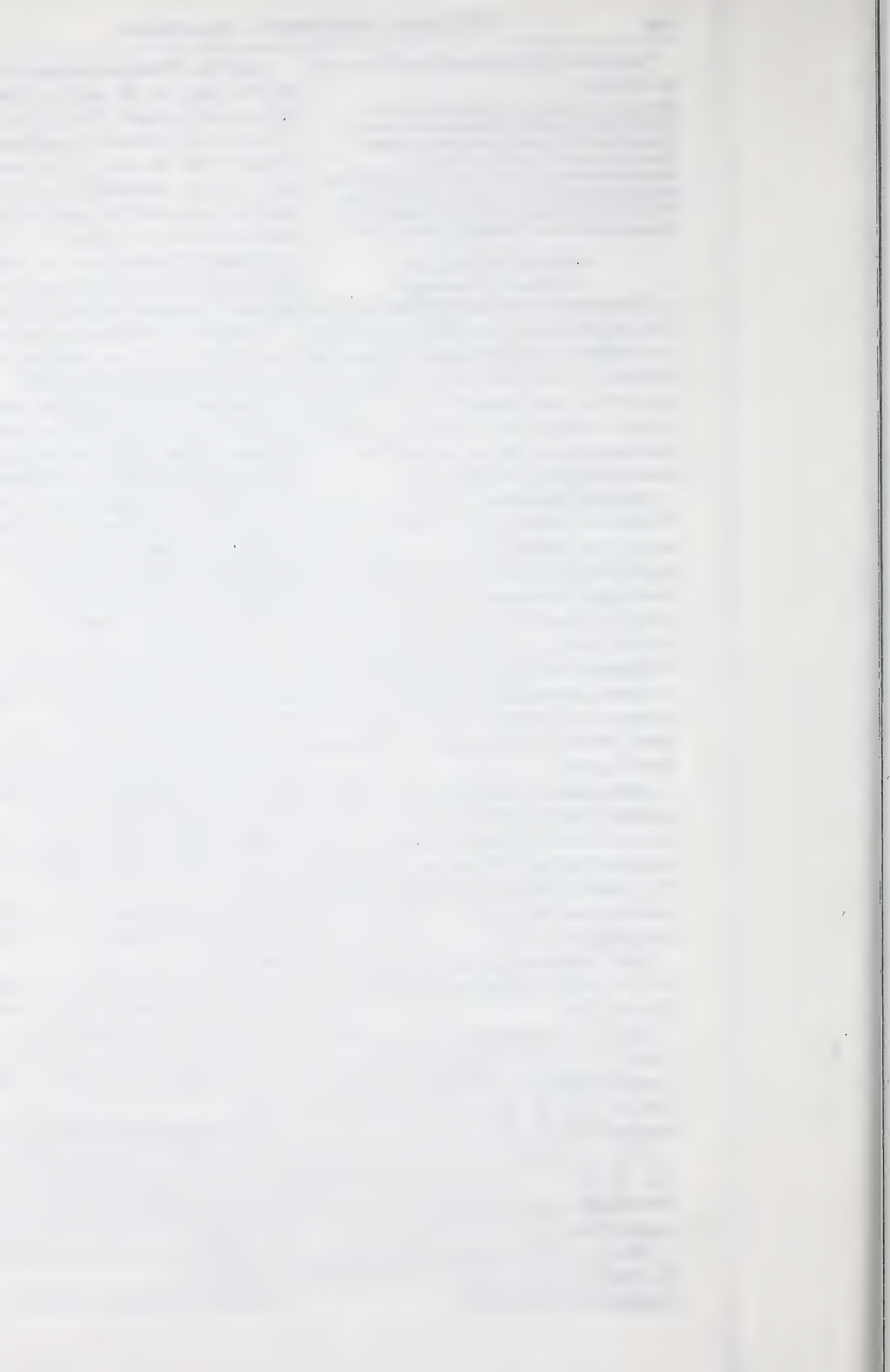
NATHAN THAYER, age 23; enlisted in Co. H. 6th Vt., Aug. 13, '62; discharged June 3, '63.

NELSON J. BOYCE, age 32; enlisted in Co. G. 6th Vt., Aug. 16, '62; transferred to the Invalid Corps July 1, '63.

LESTER H. HARRIS, age 25; enlisted Aug. 18, '62, in Co. F. 2d Vt.; died May 18, '63.

The following 17 soldiers all members of Co. B. 13th Vt., (9 months), enlisted Aug. 25, '62; mustered in Oct. 10, '62, at Brattleboro; mustered out at the same place July 21, '63; the battle of Gettysburg being the only one in which they participated:

GEORGE O. BOYCE, 2d serg't., age 28;



with others of his company taken prisoner by rebel guerrillas while going from Camp Carusi to Fairfax station with supply teams, May 14, '63. They were paroled the next day, and returned to the regiment.

Dorric S. Stoddard, 3d corporal, age 28; William E. Backus, age 22, detailed scout; John Baird, age 20, died of fever soon after returning home; Matthew Blair, age 27, afterwards re-enlisted in 56 Mass., killed in the Wilderness; Charles D. Billings, age 19, died at Camp Carusi May 19, '63; Chauncey Carpenter, age 39, re-enlisted Dec. 31, '63, in Co. C. 17th Vt., discharged May 13, '65; Samuel J. Dana, age 29, wounded at Gettysburg; Royal S. Haskins, age 21; Charles C. Ingalls, age 18, re-enlisted Sept. 1, '64, in Co. G. 6th Vt., mustered out June 19, '65; Stephen Johnson, age 21, re-enlisted Aug. 26, '64, in Co. G. 6th Vt., mustered out June 19, '65; Ziba H. McAllister, age 21, re-enlisted in Cavalry Co. C. Nov. 30, '63, transferred to Co. A. June 19, '65, mustered out June 26, '65; Levi Nelson, age 20; William Nelson, age 26, Daniel Posnett, age 47, Winfield S. Rich, age 24, Reuben Richardson, age 45, transferred to Co. H., re-enlisted Nov. 30, '63, in Co. H. 6th Regt., discharged May 12, '65.

William G. Wilkins, age 18, enlisted in Co. F. 2d Vt., June 16, '63, discharged Jan. 21, '64.

Robert Hoffman, age 21, enlisted in the 3d Battery, Oct. 19, '64, discharged June 15, '65.

John W. Palmer, enlisted in Cavalry, Co. C. Nov. 28, '63, age 23, transferred to Co. A. June 21, '65, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.

Judson W. Richardson, age 29, enlisted in Co. H. 6th Vt., promoted corporal June 19, '65, and mustered out June 26, '65.

Charles O. Dyke, age 18, enlisted Nov. 30, '63, in Co. H. 6th Vt.; mustered out June 26, '65.

Myron Mansfield, age 18, enlisted Dec. 2, '63, in Co. H. 2d U. S. Sharp-shooters; transferred to Co. H. 4th Vt., Feb. 25, '65; supposed to have died at Andersonville.

Benj. B. Johnson, age 20, enlisted Dec. 3, '63, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; transferred to

Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 4, '64; mustered out July 15, '65.

Wm. H. Johnson, age 18, enlisted Dec. 3, '63, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; pro. corp. Sept. 23, '64; serg't. June 20, '65; mustered June 26, '65.

Charles B. Corliss, age 18, enlisted Dec. 3, '63, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; discharged June 28, '65.

Anson O. Brigham, age 21, enlisted Dec. 5, '63, in Co. H. 6th Vt.; trans. to invalid corps, and discharged June 28, '65.

Calvin B. Marble, age 18, enlisted Dec. 9, '63, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; mustered out June 26, '65.

Edwin E. Chaffee, age 18, enlisted Dec. 9, '63 in Co. H. 6th Vt.; pro. corp. June 19, '63; must. out June 26, '65.

Asa E. Corliss, age 20, enlisted Sept. 7, '64, in Co. G. 6th Vt.; must. out July 19, '65.

John W. Ingalls, age 28, enlisted Sept. 16, '64, but did not enter service.

This town also furnished 14 non-resident soldiers, of whom I can give but a meagre report, as follows:

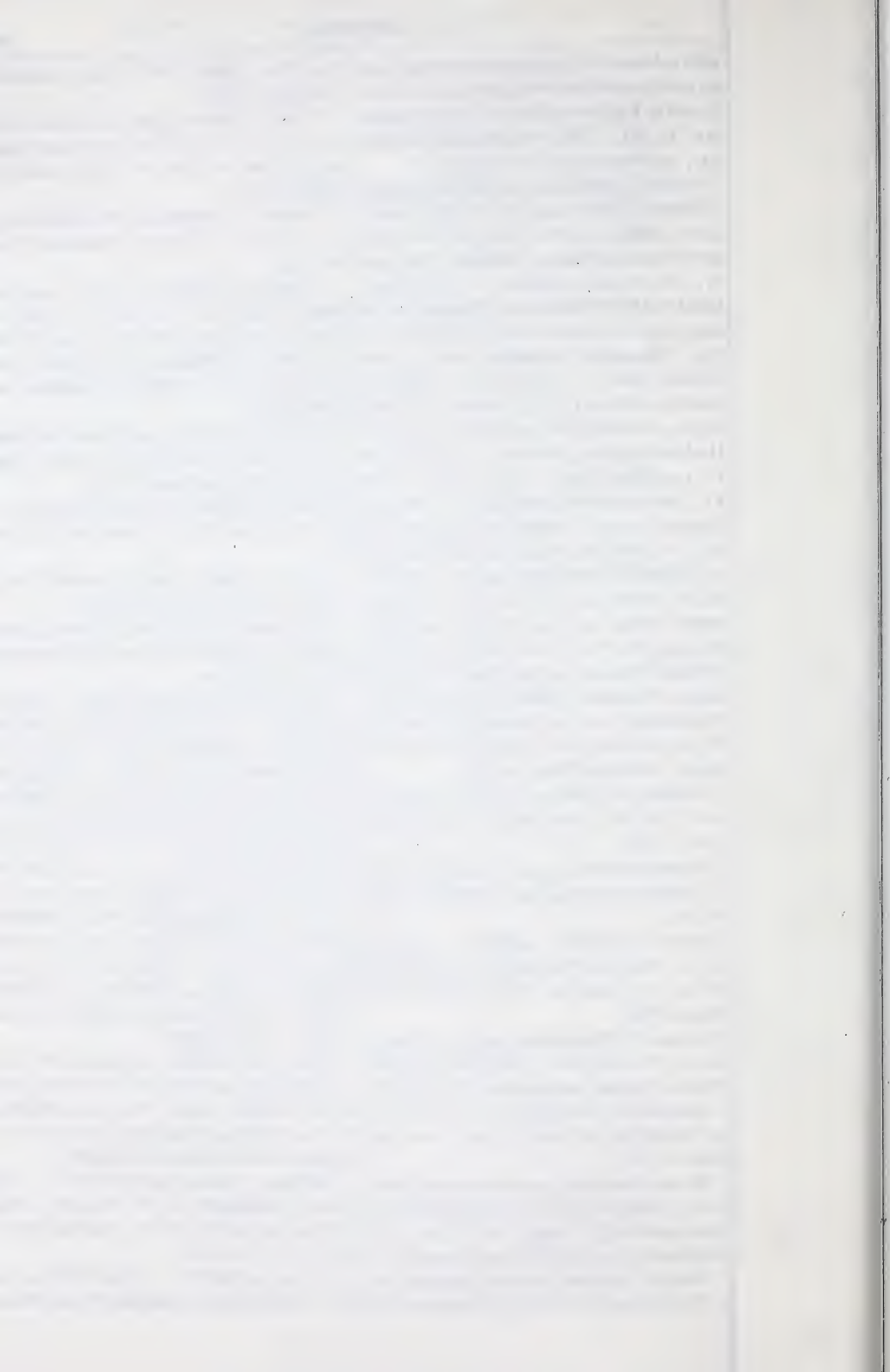
Geo. Arnold, Francis E. Buck, Thomas Bradley, 1st army corps; Sidney Dolby, 54 Mass. (colored); Wm. W. Green, Philip Gross, 1st A. C.; Wm. J. Hopkins, cav.; John J. Hern, 1st A. C.; Randall Hibbard, 1st A. C.; Frederic Kleinke, 1st A. C.; Nelson Parry, Co. B. 7th Vt., Nicholas Schmidt, 1st A. C.; John S. Templeton; James Williamstown, 1st A. C.

The following persons were furnished under draft, five of whom paid commutation: Hiram E. Boyce, Eli Bruce, Jr., Nehemiah Colby; Charles M. Fisher, Julius T. Palmer, and one, Nathan Boyce, procured a substitute.

This town probably furnished from her own residents as many, if not more, soldiers for other towns than were credited to her from non-residents, the record of some of which is given as follows:

Andrew J. Butler, Co. H. 6th Vt.; Highland G. Campbell, 3d Vt. Battery; Alba B. Durkee, Co. I. 9th Vt.; Timothy Donovan, Co. H. 6th Vt.

In Co. G. 6th Vt.: Edward Dillon, G. W. Fisher, James N. Ingalls, Robert Max-



well and Samuel Maxwell. In 3d Vt.: Wm. W. McAllister. In Co. G. 6th Vt.: James H. Somerville, Ichabod Thomas. Dexter Marble lost a leg in the service, in a Wisconsin regiment.

Thus I have given as best I can from memory, and from data at command, an imperfect record of Fayston and Fayston men during the rebellion. Undoubtedly the foregoing record is not perfect, yet I think it is substantially correct.

Probably no town in the state suffered more financially than this. During the latter part of the war when large bounties were demanded by volunteers, and paid by wealthy towns, Fayston, to save herself from draft was obliged in one year (1864) to raise for bounties and town expenses the almost unheard of sum of \$12.50 cents upon every dollar of her grand list, thus subjecting the owner of a simple poll list to the payment of a tax of \$25. Yet this enormous sum was paid immediately, with scarce a murmur of complaint, and not a dollar left to be a drag-weight upon taxpayers in after years.

Fayston can look back upon her financial record as a town, and the military record of her soldiers with no feelings but those of honor, satisfaction and pride; knowing that the privations and valor of her sons in the field, and the liberality of her citizens at home all contributed their mite to keep the grand old flag still floating over a free and undivided nation.

GRAND ARMY REPUBLIC'S RESPONSE TO SUMNER'S BILL FOR ERASING OUR BATTLE RECORDS.

BY D. S. STODDARD.

Blot out our battle records, boys,
Charles Sumner's bill doth say;
Forget that you were soldiers once,
And turn your thoughts away.

Yes, turn your thoughts away, my boys,
So noble, brave and true;
Forget you lugged a knapsack once,
And wore the army blue.

Flaunt not that starry flag, my boys,
With Lee's Mills, on its fold,
"Twill make some rebel's heart ache, boys,
To see it there so bold.

And blot out Savage Station, too,
And likewise Malvern Hill;
That was a noisy place, you know,
But blot it out, you will.

Fort Henry, too, and Donelson,
Where Grant "Surrender" spake,
In such decided tones it made
The rebel Pillow shake.

And Shiloh, too, and Vicksburg, where
One Fourth of July day,
Brave Pemberton his well-tried sword
At the feet of Grant did lay.

And Cedar Creek, and Winchester,
And Sheridan's famous ride:—
Forget it, boys, forget it all,
It hurts the rebels' pride.

And Fredericksburg, and Antietam,
Where cannon rang and roared;
And Gettysburg, where three long days
Grape shot and shell were poured.

Where thousands freely gave their lives,
And drenched with blood the sand,
To stay the flow of Treason's tide
In Freedom's happy land.

And Richmond, too, and Petersburg,
And the Wilderness, forget;
And comrades dear who fought so well,
Whose sun of life there set.

Forget, my boys, you ever marched
With Sherman to the sea!
Deny you ever fought against
The rebels under Lee!

And Appomattox Court House, too,
Where Lee dissolved his camp;
And gave his long and well-tried sword
To General U. S. Grant.

Those names, we've loved them long, my boys,
And oft a glow of pride
Has thrilled through every vein, to think
We fought there side by side.

And oftentimes, my comrades dear,
There comes a sadder thought—
The price, the price! by which our land
These cherished records bought.

And now shall we erase those names,
And make our battle-flags,
Which e'er have been the soldier's pride,
Nothing but worthless rags?

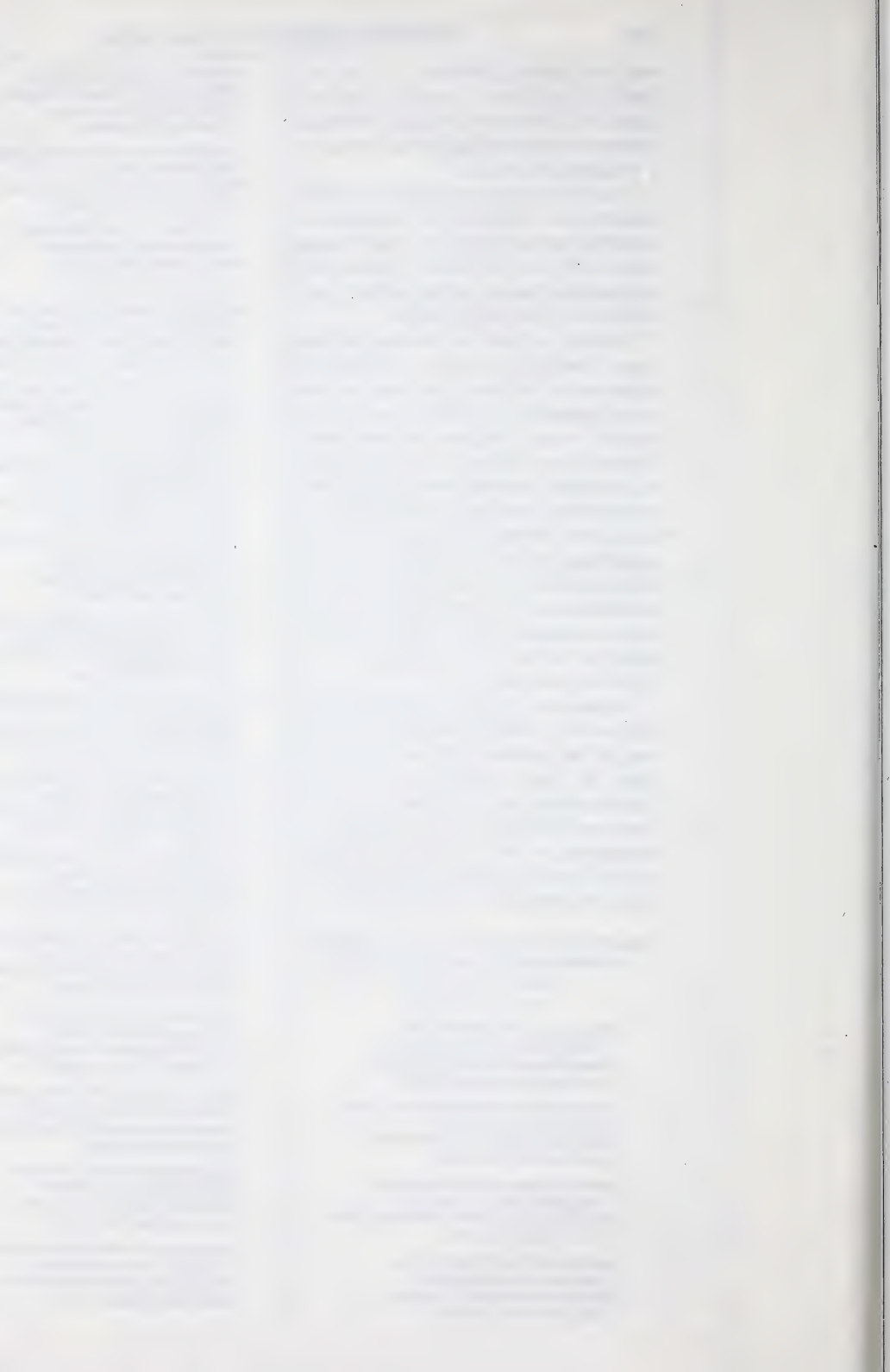
No more shall read those glorious names
While swinging in the breeze?
No more our hearts shall swell with pride
To think of bygone deeds?

And must we suffer all this shame
To please that rebel horde,
Who brought the war upon themselves
By drawing first the sword?

Then we must ask their pardon, too,
For what we've done and said;
Tramp down the graves of comrades dear,
And honor rebel dead.

And I suppose the next kind thing
That Sumner'll want is this,
That we get down upon our knees,
And rebel coat-tails kiss!

Now, comrades, when all this appears,
"Twill be when we are dead!
When every man who fought the rebs
Sleeps in his narrow bed!



For while there's one of us alive,
Though kicked, or cuffed, or spurned!
Our battle-flags shall bear those names
That we so richly earned!

And when we swing them in the breeze,
Those names shall glister there,
As long as they enfold a stripe
Or bear a single star.

Rebels may sigh for what they lost,
And mourn for what we won;—
Their moans and sighs can ne'er atone
For half the mischief done.

And comrades, when we older grow,
And gray hairs fill our head,
And some of us lie sleeping there
Amid the quiet dead;

Our children then will catch the theme
Those battle-flags inspire,
And oftentimes their hearts be filled
With patriotic fire!

And should it be in future years
That Treason rears its head,
And threatens to destroy the land
For which we fought and bled;

Our sons will hoist those war-worn flags,
And wave them tow'rd the sky,
While rebels learn again, my boys,
That Treason then must die.

Those records fair shall never be
Expunged from human sight!
Before we'll suffer that, my boys,
We'll go again, and fight.

Fayston, Vt., Jan. 8, 1873.

Mrs. L. B. Boyce continues and thus closes the record of Fayston:

SAMUEL DANA

has been a resident of Fayston for many years, and raised a large family here. Six of his sons and one son-in-law were in the army in the great rebellion. Several of them were seriously wounded while in service, yet all are now living and the father and mother also.

I have been able to gather but little concerning our military record previous to our late war.

In 1841, one Jesse Mix was a revolutionary pensioner, and William Wait, and a Mrs. Hutchinson. John Cloud, who lost a leg in the revolutionary war, was for many years a resident of this town, but died elsewhere.

Of the war of 1812 there are no records that I can find, and the old inhabitants are either dead or moved away.

MARSHFIELD.

BY MRS. H. C. PITKIN.

Marshfield was granted to the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, Oct. 16, 1782, and chartered to them June 22, 1790, by the General Assembly of Vermont, containing 23,040 acres; lat. 44° 19', long. 4° 30' on the upper waters of the Winooski; bounded N. by Cabot, E. by Peacham and Harris' Gore, S. by East Montpelier, Plainfield and Goshen Gore, W. by Calais and East Montpelier.

In the charter it is stipulated the township shall be divided into 75 equal shares, etc., with the usual charter conditions.

The charter is signed by Gov. Moses Robinson and Joseph Tracy, Sec.

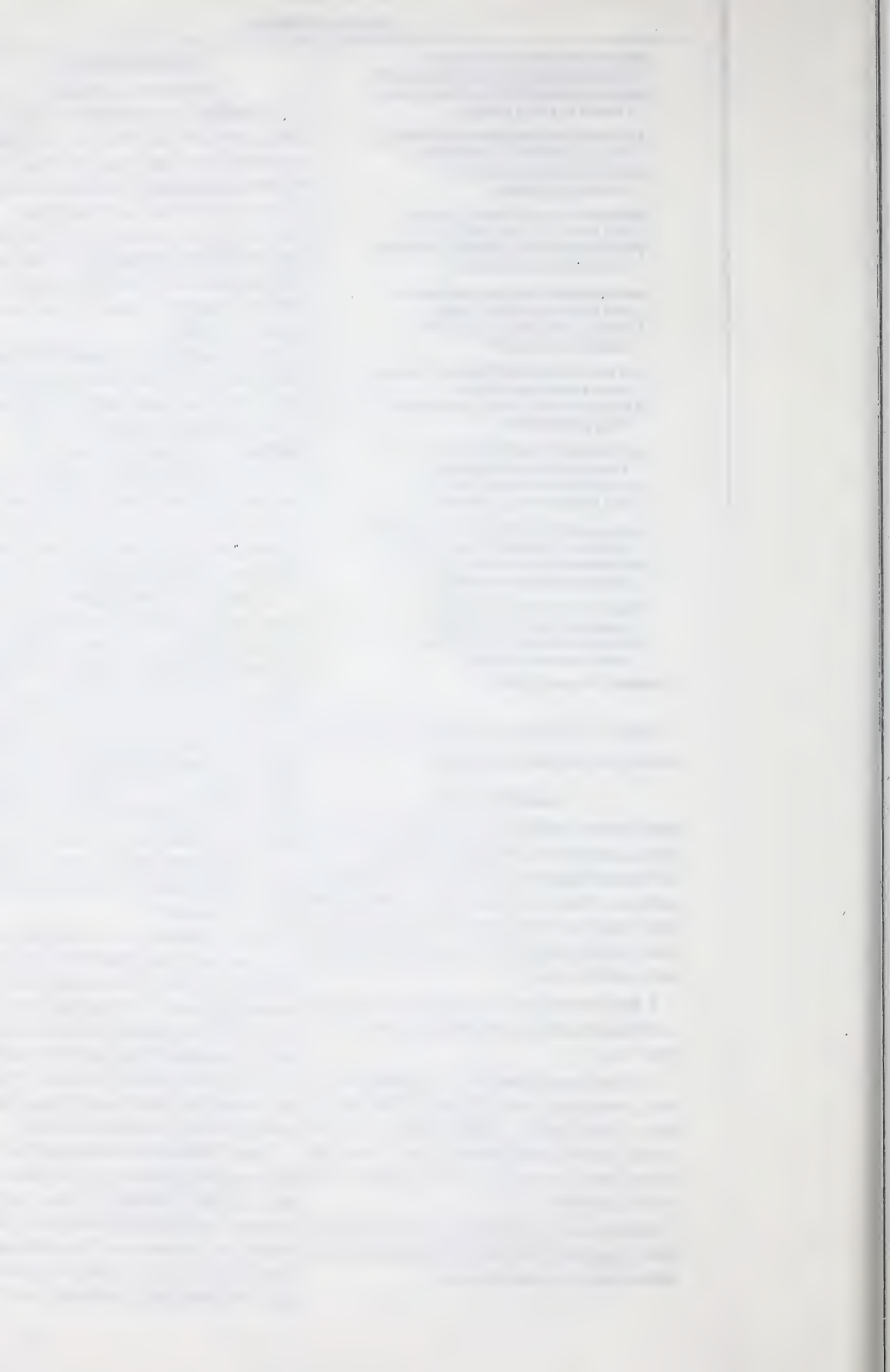
The township was purchased of the Indians by Capt. Isaac Marsh of Stockbridge, Mass., in honor of whom it is named, for £140 lawful money, and the deed was signed by 18 Indians, thus:

O Joseph Shawguthguat, O Hendrick Aupanmat, O Jehosuhim Alokaim, O Peter Pohijhionurpjsut, + Joseph Luonahant, + John Pophmin, + Solomon Quargariahont, + Uhdrrw Warmaeruph, + Vendru Wæmurmn, + Hudrink Ihchumhwmb, + Moses Laupumnsapeat, + Thomas Wind, + John Thonhpoh, + David Neson-ukaushawauk, + Cornelius Janmauch, + David Nesonuhkcah Grum, + Abraham Maummumthickhur, + Isaac Unamprey.

This deed was given July 29, 1789, and witnessed by David Pixley and John Sargeant, missionary.

These Indians, it is supposed, when they secured the grant of this land, intended to remove here, and make it their hunting-ground, but finding white settlements were beginning to cluster around it, they disposed of it as best they could, and sought the unbroken forests of New York and called the new home there, in honor of the old one in Massachusetts.

Capt. Marsh had married, for his second wife, a young widow by the name of Pitkin, of East Hartford, Conn., and four of her sons, and two of his own daughters were among the pioneers of his new township. Caleb Pitkin one of these sons, came from East Hartford as a surveyor, with a com-



pany under Gen. Whitelaw, in the spring of 1790. They spent the summer surveying in this wilderness, returning to Connecticut in the autumn. They spent the next season here also. Caleb was cook for the company, and it was asserted he "could cook as well as a woman." In the springs of 1792, '93, he, together with his brother, Martin Pitkin, and Gideon Spencer, came here, and labored clearing land, preparatory for a settlement, returning to East Hartford in the autumn, each year. The winter following Caleb, having married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Marsh, and Gideon Spencer, having previously married Polly, another of his daughters, together with Aaron Elmer, also a married man, removed to this town. They came as far as Montpelier with teams; and from there, the snow more than 4 feet deep in Feb.; they came with handsleds. Caleb Pitkin settled on the farm where his son, Jas. Pitkin, now dead, resided. Gideon Spencer, where his grandson Stephen Spencer lives, and Aaron Elmer where John Harris Eaton resides. All their provisions and furniture they brought from Connecticut over roads which would now be deemed impassable. In the summer they were joined by Ebenezer Dodge and family.

John Preston Davis, son of Ebenezer Dodge, was born Sept. 7th, of this year, and was the first child born in town. James, son of Caleb Pitkin, was born in Jan., 1795, and was the second child born, and the first girl born in town, was Betsey, daughter of Gideon Spencer, now wife of Dea. Dan Storrs. During this first season no one of these settlers owned a team, and all the grain for their families was carried to Montpelier to be ground, and brought home upon their backs, they leaving the bran to lighten their loads.

March 1, 1795, Joshua, Stephen, and Nathaniel Pitkin, and Solomon Gilman moved into town. Joshua Pitkin settled near the centre of the town where William Haskins now resides. Stephen Pitkin on the farm below, where Bowman Martin lives, Nathaniel Pitkin, who was cousin to the other settlers of the name, on the road

from Abram Wood's to the saw-mill in the south part of the town, and Solomon Gilman where his grandson Loomis Gilman now resides.

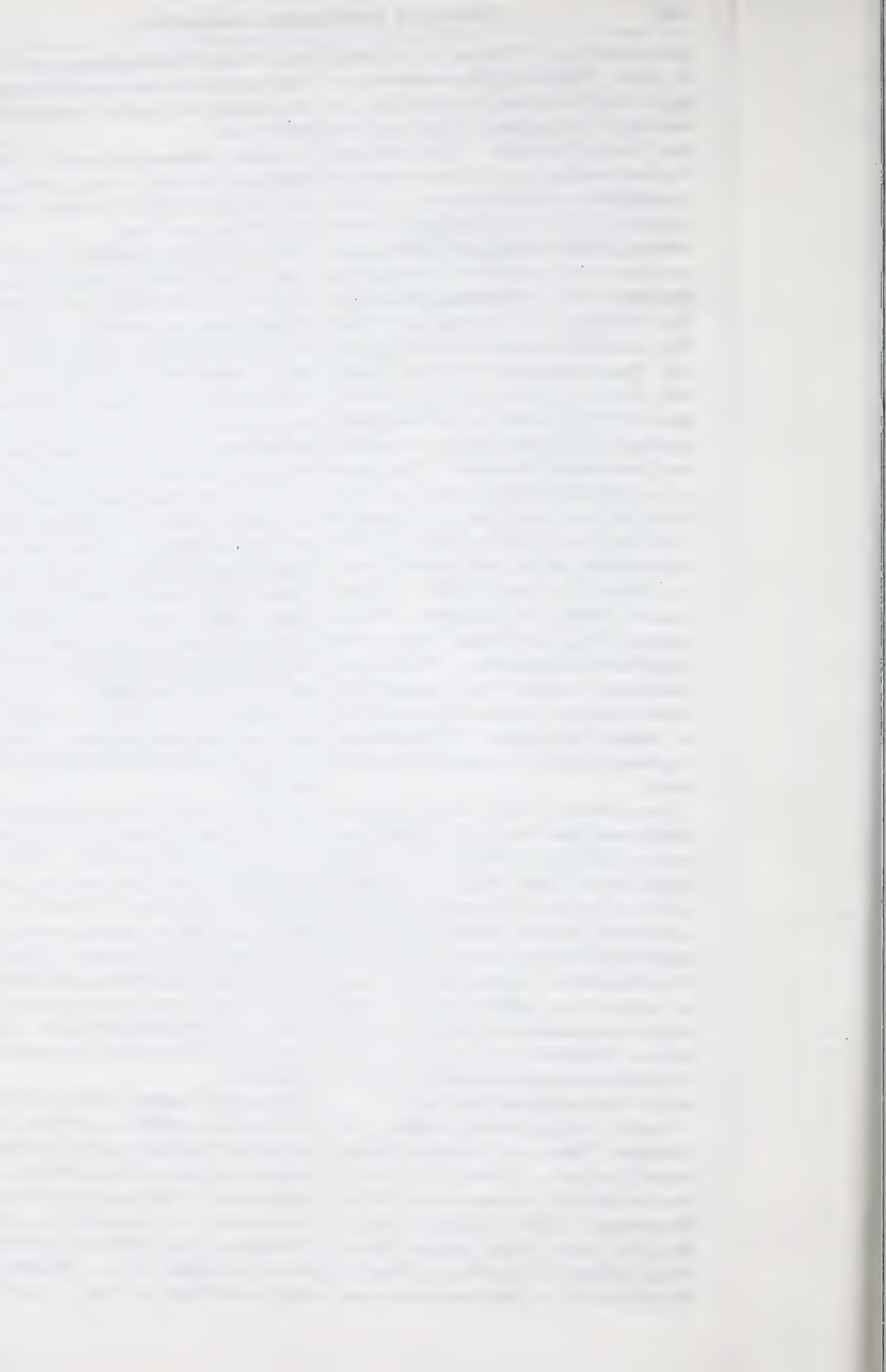
Settlers continued to come in. Stephen Rich was an early pioneer, commencing his settlement where his grandson, Samuel D. Hollister, now lives.

Nathaniel Dodge, another, who came at a day so early, that he moved all his goods into town on a hand-sled, was an upright, Christian man, accumulating a good property and bringing up a large family, only two of whom remain in town.

Martin Pitkin removed here previous to the organization of the town. Simeon Dwinell was also one of the early settlers, and one of the best of citizens; afterwards four of his brothers, men of worth, Martin, Squier, Zenas, and Aaron Bullock; the right kind of men; John Pike, whose 5 sons all tilled the soil and made their homes here; Daniel Bemis with his large family; Caleb Putnam, the first blacksmith in town, who made all the nails used in the early days; cut nails such as are now used, being quite unknown. Mr. Putnam was not only a good, ingenious blacksmith, but also a good, useful citizen. After some years, he removed to Woodbury, where he died.

So rapid was the tide of immigration, that, at the organization of the town, 61 men took the freemen's oath. Shall I say of these men, that they were industrious, energetic, persevering? None but such men would think of making comfortable, permanent homes in a forest? The farms they cultivated, the school, and dwelling-houses they erected, the thrift which soon became apparent on every hand, all tell what kind of men were the pioneers of Marshfield.

Joshua and Stephen Pitkin for a few of the first years worked in company, afterwards they mutually agreed to dissolve partnership, and amicably divided their possessions. They built the first framed barn in town. It was raised July 4, 1796. This barn in their settlement became the property of Joshua Pitkin. Stephen Rich raised a barn June 20, 1797. Caleb and



Stephen Pitkin had each a barn raised June 26, 1797. June 28, 1798, William Holmes raised a barn; also Ebenezer Dodge raised a barn July 6, '98. Capt. Stephen Rich raised his house June 14, 1800. This was the first framed-house in town. Stephen Pitkin, it is supposed, built the next framed-house, two-story. Joshua Pitkin raised a two-story house, Sept. 24, 1803. Nathaniel Pitkin raised a house June 20, 1804, and Timothy Cole raised a house June 24, 1804.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS MEETING in town of which we find any record, was Sunday, Aug. 20, 1797, at Nathaniel Dodge's. The 25th of Sept. after, Mr. Gilbert preached at Joshua Pitkin's. He was a missionary from Connecticut; and Oct. 20, '97, a meeting at Nathaniel Dodge's, no preacher mentioned, and it is probable a sermon was read, as this was often the case in after years. From this time meetings were occasionally held in town; very many it seems at Capt. Rich's; for many years and also frequently, at Nathaniel Dodge's; sometimes at Joshua Pitkin's. Among the ministers who occasionally preached here in the early days, were Elder Wheeler, of Montpelier, Baptist, Revs. Kinnee of Plainfield, Hobart of Berlin, Lyman, of Brookfield, Wright of Montpelier, Congregationalists.

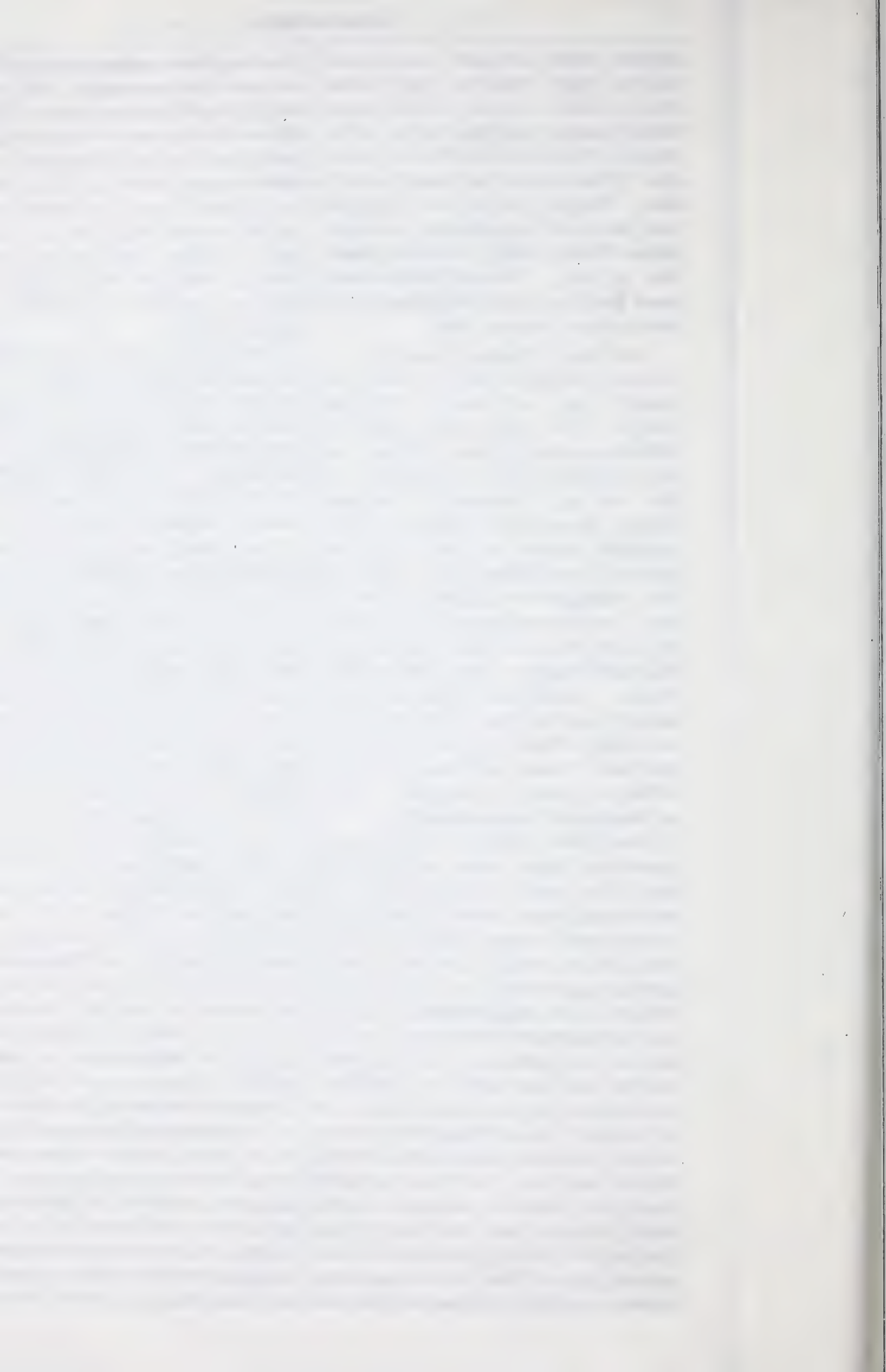
How did our settlers live? in every department of labor, almost nothing to do with? For making of maple sugar, the first five-pail kettle owned in town, Caleb Pitkin brought from Montpelier on his back, and sap-troughs had to be made, and the sugar-house was two huge logs with the kettle hung between, the smoke and ashes inclined to blow towards you; the sap had to be gathered by hand, and where was the man who owned a sap-holder? And when sugar was made, where was it to be stored? James Pitkin told the writer, he could remember how his father provided for this emergency. In June, he peeled birch-bark, soaked it, and sewed it with a strong wax-end, and thus made a large box, less the bottom, but he sat this on a smooth piece of bark, with a sap-trough under to catch the molasses, and he recol-

lects many times eating biscuit and butter very near that sap-trough. The box, he thought, would hold 200 pounds. He also tells me the first cow his father owned, he drove from Newbury through the wilderness by marked trees, 34 miles. He did not say how the cow lived the first winter, but the second they raised a very large crop of wheat, and the cow was fed through winter, on wheat in the stook. She was very sleek, and yielded a large quantity of milk.

The children must be educated. In 1799, a meeting of the settlers was called, and they concluded to build a log-school house, covered with bark. It stood just above where the road turns off to go to Daniel Dodge's. Miss Nancy Caldwell taught the first school; was afterwards married to Rowland Edwards of Montpelier.

Capt. Marsh came from Connecticut to visit his children and their families three times, and once, Jan. 7, 1797, his wife came with him. No small undertaking for a lady past middle age, with such roads. These visits were seasons of great interest to their children, and no less so to themselves. They were made happy by seeing the prosperity of the settlement, and the thrift which was apparent among their children. Mrs. Marsh died the next summer. Capt. Marsh lived some years longer, and married the third wife.

When Capt. Marsh and his wife returned home, Joshua Pitkin went in company with them as far as Walpole, N. H.; was four days going, and four returning. They went the first day to Williamstown, the next to Pomfret, the next to Cavendish, and the next to Walpole. Joshua Pitkin has also a record of his going to Judge Lynde's of Williamstown, to get a writ made out, hiring a horse of Mr. Hamett of Montpelier, for the trip, for which he paid 4s. It is not known what he paid for making out the writ. It ought to have been done cheap, as he went 20 miles to get it. He mentions a visit of Dr. Lamb of Montpelier, to his wife, for which he paid 6s; and has a record of wages paid Henry Walbridge and two other joiners, at work on his new house, \$2.25 a day for the three. And



we are informed, it was considered no more immoral then to buy a barrel of rum, or 10 or 15 gallons of brandy, than it was to make other purchases for family use. The mystery is, how any one kept sober; how any one knew whether other people were sober.

For a few of the first years the farmers here went to Montpelier or Calais for blacksmithing, till Caleb Putnam moved into town.

Mr. John Knox was the first person who died in town. The date of his death is not known. Aug. 22, 1797, a child of Mr. Robert Waugh was drowned in a well.

Joshua Pitkin was appointed first justice of peace Aug. 23, 1799.

FIRST RECORD OF MARSHFIELD.

On application of a number of credible freeholders of the town of Marshfield, County of Caledonia, and State of Vermont, that said town may be organized, according to law, I hereby warn a meeting of all the Freeholders and other inhabitants of said town, qualified to vote in Town-meeting, to appear at the dwelling-house of Joshua Pitkin, in said town, on the tenth day of March next, at ten o'clock forenoon on said day. 1st, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2d, To choose all officers that the law requires for organized towns to have.

JOSHUA PITKIN, *Justice Peace.*
Marshfield, Feb. 24th, 1800.

March 10th, 1800.

This day a Town-meeting agreeable to the above Notification was held, and 1st Chose Stephen Rich, Moderator; 2nd, Chose Stephen Rich, Town Clerk; Joshua Pitkin, Clerk pro tem.; 3rd, Stephen Rich, 1st Selectman; 4th, Stephen Pitkin, 2nd Selectman; 5th, Samuel Paterson, 3rd Selectman; 6th, Caleb Pitkin, Town Treasurer; 7th, Stephen Rich, Nathaniel Pitkin, and Robert Waugh, Listers; Gideon Spencer, Constable and Collector; Samuel Wilson, Grand jurymen; 8th, Aaron Elmer, Ebenezer Dodge, Jun., Joseph Wells, Surveyors of roads; 9th, David Benjamin, Ebenezer Wells, Nathaniel Pitkin, Fence Viewers; 10th, Robert Waugh, Pound Keeper; 11th, Giles Skinner, Sealer of Leather; 12th, Caleb Pitkin, Sealer of Weights and Measures; 13th, Giles Skinner, Tythingman; 14th, Ebenezer Dodge and Aaron Elmer, Hay wards; 15th, Joshua Pitkin, Caleb Pitkin and Joseph Page, auditors of accounts of Selectmen. 16th, All the above names chosen into the

several Offices have taken solemn oath for the faithful discharge of their trust. This meeting adjourned until the 24th day of this month, by order of the Selectmen.

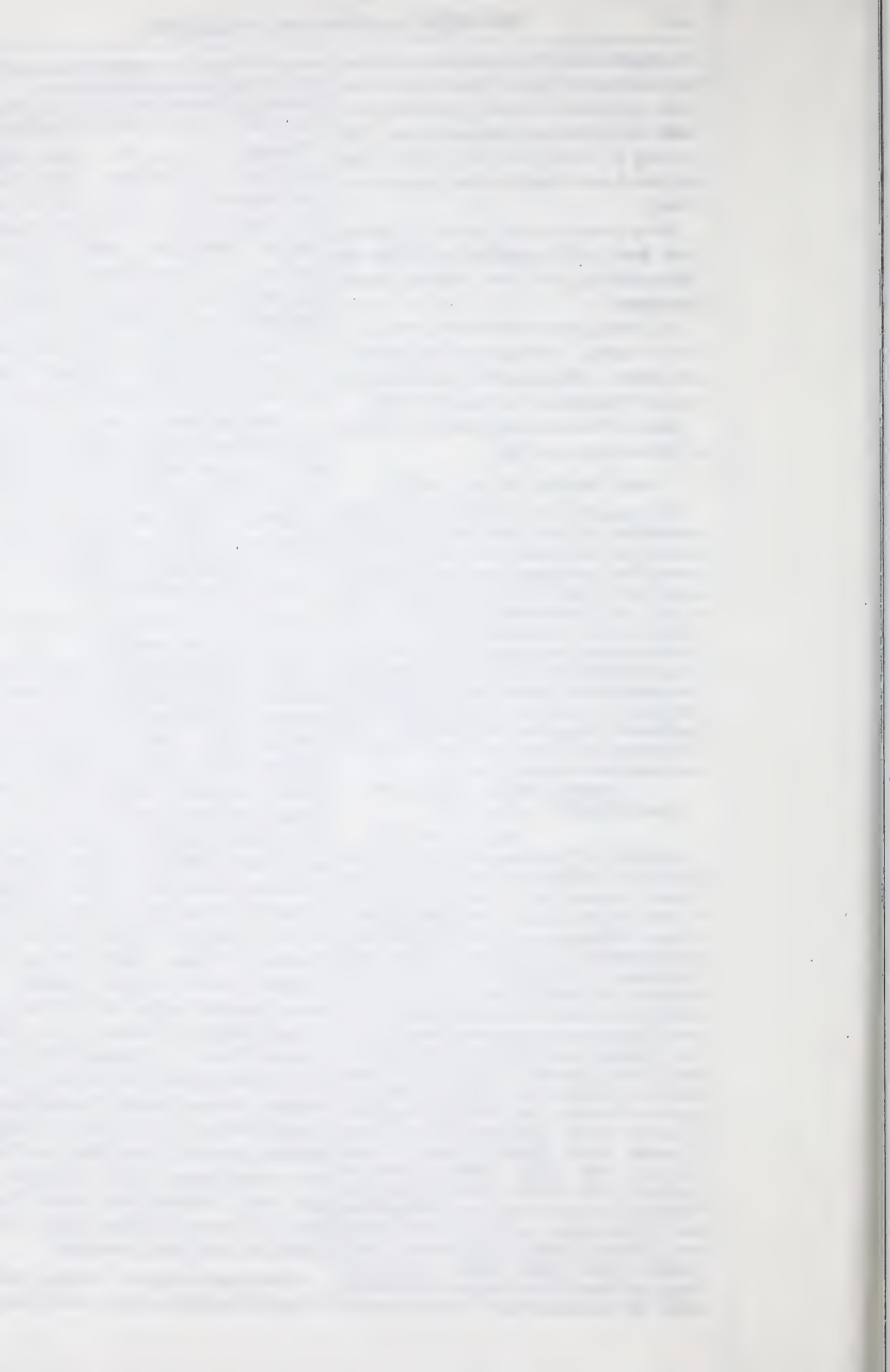
Monday, Mar. 24, 1800, town meeting according to adjournment. After taking the freeman's oath, it was voted to ratify the proceedings of the annual meeting, Stephen Pitkin, Esq., chosen moderator pro tem. "Chose Stephen Pitkin and Samuel Paterson, Jurymen to attend the Supreme Court; Samuel Paterson, Joseph P. Page, Aaron Elmer, Elisha Benjamin, Jr., Nathaniel Pitkin, Ebenezer Dodge, Jr., and Robert Waugh, Petit Jurymen."

"Voted to assess a tax of 2 cents on the dollar on all polls and ratable property for the purpose of defraying town charges; to raise four days' work a year, from each voter for the year ensuing, to mend the highways; that the tax shall be worked out in June, and that the Selectmen shall credit the same on the bills."

Names of the men who took the freeman's oath at said meeting:

Stephen Rich, Stephen Pitkin, Samuel Paterson, Caleb Pitkin, Aaron Elmer, Ebenezer Dodge, Ebenezer Dodge, Jr., Elisha Benjamin, Jr., David Benjamin, Samuel Wilson, Hart Roberts, Joshua Pitkin, Elisha Benjamin, John Goodale, Hugh Wilson, Matthew Jack, Joel Knox, Timothy Cowles, Stephen Cowles, Amon Persons, James English, Edmund Harwood, Abraham Goodale, Solomon Spencer, George Gleason, Martin Pitkin, Gideon Spencer, Joseph P. Page, Uriah Simons, Nathaniel Pitkin, Joseph Wells, Giles Skinner, Robert Waugh, Solomon Gilman, Ebenezer Wells, Selah Wells, John Waugh, Stephen Olmsted, John Cutler, Samuel Wilson, Jr., Robert Dodge, Chas. Cate, Samuel Pratt, Cyrril Garnsey, Caleb Putnam, Simeon Dwinell, Daniel Holmes, Daniel Damon, Calvin Elmer, Job Taylor, Ichabod Shurtleff, John Pike, Guy Benjamin, Asa Spencer, Josiah Hollister, Andrew Jack, William Jones, Avara Gilman, Wm. W. Powers, Nathan Jones, Chester Clark, Stephen Rich, town clerk.

It was voted at town meeting Jan. 7, 1800, Joshua Pitkin, Esq., mod.; Stephen



Rich, district clerk, to support the school on the grand list; Robert Waugh and Nathaniel Pitkin, school com.; Aaron Elmer, collector. Voted, that no one shall have a right to take any child into his family to attend school, unless he take one for a year, and that the selectmen shall act in conjunction with the committee in examining the school teacher, and to raise \$34 to support schooling.

At town meeting, Mar. 25, 1801, Caleb Pitkin, mod., voted to divide the district; set up the old school-house at vendue, to be sold to the highest bidder; sold the house for 2½ bushels of wheat, on 6 months' credit, to Aaron Elmer; 12 squares of glass, to Solomon Gilman, for 1 bush. of wheat; 75 nails, to Nathaniel Dodge, for 1 peck of wheat; boards, to Robert Waugh, for 9s. 6d., to be paid in wheat; table, to Joshua Pitkin, for 2 bush. 2 qts. of wheat; chair, to Joshua Pitkin, for 3 pecks, 4 qts. of wheat. The selectmen organized the inhabitants on the river road into a school district, beginning at Hart Roberts' on the north, Capt. Skinner's at the south, Nathaniel Pitkin's on the west, and Samuel Wilson's and Joseph Wells' on the east. Stephen Rich, Samuel Paterson, Caleb Pitkin, were selectmen.

So the old school-house was sold, a little, square, log-building, covered with bark; a big stone chimney, with an opening above for the smoke to go out and the rain to come in, and the grand old forest for play-ground, and did it not ring with the merry shouts of childhood? They needed no gymnasium then. Were there not the trees to climb, the birds' nests and squirrels to hunt, and partridges and woodchucks to look after? The children did not sing in school in those days. They had to sit straight, keep their eyes on the book, and their toes on the crack. They hardly dared breathe in school-time, there was such an awe of ferule and rod. The children did not sing in school, but the bird's song they heard through the open window, and when the noon-time came, the children joined the chorus, and the old woods rang again.

It seems the inhabitants not included in

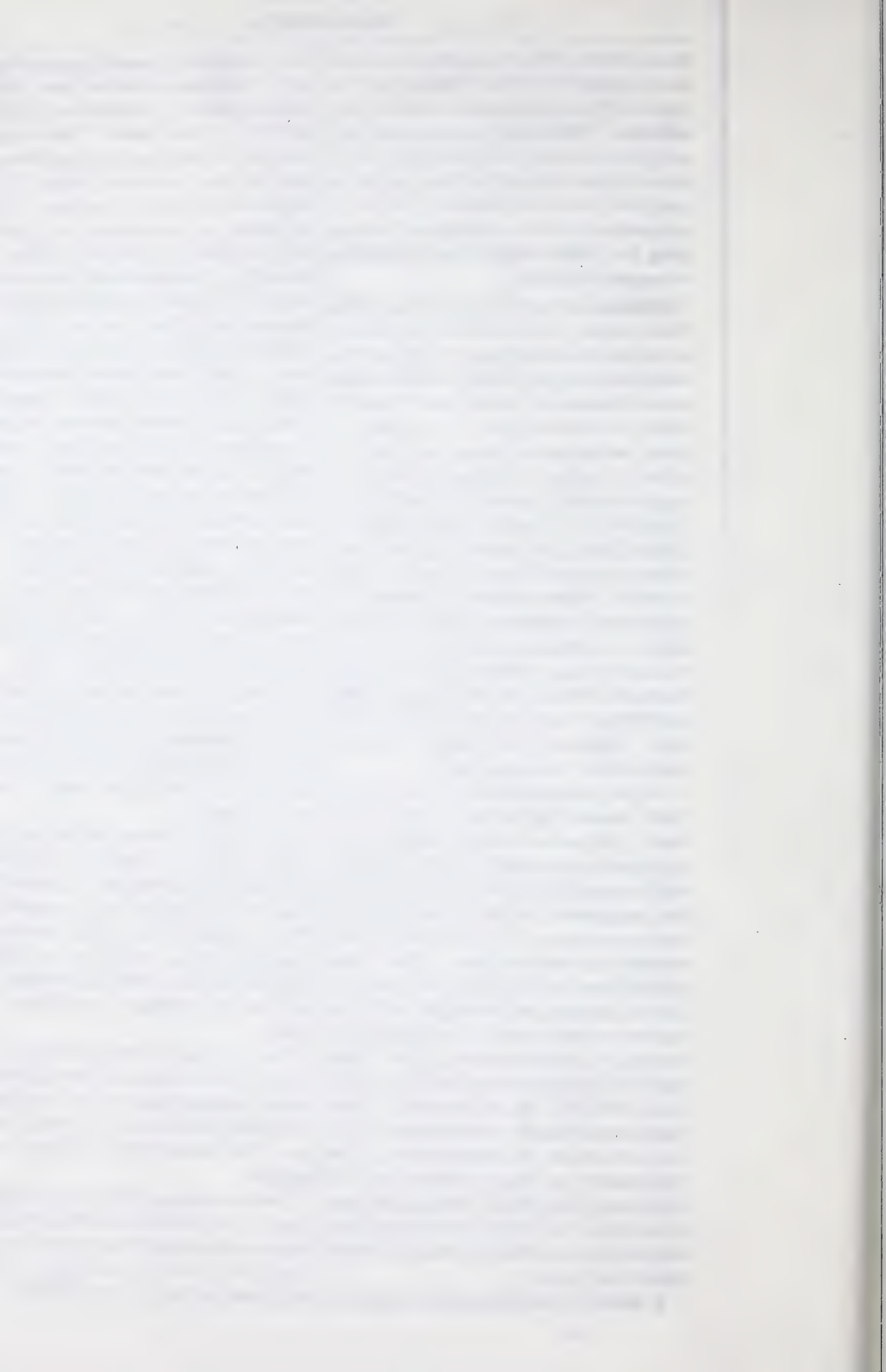
the river district, were all in one other district. Afterwards districts were divided and arranged, as the inhabitants increased, according to their needs. But it was not until about 1812, that a school-house was built on the river near Joshua Pitkin's. Schools were kept in a portion of a dwelling-house, and sometimes in Caleb Pitkin's old house. In the mill district, now the village, the first school-house was built in 1821. The first school in this district was taught by Miss Comfort Gage, in the summer of 1820, in Capt. Martin Pitkin's barn, on the place where the writer resides. There was a school a number of years in the Dwinell district, before the convenience of a school-house was enjoyed. Four winters this school was kept in Simeon Dwinell's kitchen. This to some housekeepers might have seemed an inconvenience, as the house was small, and Mrs. Dwinell had 8 children of her own. But she doubtless got along nicely, washing days and all. The children must be educated; in those days troops of little ones were not so much in the way.

In 1805, a committee was appointed by the town to act in concert with the selectmen in purchasing a piece of ground for the burial of the dead, and the grave-yard near J. H. Eaton's was bought of Nathaniel Dodge.

Mar. 1797, Thomas McLoud, of Montpelier, and Sally Dodge, of Marshfield, were united in marriage by Joseph Wing, Esq., of Montpelier, the first marriage in town. Joshua Pitkin, Esq., was the first justice of peace, and Dec. 10, 1801, he married Ebenezer Wells to Susannah Spencer, the first marriage by a citizen of the town.

Feb. 1, 1803, a town meeting was called to see if the town would form themselves into a Congregational society, and also to see if they would agree to settle a minister. The vote stood 17 in favor and 70 against.

Bears, wolves and deer were very numerous in the early days of Marshfield. The wolves made night hideous by their howlings, and it was no uncommon thing to kill a bear or deer. Joshua Pitkin, in his



journal, speaks of killing 8 deer at different times, and one bear story belonging to our region has in it sufficient of the tragic to warrant insertion here.

One season early in September the bears began to make depredations in the corn, on the Skinner farm, now Wm. Martin's. Solomon Gilman, one of the early settlers, who was a great sportsman, promised to watch for the bear, and put an end to his suppers of green corn; he took his stand at night in the field, waiting the arrival of the depredator. The bear came on, and was soon helping himself, when with true aim, the hunter fired. The bear gave one great spring, and came directly on, or over him. He felt his time had come. The blood was flowing! He caught the lacerated intestines in his hands, replaced them as he could in that moment of desperation, wrapped the long skirt of his overcoat about his body, holding it firmly with both hands; had just strength enough left to shout for help, and to run a short distance. Help soon came. They assisted him to a place of safety, and folding back his overcoat, a double handful of bruin's entrails fell to the ground! Mr. G. lived long to be the terror of the denizens of the forest, but it was years before he heard the last of being killed by a bear.

At another time, Mr. Gilman was pursuing a bear through some woods where Mr. Ira Stone was chopping. Seeing the bear rapidly approaching, Mr. Stone sprang upon a large rock. The bear came up. Mr. Stone attempted to strike him with his axe, but one blow of the bear's paw sent the axe to the ground. They now clinched. Mr. Stone attempted to grasp the bear's tongue, but instead, the bear crushed two of his fingers. They rolled to the ground, the bear uppermost. Just now Mr. Gilman came near, and taking aim, shot the bear through the head. The crushed fingers was all the serious injury Mr. Stone received.

The settlers made quite a business of selling ashes, and afterwards, a larger one of making salts for sale. The beautiful elms, of which there were many on the river banks and in other places, were cut

down, piled and burned for this purpose, and a great deal of other valuable timber. Salts sold well, so the day and the long night were often spent in boiling salts, and more than one woman has lent a hand at this work.

There are only two ponds which lie wholly in this town—Nigger Head, of circular form, and about half a mile in width, and Nob Hill ponds. Long pond lies partly in Marshfield and partly in Groton. Mud pond has within a few years dried up. Our county map shows other ponds in our eastern portion, but by actual survey it is found that neither of these are our side of the line. Our township is somewhat hilly, but in only one case are we entitled to the name of mountain.

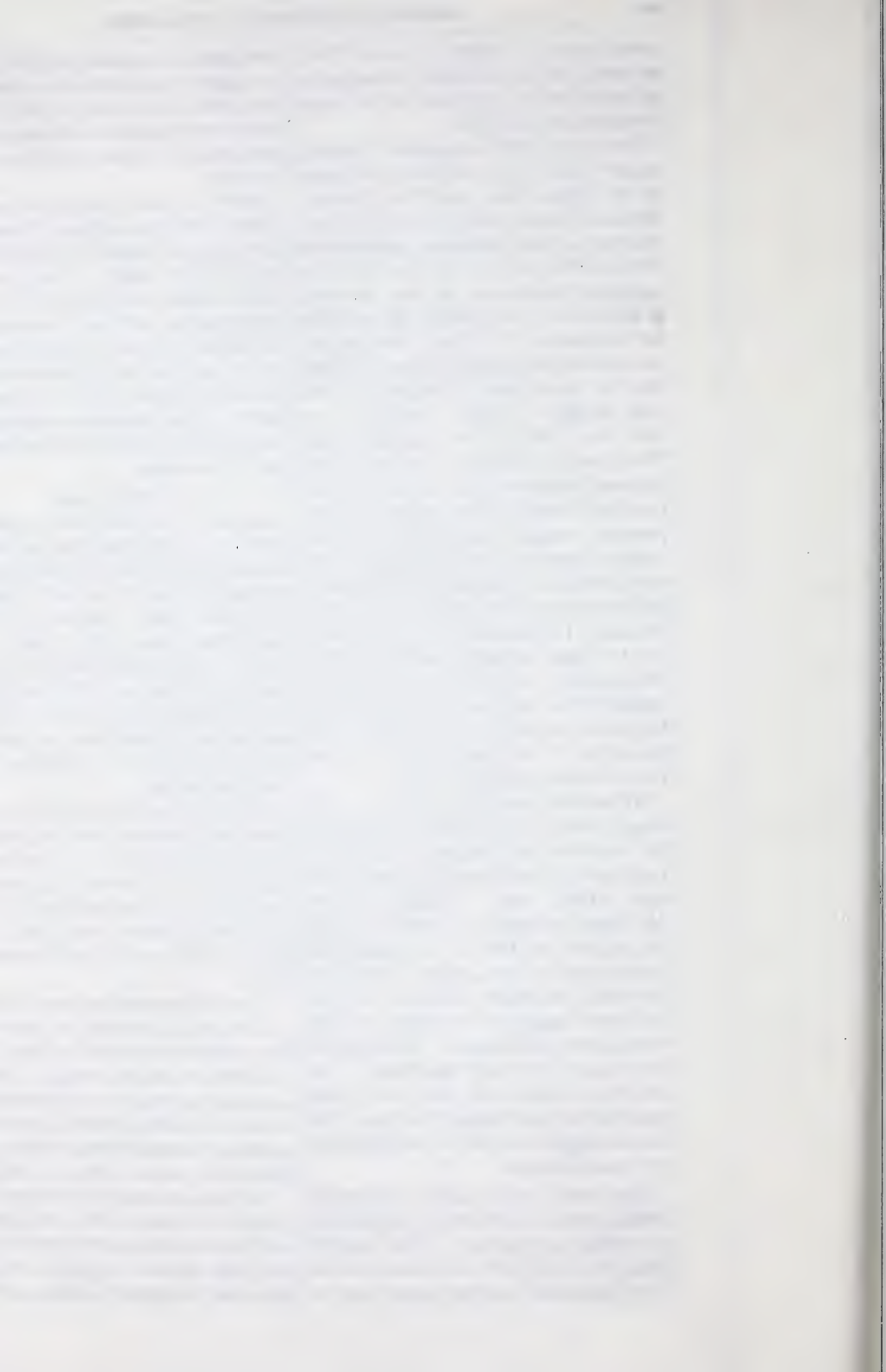
NIGGER HEAD

mountain, in the north-easterly part of the town, is a steep precipice; 500 feet high, in one place 300 feet perpendicular. It is an imposing sight, so bold, precipitous and grand—nature enthroned in one of her wildest phases. On its dizzy heights we have a remarkably fine view of the surrounding regions, and of the bright waters of the beautiful pond below, and nowhere can one get a better view of the fearful precipice, than in a little boat on the waters at its base.

Winooski river passes through this town from north to south, more than half of the town lying on the east. It receives many tributaries in its course. Lye brook, the outlet of the pond in Harris' Gore, is a considerable stream, and falls into the river a little south of the center of the town.

A part of the south portion of Marshfield is more easily convened at Plainfield village, which really extends a little into our town than at our own village. As a consequence our people in that vicinity attend church at Plainfield, while a portion of the people in Eastern Cabot, on Molly's brook and vicinity, attend church at Marshfield.

On the east side of the river a large quantity of good timber remains uncut, and there are also on this side of the river very large quarries of granite, beautifully clear, and of superior quality, and should



the time come when a railroad shall pass up through this portion of our town, the value of these forests and quarries will be estimated very differently from what they are now. As far as farms are cultivated on this side of the river, they are pretty good.

About the year 1825, quite a settlement was made on this side, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of where the town-house now stands. So many families moved in, that a log school-house was built, and at one time there was a school of 30 scholars; but the land proving better for pasturage than tillage, after a few years the settlement was deserted. These large pastures are now owned by wealthy farmers.

The town is in every part well-watered. The east part is noted especially for its pure, soft, cold springs. There is also hardly a farm in town but what has one or more good sugar orchards, and the amount of sugar made here any year is large. Through the kindness of E. S. Pitkin, Esq., I have the following statistics of the manufacture of maple sugar here in the spring of 1868, which is above the average: Sugar orchards, 108; sugar made in 1868, 140,350 pounds, or more than 70 tons; 18 orchards made each 2,000 and upwards; 40 made less than 2,000 and more than 1,000 pounds.

WATER PRIVILEGES.

Molly's brook, from the easterly part of Cabot, unites with the Winooski soon after entering this town. On this brook, just above the junction, are Molly's Falls, which are worthy the notice of the traveler. They can be seen to advantage from the stage-road, a mile above the village. The water falls in the distance of 30 rods, 180 feet. Were we writing fiction, it would do, perhaps, to follow the figures of Thompson in his valuable "Gazeteer of Vermont," making these falls 500 feet; but we, who, in the clear mornings of summer can hear the roaring of the water, will have it just as it is, 180 feet. There is an amount of water-power here not often equalled. It would be difficult to estimate how much machinery might be kept in motion by the water which is precipitated over these

falls. Then, on the river below, are a number of excellent mill-sites, and in addition to all these, Nigger Head brook, from where it leaves Nigger Head pond to its entrance into the Winooski, has a succession of falls, making good locations for mills; all the better, as the stream is never materially affected by drought.

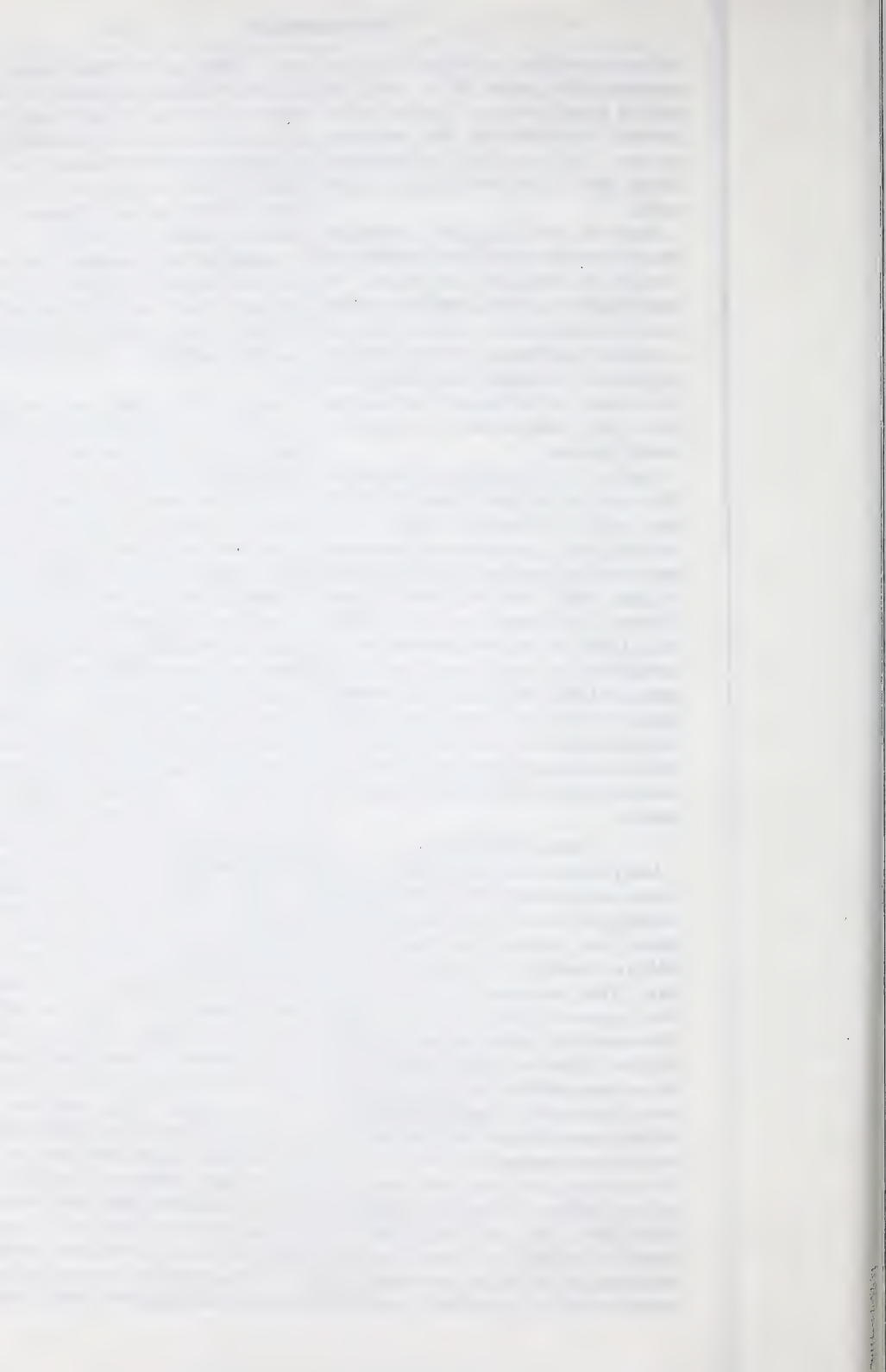
Among our early settlers a good deal of attention was paid to orcharding. On the hill farms there are good orchards and fine fruit, both grafted and native. On the river, apple-trees have never done as well.

Aug. 22, 1811, there was a very great rise of water, and Joshua Pitkin lost grass sufficient for 15 tons of hay, by the overflowing of his meadows, as his journal tells. In Sept. 1828, there was a great flood, and Stephen Pitkin, Jr.'s clover mill, a mile above the village, was carried off; also many bridges. July 27, 1830, a great rise of water carried off nearly all the bridges on the river, and greatly injured the uncut grass on the meadows, and Aug. 1, 1809, there was a great hail-storm, injuring gardens and corn very much. The evening of July 5, 1841, there was a terrific hail-storm through a portion of the town. Vegetation was much injured, and very much glass broken. Aug. 20, 1869, there was a very sudden rise of water, buildings were injured, some small ones carried off, and bridges and other property destroyed.

A great gale was experienced here May 13, 1866. The wind was accompanied with rain, and 4 barns and some smaller buildings were blown down. Mr. Amos Dwinell was in his son's barn at the time, and was buried in its ruins, but extricated without much injury. A number of cows were in two of the demolished barns, but only a very few were seriously injured.

In the spring of 1807, snow was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep April 4, and when Joshua Pitkin began to tap his sugar-place, Apr. 15, it was 3 feet deep. May 15, 1834, there was a great snow-storm, more than 2 feet deep. In the winter of 1863 and '4, snow was very deep, fences covered for months.

We have also had our portion of fires. A barn was burned Oct. 1806, Jeremiah's



Carleton's blacksmith shop in 1827; after, an old house of Caleb Pitkin's, the dwelling house of Nathan Smith; the dwelling-house of Bemis Pike, Feb. 1835; new house of Hiram Goodwin, May, 1840; the starch-factory and clover-mill of Stephen Pitkin the night of Dec. 10, 1853, large shoe-shop of Henry Goodwin, May, 1860; house belonging to G. O. Davis, occupied by G. W. Nouns, who was severely burned, and the family just escaped with their lives. Mar. 1869, the saw-mill and shop, and all the tools of Calvin York.

CASUALTIES.

Betsey Swetland and another young lady were riding on horseback May 7, 1817, below the village, when she was killed by the fall of a tree. She lived only a few hours.

Mr. Jonathan Davis, an aged man, was burned to death by falling into the fire, probably in a fit, and Jonathan Davis, Jr., had a little son drowned in a water-holder at the door.

George Pitkin, while drawing wood alone, fell before the runner of the sled, and was crushed to death, Feb. 20, 1845.

Martin Bemis, son of Abijah Bemis, came to his death by slipping in the road, and a sled passing over him.

Mrs. Linton was accidentally shot, by a gun carelessly handled by a boy.

Mrs. Tubbs, an old lady, accidentally took some oil of cedar, and lived but a short time.

Mr. Graves had a little daughter scalded, so as to cause death. A child of Nathaniel Lamberton was scalded, so as to cause its death in a short time. Mrs. Benoni Haskins was burned, so as to cause death in a few hours. A little child of Francis Loveland was also burned to death some years since, and a child of Spencer Lawrence scalded, so as to cause its death.

A number of years ago, Mr. Asa Willis had a very remarkable escape from sudden death, while at work on a ledge of rocks, near where Daniel Loveland resides. There had been an unsuccessful attempt made to split open a granite rock 12 feet square, the lower edge of which lay on a large rock 15 feet high. The top of the lower rock

was slanting like the roof of a house. While attempting to open the crevice already commenced in the upper rock, sufficient to insert a blast of powder, the rock split in two nearly in the middle, Mr. Willis falling between the parts, and he and they sliding from the large rock to the ground, 27 feet. The two pieces, when they reached the ground, stood in such a way that the upper edges leaned against each other, and the lower edges stood apart so as to leave a wedge-shaped cavity large enough to admit his body, and there he lay. No one was with him but Mr. Joshua Smith. On ascertaining that he was alive, Mr. Smith dug away the earth, and succeeded in extricating him from his perilous situation. Neither he, nor the physician, who was immediately called, thought him much injured, and he lived to do a good deal of hard work, and yet it is thought he never entirely recovered from the effects of the shock.

IMPROVEMENTS.

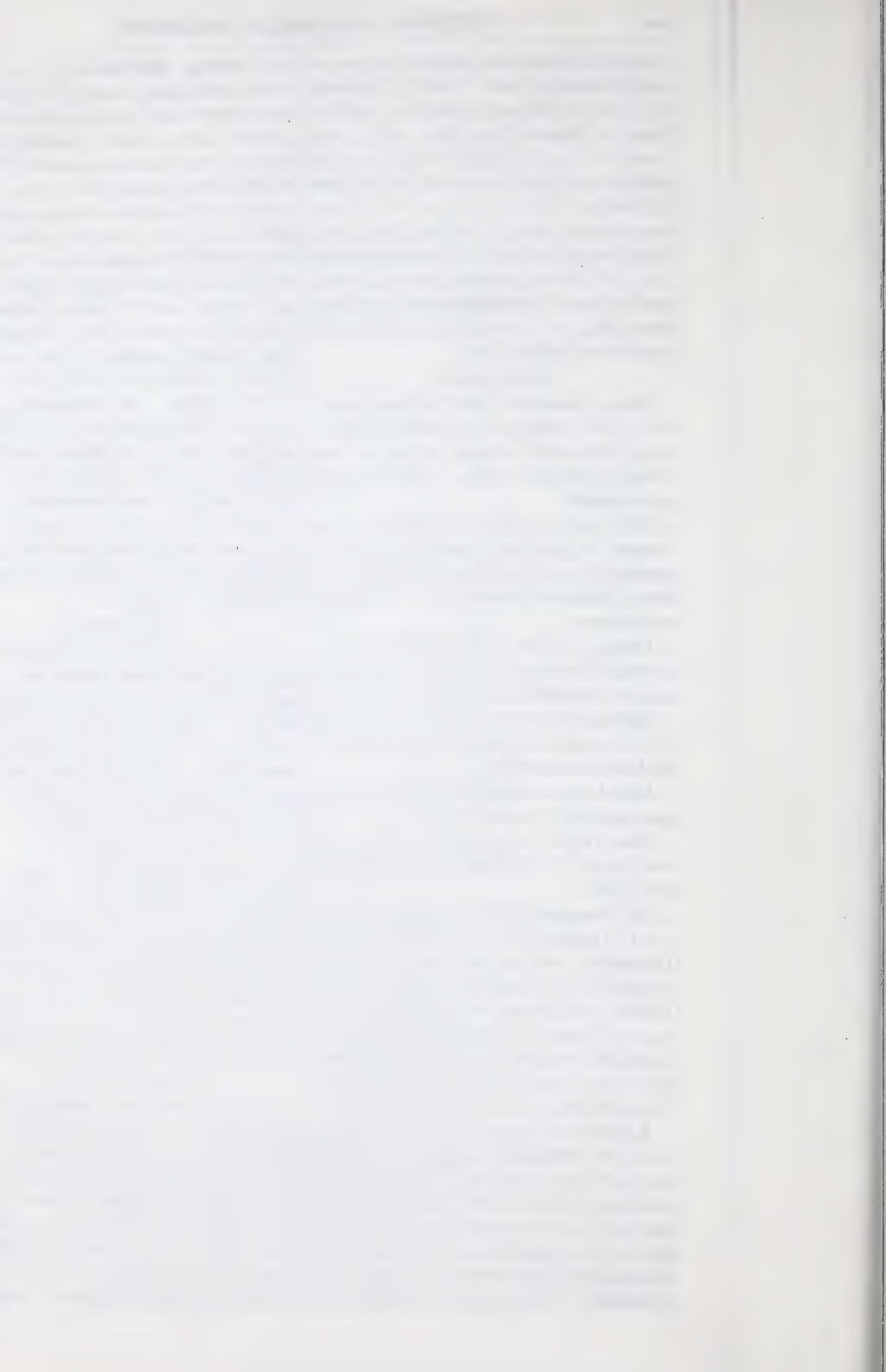
The log houses of the pioneers soon gave way to better dwellings. At the present time nearly all the houses in town are of modern style and finish, but it is the barns that ought particularly to be mentioned. Many of them are large, beautifully finished and painted, and not surpassed by any in the vicinity.

THE TOWN CLERKS

have been, Stephen Rich 7 years, George Rich 7 years, Robert Cristy 9 years, Martin Bullock 16 years, Jacob Putnam 19 years, Jonathan Goodwin 2 years, Samuel D. Hollister 2 years, and Andrew English 24 years, from 1849 to his death in 1873; Geo. W. English 2 years, and Edgar L. Smith, elected in 1875, now in office.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The town was first represented in the Legislature in 1804, by Stephen Pitkin. He held this office in all 13 years, then by George Rich 3 years, Wm. Martin 12 years, Josiah Hollister 2 years, Alonzo Foster 2 years, Spencer Lawrence 2 years, Welcome Cole 2 years, Horace Hollister 3 years, Ira Smith 2 years, Stephen R. Hollister 2 years, E. D. Putnam 2 years, Hi-



ram Potter 2 years, Asa Spencer 2 years, George A. Gilman 2 years, Ingals Carleton 2 years, Samuel D. Hollister 2 years, Andrew English 2 years, Bowman Martin 2 years, C. W. H. Dwinell 2 years, Wm. Martin, Jr., 2 years, and Preston Haskins 2 years. George Wooster, 1869-70; Moody Bemis, 1872; George Putnam, 1874; Levi W. Pitkin, 1876; Marshal D. Perkins, 1878; Mark Mears, 1880.

TOWN TREASURER.—George O. Davis, elected 1870.

SELECTMEN FROM 1876.

Eli G. Pitkin, 1876-77; H. P. Martin, 1876-78; J. H. Eaton, 1876; Willis Lane, 1876; Marcus R. Bliss, 1877-78-79; H. H. Hollister, 1879-80; Chester Sawyer, 1880; Levi W. Pitkin, Orin H. Smith, Daniel Holcomb, 1881.

TAVERNS.

Joshua Pitkin, Esq., raised the first tavern-sign Oct. 1805. He continued to keep a public house many years. The second tavern was opened by Charles Cate, where Erastus Eddy now lives. Joshua Smith moved into town from Ashford, Ct., in Dec. 1811, bought out Mr. Cate, and commenced keeping tavern, which he continued 17 years. He was a kind neighbor, accommodating to all, and travelers who called on him would never forget the exceeding drollery of his jokes. He died at the age of 84. His wife, one of our best women, still lives (1869) aged 87.

Capt. James English opened a tavern about the year 1811, where Obed Lamber-ton now resides, and kept a public house a number of years. He was a wheelwright and a highly respected citizen; removed to what is now the village; died in 1825, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Capt. Jacob Putnam bought out Capt. English in 1820, and kept a public house some years, and his son, A. F. Putnam, kept a number of years after at the old stand, and later at the village.

Dudley Pitkin commenced keeping a tavern at the old place occupied by his father, about the year 1824, and for a few years continued the business.

Daniel Wilson moved from Alstead, N.

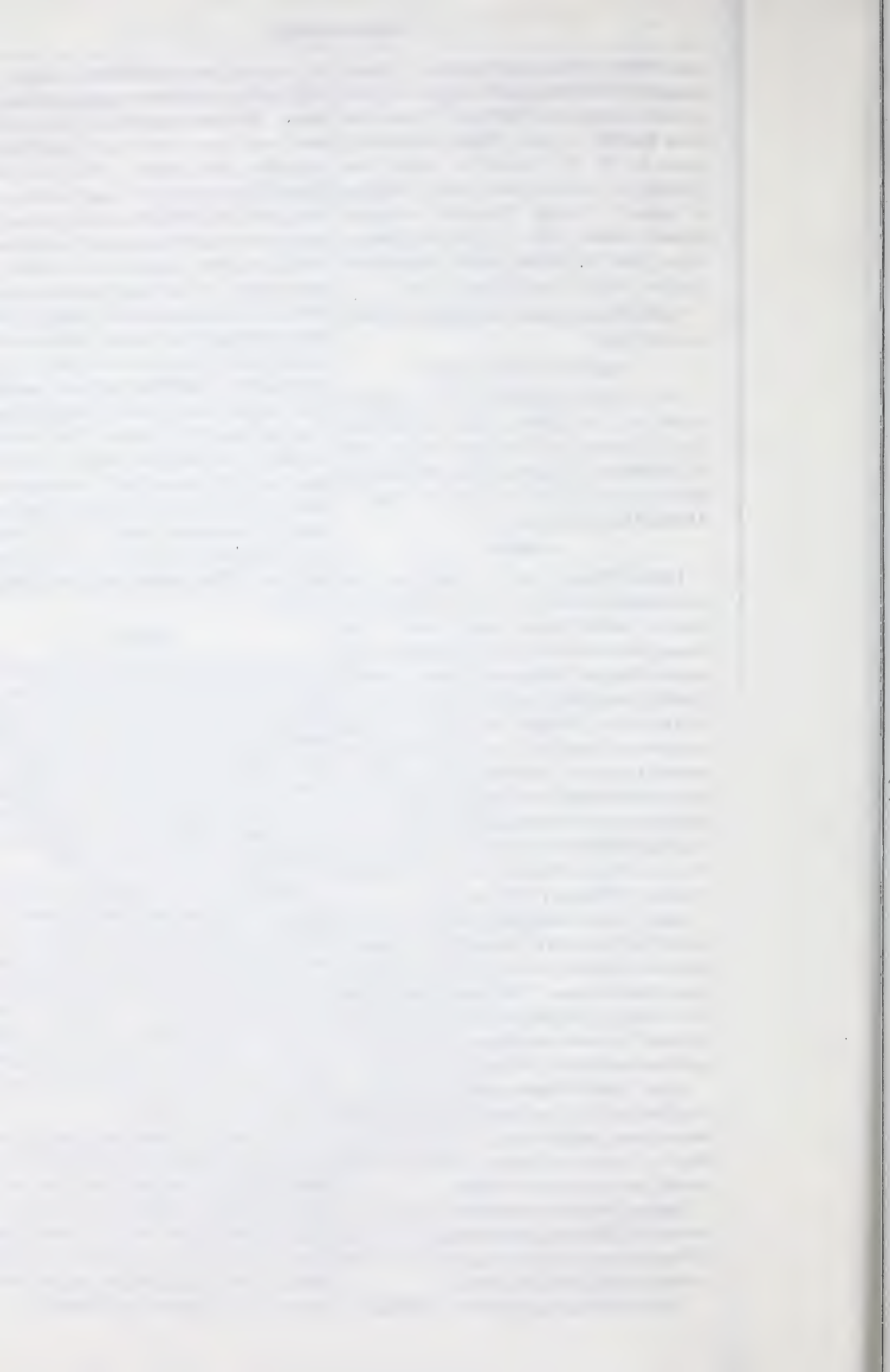
H., in 1821, and settled in the village. He built and run the first carding-machine in town. He also bought the place where the hotel now stands, and built there a one-story plank house. The place soon passed into other hands, and in 1826, was bought by Eli Wheelock, who put on another story, and made other additions to the house, and opened it as a hotel the same year. It has been used for a public house till the present time (1869), but so many additions and alterations have been made, that it would now be rather a difficult matter to find the original building. The property soon passed into other hands, was purchased by Horace Bliss, who remained in the tavern a number of years; then sold to Lyman Clark, who afterwards sold to Jabez L. Carpenter, and it has had a number of owners since. A. F. Putnam was proprietor 6 years, and sold to P. Stevens. The present occupant (1869) is P. Lee.

STORES.

The first store in town was opened as early as 1818, by Alfred Pitkin, son of Joshua Pitkin, Esq., in a one-story house just opposite his father's, and just where Wm. Haskins' house stands. After a few years Mr. Pitkin removed to Plainfield, and later to Montpelier. The first store in the village was kept by a Mr. Kimball. He stayed here only a short time.

Enoch D. Putnam opened a store here, Apr. 5, 1840, and continued to trade here till March, 1855, when he sold out and went to Cabot, and has recently removed to Montpelier. George Wooster went into partnership with Mr. Putnam in Sept. 1848. In May, 1858, G. & F. Wooster commenced trade in their starch-factory, but have since built a large store, and are doing a good business.

A. F. Putnam commenced trade in 1866, and is also doing a good business. Levi Bemis and some others have also been in the mercantile business in our village, and after a time have left for other places. Geo. A. Putnam is our present merchant (1881), and Mrs. Adams keeps a ladies store. A. F. Putnam, postmaster.



PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Bates came here in 1826. He located at Eli Wheelock's hotel; remained but a few months. In 1827, Dr. Hersey came here to practice. He boarded at Judge Pitkin's; remained about a year. About 1828, Dr. Daniel Corliss settled in our village, stayed a year and removed to Montpelier, (now East Montpelier, where he died.)

Dr. Asa Phelps removed from Berlin to this place in 1831, and still lives here. For many years he was the only resident physician. He has known as well as any other man, what it was to travel over our hills on a dark night, with the thermometer below zero, while the winds were all abroad—years ago. At that time, we had many more poor people in town, than now. On such nights after doing for the sick, if he could have lodging on the floor, with his feet towards the fire, he would put up till daylight. He was never known after such visits to complain of his fare, indeed sometimes, he had no fare to complain of. He has had a large practice—often without pay, never objecting to have counsel, and if superseded by others, “he kept the even tenor of his way,” never speaking against the practice of other physicians; thus has secured universal respect.

Dr. Ezra Paine moved here in 1842, and remained here some 2 years.

Dr. George Town removed here from Montpelier in 1852, but after a few years, sold out and returned to Montpelier, but removed here again, and has a good practice.

Dr. J. Q. A. Packer, homœopathist, removed from Peacham here in 1865. He is doing a good business.

LONGEVITY.

A few persons here have attained to the age of 90 years. Dea. Spencer died at 90; Mrs. Capron over 90; Mrs. Cree, 94; Mrs. Austin, 94.

Mr. Joel Parker and wife resided in this place a year or two. Some few years since, Mrs. Parker had attained to the great age of 97, and on her birth-day sung two hymns to a neighbor who called upon her.

Mr. P. was 10 years younger. They have both recently died in Northfield, she in her 100th year.

Aged persons who have died in town within 3 or 4 years.—Daniel Young, 91, and his wife Lydia, 85; Sylvester Loveland, 88, and his wife, 84; Mary Bemis, 84; Samuel G. Bent, 81; Ira Smith, 80; Abijah Bemis, 86; Willard Benton, 83.

Aged persons now living (1881).—Dr. Asa Phelps, 85; Lucy Bemis, 86; Sally Dwinell, 86; Mary York.

MILLS.

The first saw-mill in town was built by Stephen Pitkin, afterwards Judge Pitkin, in 1802, on Lye brook. In 1812, he built the first saw-mill at what is now the village, and a grist-mill in 1818, which was used many years. The stone and brick grist-mill, now owned by Harrison F. Ketchum, was built in 1831, by Gen. Parley Davis and Truman Pitkin. About the year 1823, Simeon Gage built clothing-works at the south part of the village, but they were used only a few years.

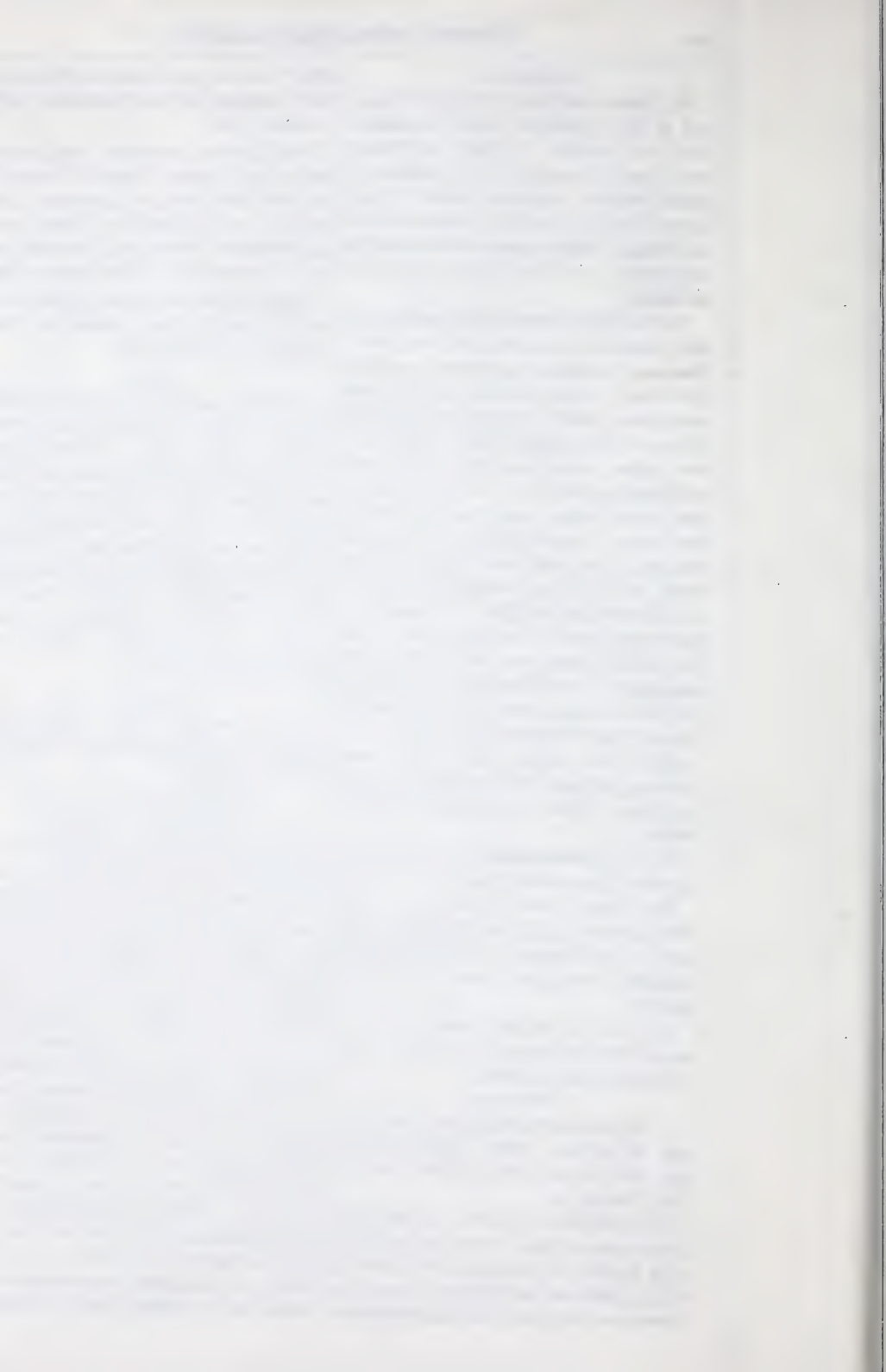
LIBRARY.

There has been for 20 years, in this place, a circulating library, of historical works, travels, etc.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY MRS. DEA. A. BOYLES.

The first Congregational church in Marshfield was organized Dec. 24, 1800. By request of a number of persons in town, to be embodied into a visible church of Christ, Rev. Mr. Hobart and two brethren, Mr. Timothy Hatch and Peterson Gifford of Berlin, came and organized a church of 13 members. Selah Wells was the first deacon, and afterwards Gideon Spencer. For a number of years they had additions, both by professions and letters, and were supplied with preaching a portion of the time by ministers from the neighboring towns. Rev. Mr. Hobart of Berlin, Rev. Mr. Lyman of Brookfield, Rev. Mr. Wright of Montpelier, Rev. Mr. Worcester of Peacham, and also a Mr. Washburn and Mr. Bliss, were among those who occasionally ministered to them. About the year 1817, Rev. Levi Parsons,



afterwards missionary to Palestine, was here, and preached a number of times. But they never enjoyed the blessing of a settled minister. Thus they continued till Dec. 8, 1825, when with the hope that they should enjoy better privileges, those members residing at the south part of the town, united with the church in Plainfield. The rest of the members, and a number of other persons who wished to unite with a Congregational church, thought best to form a church at the north part of the town, in the vicinity of the village, and by request, Rev. Mr. French of Barre, and Rev. Mr. Heard of Plainfield, came and organized a church, which still remains. Brothers Andrew Currier and Alexander Boyles, were chosen deacons. It has been supplied with preaching a part of the time. Among those who have labored here are Rev. Messrs. Kinney, Baxter, Herrick, Torrey, Waterman, Samuel Marsh, and Lane. Rev. Joseph Marsh labored here nearly 2 years. Through the summer of 1868, Rev. Mr. Winch, of Plainfield, preached at 5 o'clock every other Sabbath. There have been many removals and the present number of church members is small.

Record from 1869 to Aug. 3, 1871, by Rev. N. F. Cobleigh, pastor, then.—For several years there had been but little Congregational preaching in Marshfield, when in the spring of 1870, Rev. J. T. Graves preached half of the time for 6 weeks. Soon after, Rev. N. F. Cobleigh was engaged to preach half of the time for 1 year. The church had no church property, but in the spring of 1871, a new church was begun, a Sabbath school organized, and a library obtained. The church will be dedicated Aug. 16, 1871. The membership has more than doubled during the past year. Preaching services are now held every Sabbath. Rev. N. F. Cobleigh is to be settled as pastor Aug. 16th inst.

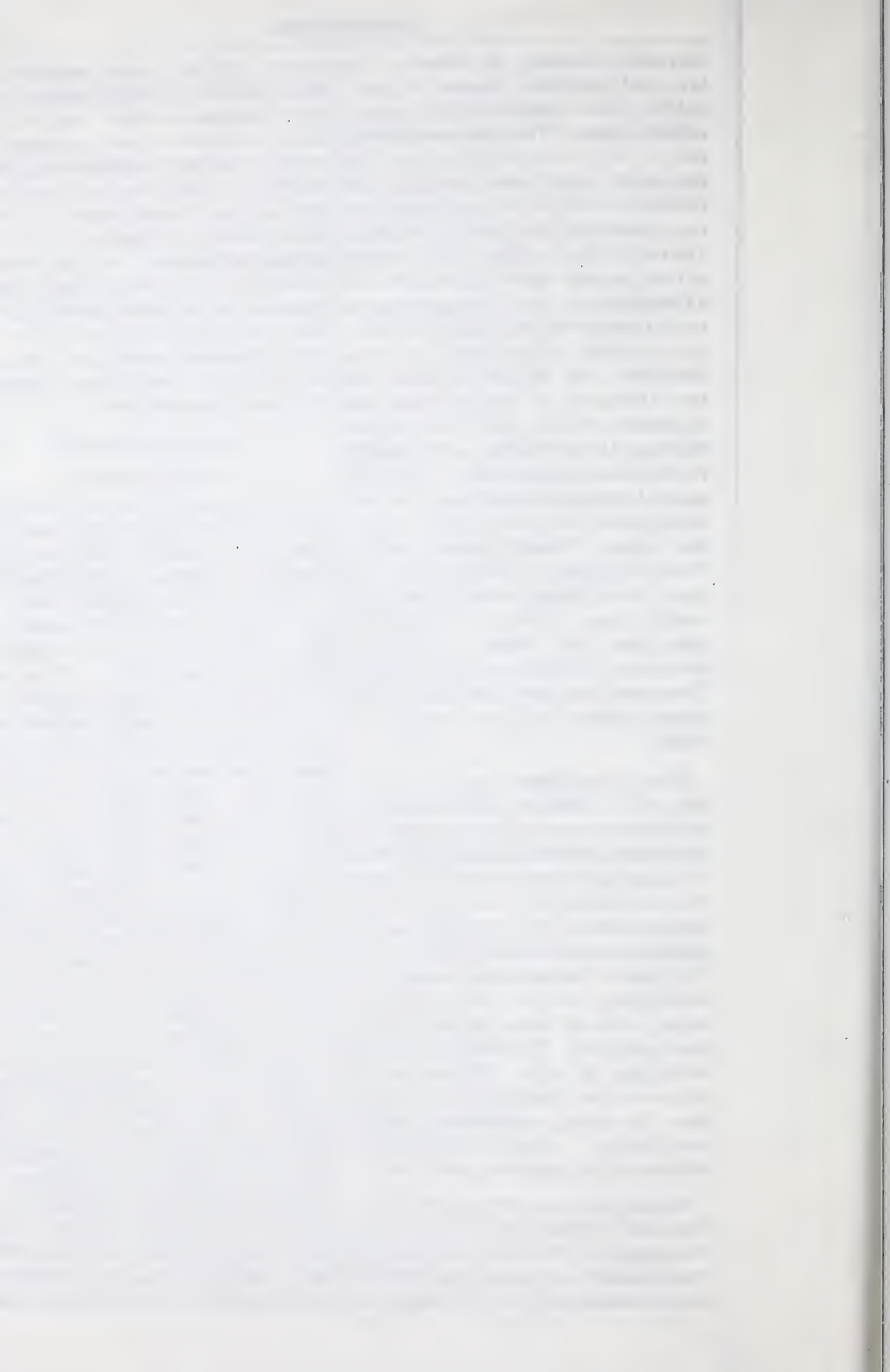
Record from Aug. 1877, to 1879, from Rev. Geo. E. Forbes.—From this time to the spring of 1877, Rev. Mr. Cobleigh was its pastor, and through his faithful efforts its membership was very largely in-

creased. Of the 57 who composed the church when Mr. Cobleigh resigned, only 9 were members in 1870. Aug. 16, the church was dedicated and the pastor installed. After Mr. Cobleigh's resignation in 1877, Rev. John Stone, of Berlin, supplied until early in 1878, when Rev. Paul Henry Pitkin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called to be its pastor. He was installed March 14; is its present pastor (1879.) Alexander Boyles, elected deacon in Aug. 1827, held office till his death, Nov. 27, 1876. The other deacons have been Andrew Currier, Silas Carleton, Benjamin Boyles and Mervin Roberts.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

BY MISS A. BULLOCK.

About the year 1815, Elder John Capron commenced preaching in this town, and soon after removed his family here from Danville. There was a revival of religion, and a church was organized about this time. They believed the Scriptures, together with the spirit of God, a sufficient rule of faith and practice. They were blessed with more or less prosperity till 1825, when some of them considered some articles setting forth their faith and covenant, as necessary and proper for a Christian church. This caused a division, but finally there was a reorganization under the pastoral care of Elder Capron, Dec. 15, 1836, the two blending together again. Between this time and March 5, 1844, 44 persons united with this church, a part living in Calais, and a part in Marshfield. Among this number there were many of whom we believed "their record is on high." Elder Capron had but little educational advantages, was of warm and energetic temperament, and many remember him justly, as a friend and brother in adversity. He moved from this town some time after the death of his excellent wife, who was kind to all and ever had a word for the afflicted. She died June 14, 1848, and was buried in our soil, and her memory still clings to our hearts. Elder Capron being the first settled minister in town, was entitled to, and received the town's minister lot of land. He removed to



Stowe. [See history of Morristown. Ed.] He was married a second time, and died some years since.

About the year 1839, there was another church of the Christian denomination organized in the North-west part of the town, under the direction of Elder Jared L. Green. This church was subjected to very hard and severe trials. Many of its members sleep in the dust, some are scattered to other parts, while others are living and striving for the better land.

ADVENT CHURCH.

Feb. 6, 1867, another church was organized here of 6 members, believing in the advent of Christ near at hand, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. A. Cleaveland.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

From the early settlement of the town there have been residents here who have maintained the views of the Baptist church. More than 30 years ago a church of this denomination was organized, consisting of members in Barre, Plainfield and Marshfield. The larger number resided in Barre and Plainfield, and this church will probably be mentioned in the history of one of those towns. [Barre has left it, we think, to Plainfield.—Ed.]

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

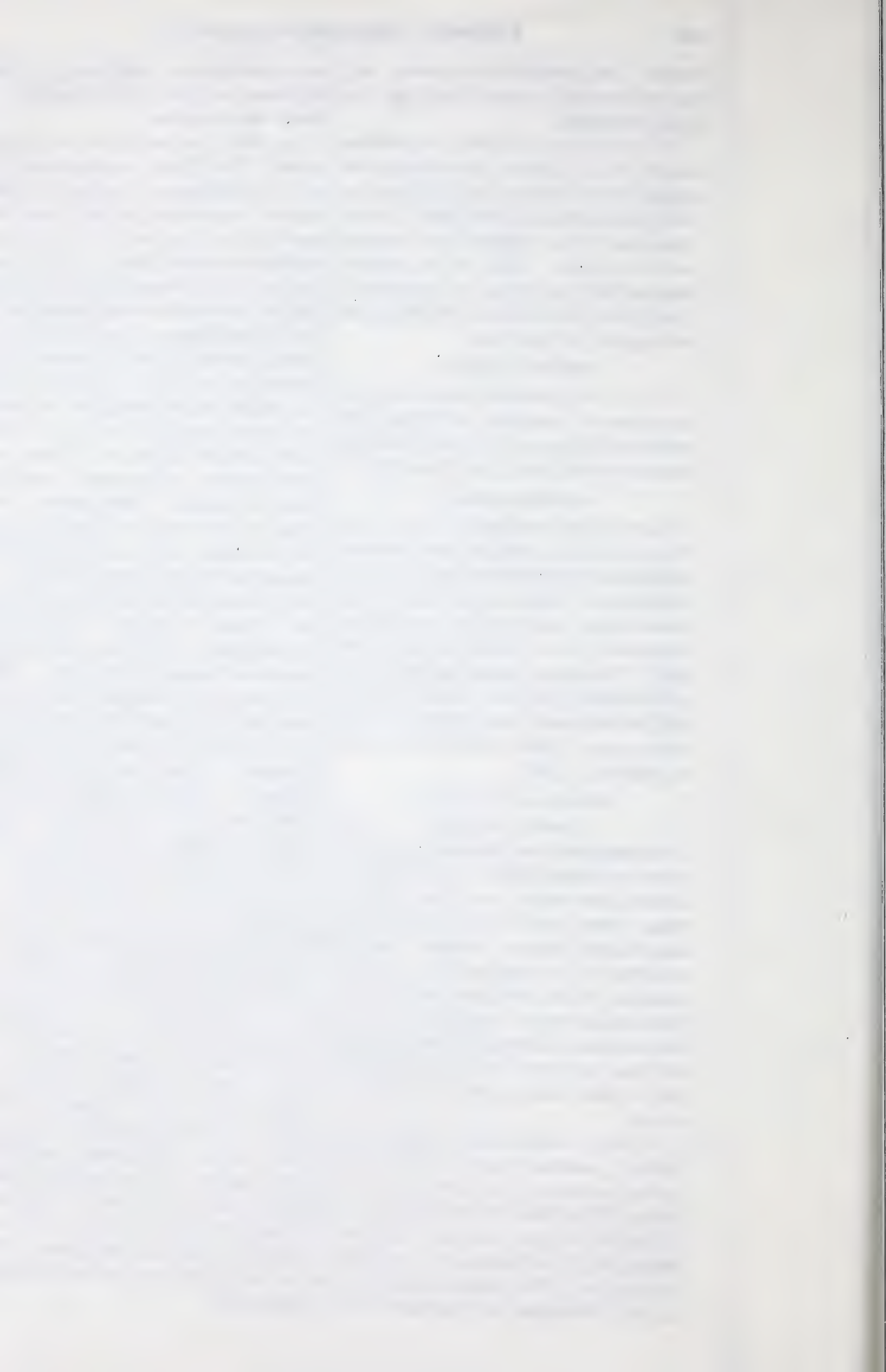
BY REV. A. SCOTT.

Universalism was introduced into this town by Daniel Bemis, a Revolutionary soldier, who moved here from Conn. in 1809. Soon after Ebenezer Dodge, Jr., and Robert Spencer became associated with Mr. B. in religious faith. The first preacher of this faith here was Rev. Wm. Farewell, in 1818. From this time there was occasional Universalist preaching here till 1854, by Revs. L. H. Tabor, Benjamin Page, Lester Warren, and it may be some others.

In 1854, Daniel Bemis, Junior, Edwin Pitkin, Jonathan Goodwin, Abijah Hall and others united and secured the services of Rev. Wm. Sias for one-fourth of the Sabbaths for this and the next year. During 1855, the friends organized, under the name of "The Universalist Society of Liberal Christians in Marshfield." The

society for the year 1856 and '7; enjoyed the labors of Rev. Eli Ballou for one-fourth the Sabbaths.

In 1827, an association was formed called "The Union meeting-house society," for building and keeping in repair a church they erected in the village in the north part of the town; the only church edifice in town till 1859. [In 1831, when the first list of shares prepared apportioning the time to the several denominations, the Universalists were represented by four shares, owned by Sam'l. Ainsworth, Daniel Bemis, Jr., and Cyrus Smith.] In 1857, this association repaired and modernized the church, making it neat and pleasant, both external and internal. Some of the other societies, desiring more room at this time, relinquished their interest in the church. The property being sold to pay the assessment upon it, it fell into different hands, and at the present writing, 1869, three-fourths of the occupancy is given to the Universalist society. This change in the occupancy of the house gave a new impetus to the cause in the town. This society has since sustained public worship one-half of the Sabbaths, excepting 1866 and '7, during which they sustained it every Sabbath. These years were supplied as follows: 1858 and '9, by Rev. Eli Ballou; 1860, Rev. M. B. Newell; 1861, '2 and '3, by Rev. E. Ballou; 1864, by Rev. Olympia Brown; 1865, by Rev. L. Warren; 1866, '7 and '8, by Rev. A. Scott. Revs. Newell, Brown and Scott lived in the town during their ministrations. The society was united, and at the present time, 1869, is in as good, if not better, condition than at any former period, having raised more money for the support of worship one-half of the Sabbaths, than it had ever before done. Rev. L. Warren is to labor with it from May 1, 1869. Connected with the society and congregation are some 40 families, beside many single individuals of other families. There is also a small Sabbath-school, for the use of which there is a reading library of 150 vols. The church property is worth from \$3,000 to \$3,500, $\frac{3}{4}$ of which is given to the occupancy of the society.



From paper of Rev. Geo. E. Forbes in 1879—Universalist record continued—In 1869, Rev. Lester Warren was engaged to preach one-half of the time till the spring of 1873. In July of this year, Rev. Geo. E. Forbes was settled over the society. For 2 years the Plainfield society united with this for his support. The remainder of the time he has preached for this society exclusively, and is its present pastor.

The Union Sabbath-school, composed of scholars from the different denominations occupying the church, was continued until 1871. Since that time the Sabbath-school here has been connected with this society; present number, about 90, officers and pupils. A. H. Davis was its superintendent in 1871 to '75, when he was succeeded by C. H. Newton. Under the ministry of Rev. L. Warren in 1871, a church was organized, which at present numbers 43 members. John E. Eddy and Abial H. Davis were elected deacons, and still hold the office. Ira H. Edson was the first church clerk, succeeded by D. R. Loveland and C. H. Newton, present clerk.

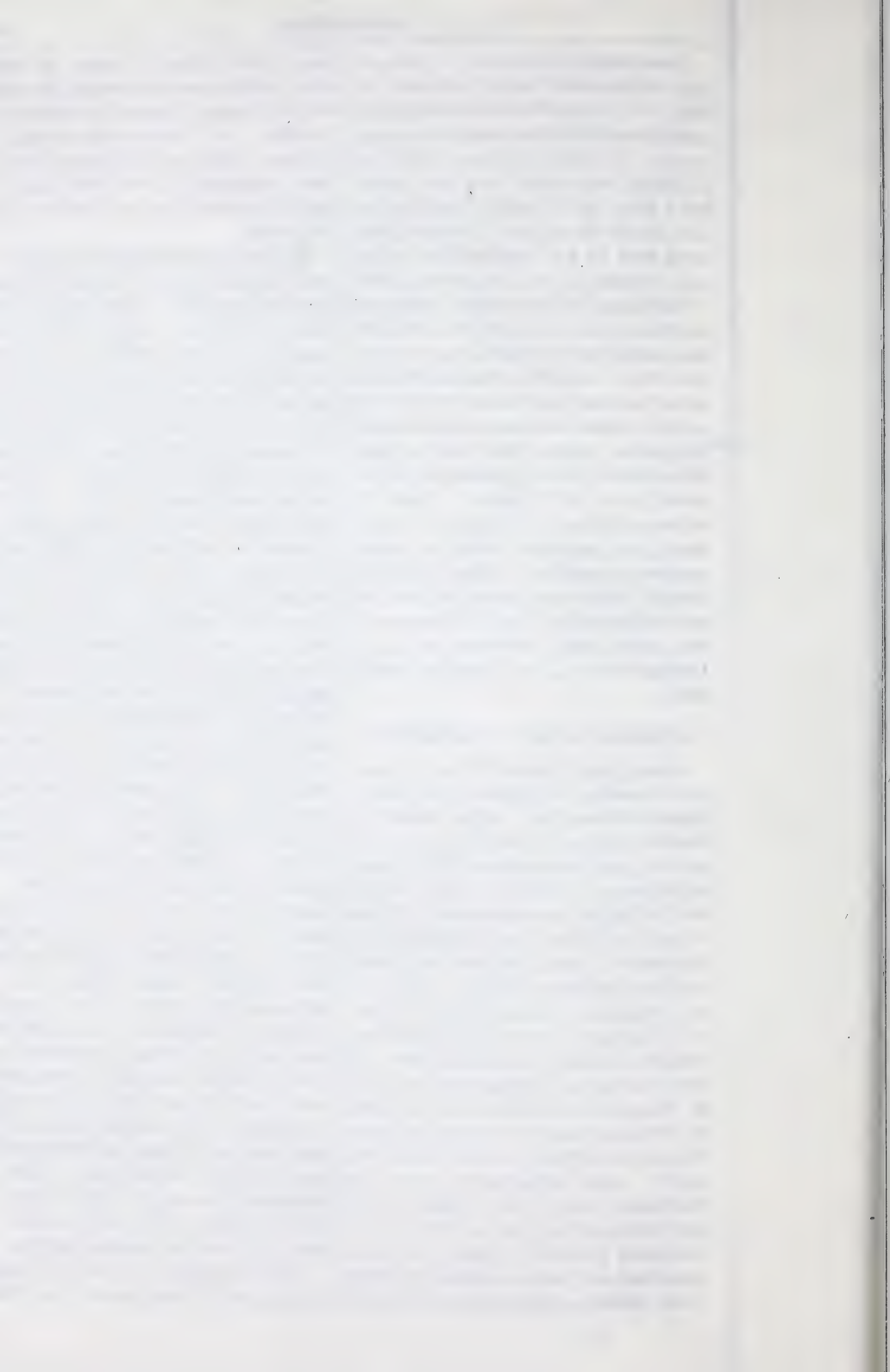
METHODIST CHURCH IN MARSHFIELD.

In May, 1826, Stephen Pitkin, Jr., married the writer, a daughter of Gen. Parley Davis, of Montpelier. A few months before she had been baptized by Rev. Wilbur Fisk, and united with the M. E. church on probation. Previous to their marriage Mr. Pitkin had also experienced religion. In Jan. 1827, there being no Methodists in Marshfield at that time, they both united with the Methodist church in Cabot; he as a probationer, being baptized by Rev. A. D. Sargeant, of the N. E. Conference, and she, by letter, in full connection. In 1827, the union meeting-house was built at Marshfield, and a committee appointed to divide the time for occupying the house between the different denominations owning it. A few Sabbaths were set to the Methodists, though Mr. Pitkin was the only Methodist pew-holder. Rev. N. W. Aspinwall, preacher in charge at Cabot, appointed and attended meetings here on these Sabbaths alternately with his col-

league, Rev. Elisha J. Scott. In Feb. 1828, the first quarterly meeting was held, weather stormy. The meeting commenced Saturday, P. M. Several ministers and one minister's wife were in attendance, and all were entertained at our own house—a small frame-house, never encumbered with clapboards.

The next year Sophronia and Sally Cate were baptized by Rev. Hershall Foster—the former now Mrs. Guernsey, of Montpelier. These two, with Mr. Pitkin and myself, and a Mrs. Whittle, constituted the first Methodist class in Marshfield, organized in the autumn of 1829, Mr. Pitkin class-leader and steward. What seasons of interest were the class-meetings and prayer-meetings of those days! The next to join were Samuel G. Bent and wife. Our numbers increased very gradually; at most, we occupied the church only $\frac{1}{4}$ the Sabbaths. Rev. Solomon Sias, Rev. Stephen H. Cutler, Rev. E. J. Scott, and others, spoke to us the words of life. About 1834, the first wife of Andrew English, Esq., proposed to the writer, we should get the children of the neighborhood together for a Sabbath-school. As we had preaching at the church so little, we met at our homes alternately, at 5 o'clock. This we did many months, till we had a good-sized school, when it was proposed to take our Sabbath-school to the church, where it was daily organized, Jeremiah Carleton, Esq., first superintendent. A library was procured, and the school prospered. It was strictly a union Sabbath-school. The desk was supplied by ministers of different denominations, and our Sabbath-school went on. For a number of years the Methodists were supplied with preaching $\frac{1}{4}$ the time, by preachers who lived in Cabot. After that, we were united with Woodbury and Calais, and supplied in that way. A few united with the little band from year to year, but deaths and removals kept our number small. Some of these death-bed scenes were, however, remarkably happy. Especially was this the case in the death of Loammi Sprague.

The first preacher sent here by Conference was Rev. David Packer, who died a



few years since in Chelsea, Mass. He resided on East Hill, in Calais.

At this time preachers received but a very small salary, and the members were often scattering and poor. After being in Calais a few weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Packer one morning ate their last food. Almost an entire stranger, Mr. Packer did not feel that he could beg. After uniting in family prayer, he retired to an old barn on the place, while she sought her closet, and each alone committed their case to the father of the stranger and the poor.

A mile away from them lived a young farmer, not a professor of religion. As he started after breakfast for the hay-field with his hired help, something seemed to impel him to stop. He must go back to the house and carry some provisions to the new minister. It was of no use to say, "I'm not acquainted with them, I know nothing of their needs," he must take them some food. He told the men they might go to mowing, he must go back. He went back, told his wife his feelings, and they together put up meat, potatoes, flour, butter and sugar, and other things, a fair wagon load, and *he* took it over, and found how blessed it was to give, and *they*, how safe to trust in God.

Slowly did the little church increase, never having preaching more than one-fourth of the time for many years.

In 1851, the Congregationalists and Methodists agreed to unite and support preaching. First for 2 years they would have Congregational preaching, and then Methodist for the next 2. Rev. Mr. Marsh, Congregational, was our first minister, and at the close of the two years Rev. Lewis P. Cushman was appointed by Conference, and spent 2 years with us. In those years a number were added to the church. Mr. Cushman is now a missionary in Texas; his little daughter, Clara, so well remembered by us, started last October as a missionary to China.

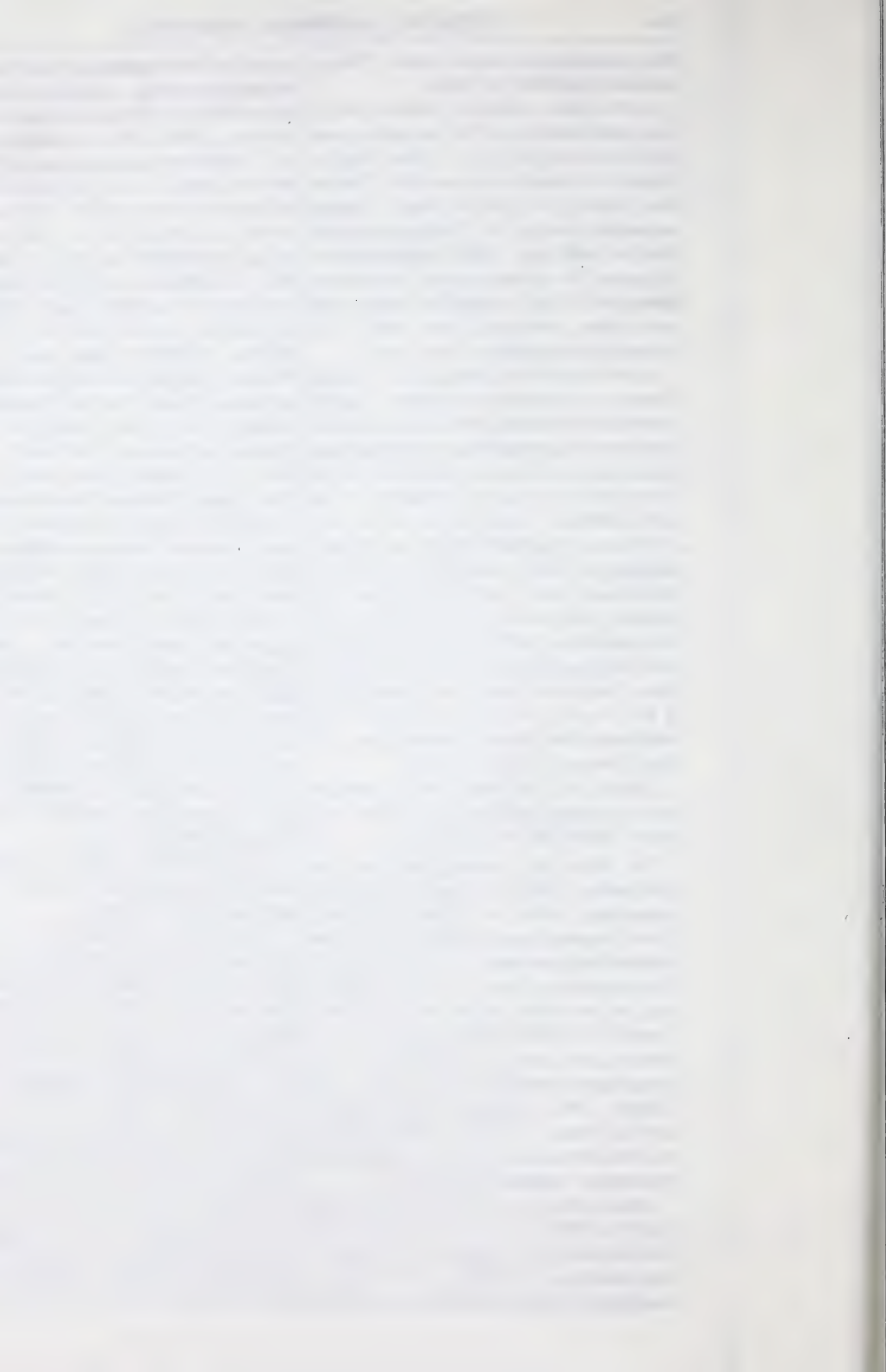
Before the close of Mr. Cushman's first year Mr. Pitkin died, and as he had been very influential in procuring and sustaining preaching, and there was no one to then take his place, the effort was now aban-

doned, and for a number of years we had no stated preaching. At length, in 1859, a few concluded to make one more effort, and Rev. Joshua Gill was stationed with us. The Union church had passed mostly into the hands of the Universalists, and we had no preaching place. We needed a church, and one was put up and covered in '59, and finished in 1860. The house was the right size, well furnished. Our next minister was Rev. Geo. H. Bickford, an excellent preacher, and one of the best of men. He died some years later at Barton. His last words, his hand upon his breast, closing his eyes, that grand old doxology, the *gloria*, "Glory be to the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost." Rev. C. S. Buswell came next 2 years. Rev. James Robinson was stationed here in 1865, Rev. Joseph Hamilton in 1867; both years we had some additions. In 1869, Rev. James Spinney was appointed here. No. of vols. in S. S. library, 450.

In 1871, Rev. J. Hamilton was with us again, and stayed one year. In 1872, Conference made Rev. C. P. Flanders our pastor, succeeded in 1874, by Rev. C. A. Smith, who was with us 3 years, followed by Rev. G. H. Hastings in 1877, in 1879 by Rev. O. A. Farley, and in 1881 by Rev. C. H. Farnsworth, our present pastor. Our members have gradually increased; our present number is 73.

In the spring of 1870, we bought of Bemis Pike a good house and garden for a parsonage; cost, \$1,800.

Feb. 3, 1878, our church was burned. The society had just put down a new carpet, and a new organ and new lamps had been purchased, which, together with our large Sabbath-school library, was all consumed, and no insurance. What a loss for us! But after mature deliberation we decided to rebuild. The Church Extension Society gave us \$200, Rev. A. L. Cooper \$50, and a few other friends smaller sums. January 16, 1879, our new church was dedicated, sermon by Rev. A. L. Cooper. The church is built in the Norman Gothic style of architecture, nicely finished and furnished throughout, warmed from the vestry beneath, and free from debt.



Since we have had a church of our own, our Sabbath-school has been prosperous, and never more so than at the present time. It is large, numbering over 80. The present superintendent is J. B. Pike.

STEPHEN PITKIN,

whose history is so interwoven with early Methodism in Marshfield, was very unassuming in his manners, and very strong in his temperance and anti-slavery principles. He belonged to the old Liberty party when in this town; their caucuses were opened with prayer. He had a great aversion to pretension. He once lent his sleigh and harness to a man calling himself John Cotton, to go to Barnet, to be gone three days. Cotton was quite a stranger, having been in our place but 6 weeks, during which he had boarded with my husband's brother, working for him a part of the time, and the rest of the time selling clocks he had purchased of a Mr. Bradford, in Barre. Four days went by. On inquiry, Mr. Pitkin found that the clocks had been purchased on trust, and all sold for watches or money; that he owed \$60 toward his horse, and that he had borrowed of the brother with whom he boarded, horse-blanket, whip and mittens. It seemed sure he was a rogue. What could be done? Pursuit was useless after such a lapse of time. Mr. P. felt his loss severely; he had little property then, and what he had, was the product of hard labor; but he always made his business a subject of prayer. About 3 weeks passed away. One evening, having been out some time, he came in, and with his characteristic calmness, said, "H—, I shall not worry any more about my sleigh and harness; I think I shall get them again." "Why do you think so?" said I. His answer was, "I have been praying God to arrest Cotton's conscience, so that he will be obliged to leave them where I can get them, and I believe he will do it," and from this time, Wednesday evening, he seemed at rest on the subject. The next Tuesday morning, as he stepped into the post-office, a letter was handed him from Littleton, N. H., written by the keeper of a public house there:

Mr. Pitkin—Sir:—Mr. John Cotton has left your sleigh and harness here, and you can have them by calling for them.

Yours, &c., JOHN NEWTON.

He started for Littleton the same day, some 40 miles, found the sleigh and harness safe, with no encumbrance. The landlord said the Wednesday night previous, at 12 o'clock, a man calling himself John Cotton came to his house, calling for horse-baiting and supper. He would not stay till morning, but wished to leave the sleigh and harness for Mr. Pitkin, of Marshfield, Vt. He also requested the landlord to write to Mr. Pitkin, and said he could not write, and that he took them for Mr. Pitkin on a poor debt, and started off at 2 o'clock at night, on horseback, with an old pair of saddle-bags and a horse-blanket on a saddle with one stirrup, and no crupper, on one of the coldest nights of that winter. None of the other men to whom he was indebted received anything from him, or ever heard from him after.

[This brief sketch of this so worthy man cannot be better completed than by the following lines we have in our possession, which were written by Mrs. Pitkin after his death:]

"I have loved thee on Earth,
May I meet thee in Heaven!"

Thrice, since they laid him with the dead,
Have Autumn's golden sheaves been laden,
Thrice have the spring-birds come and flown,
And thrice the flowrets bloomed and faded.

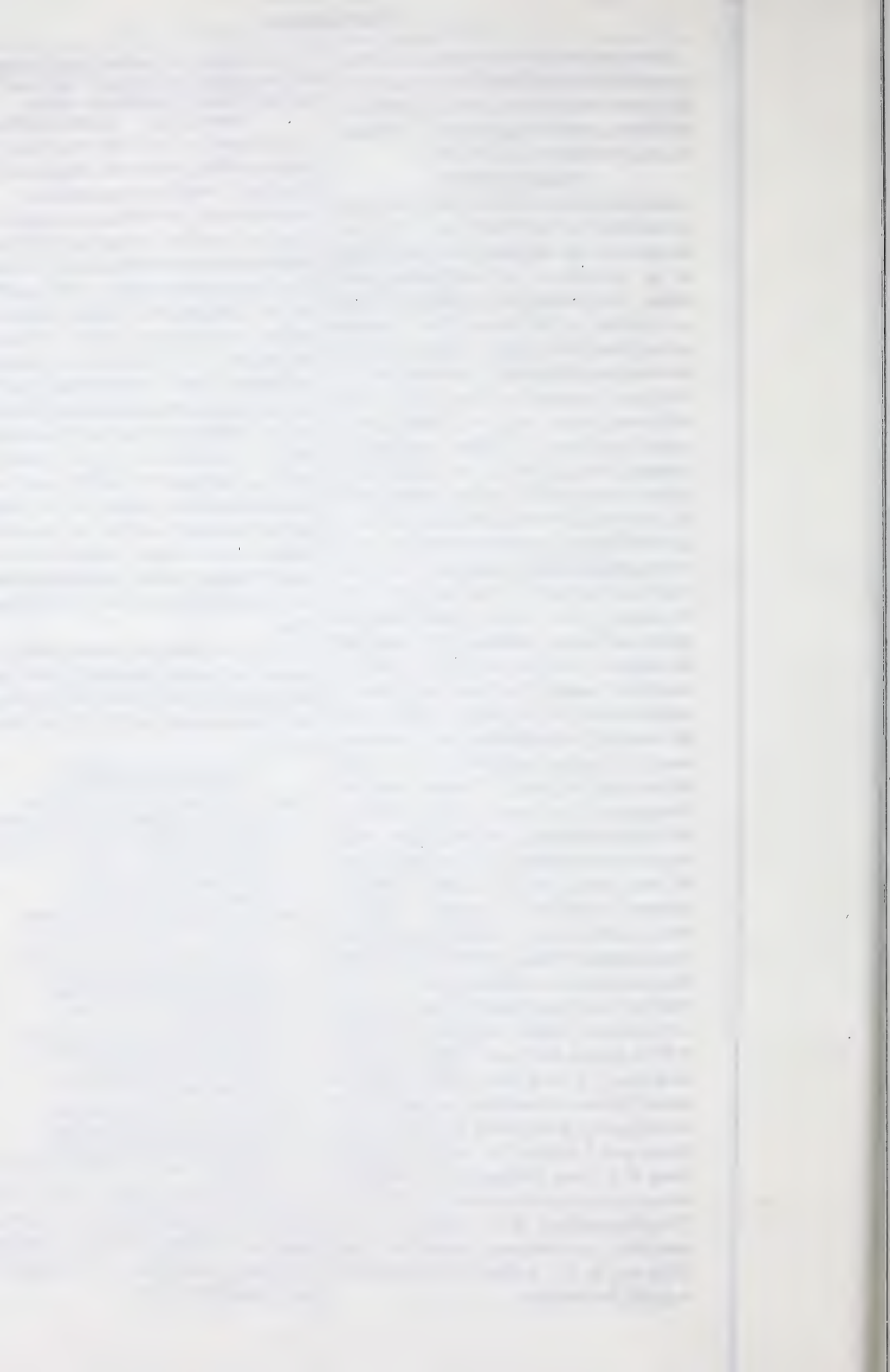
Yet, yet the far-off birds returning,
The harvest sunset gilded o'er,
The flowrets springing, blooming, fading,
But whisper, "he will come no more."

That hymn of praise, that voice in prayer,
On memory's zephyrs back to me,
Thrilling my inmost soul, they come
Like midnight music on the sea.

In these dear haunts, beside this hearth,
There is for me no answering tone.
We knelt together by her grave,
I weep and pray by theirs alone!

Oh, "pure in heart," in purpose firm,
To me be thy meek mantle given;
One faith, one hope was ours on earth.
God grant us one bless'd home in Heaven.

In the winter of 1866, a lodge of Good Templars was organized here. Good has been accomplished, and it is hoped much more may yet be done. The present number of members is 101.



DEA. GIDEON SPENCER

Came first to Marshfield from East Hartford, Conn., in company with Caleb and Martin Pitkin in the spring of 1792. That summer and the next they worked clearing land, and preparing for the coming of their families, returning for them in the fall. February, 1794, Mr. Spencer, Caleb Pitkin and Aaron Elmer removed their families to this wilderness, and commenced the settlement of Marshfield. From Montpelier they came with hand-sleds without roads over snow 4 feet deep. Daniel, oldest child of the Spencer family, was 4 years old. This family had the first daughter, born in town, and their son, Horace, was born the day the town was organized. Their location was a mile from either of the other settlers. So neighborly were the bears, Mr. Spencer found it necessary to take his gun when going after his cow, which had the whole forest for pasture.

He was chosen deacon of the Congregational church, soon after its organization; was active in sustaining meeting, and attained the great age of 90 years. His wife, a daughter of Capt. Isaac Marsh, a woman of energetic and social habits, died at the age of 86.

CALEB PITKIN

married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Isaac Marsh, and came first to Marshfield as a surveyor. He was rather retiring in his manners, but had a vein of pleasantry which made him agreeable company, and he had a good education for the times. He was a good reader, and often when no minister was present, read the Sunday sermon. His trade was a mason, and the original stone-chimneys of the first dwellings were laid by him. His wife was social, and a worker. He removed to Peacham a few years before his death, Apr. 1813, at the age of 40. His widow returned to Marshfield, and lived some years after the decease of her husband. The oldest son, James, still lives on the old place. One son, a physician, has deceased, and a daughter lives in Burlington.

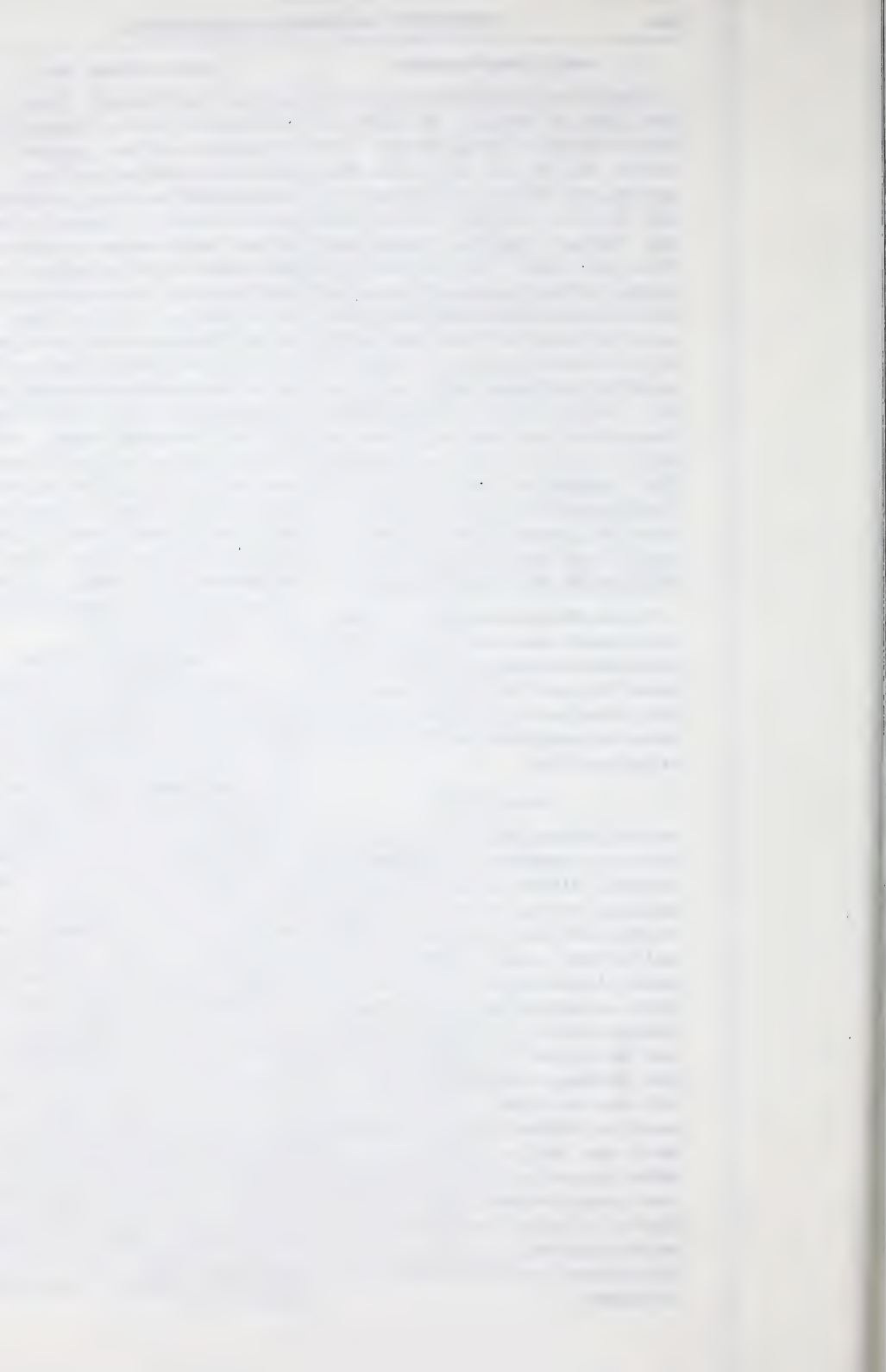
JOSHUA PITKIN, ESQ.,

born in East Hartford, Conn., arrived with his wife and three children in Marshfield on the 1st of Mar., 1795, and located where Wm. Haskins now lives. Not a tree was felled on the lot, excepting what had been felled by hunters in trapping for furs; but he went to work and soon had a spot cleared, a log-house up and ready to occupy. He raised a large family, and resided on the same place till his death. He kept the first public house in town, and was the first justice of peace. He and his exemplary wife united with the Congregational church. She died about 1821, and he married again. He commenced a journal of his life and business Mar. 28, 1796. The last record is dated June 10, 1847. He died June 25, 1847. His last words were, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," etc. Dea. Pitkin of Montpelier, his second son, kept the first store in town. None of his descendants remain in Marshfield.

HON. STEPHEN PITKIN

came with his wife into this town March 1, 1795. He had a large farm, pleasantly located, where Bowman Martin now resides. He was very well educated for the times, and possessed of a strong mind, and great energy. His keen eye, and commanding look gave evidence he was one to lead others, rather than one to be led. His influence was great in the business transactions of the town. He was the first town representative; held the office in all, 13 years; was first militia captain, eventually became a major, and was assistant county judge 4 years.

He was considerate of the poor, and the writer is informed by his nephew, James Pitkin, Esq., that in the cold season of 1816 and '17, when almost no provisions were raised, he bought salmon at Montpelier by the barrel, when he had to be trusted for it himself, and sold it out to these in need, taking his pay when they could work for it. He continued to reside on the same farm till his death, which took place May 22, 1834, age 62. He raised a family of 13 children, 12 of his own, one



dying in infancy, and one, the motherless babe of his brother, Levi, he and his excellent wife adopted and brought up as their own. His oldest son, Horace, settled in town, but after a few years, removed to Central Ohio, where he recently died. His second son, Edwin, an enterprising citizen, settled in town, raised a large and intelligent family, was considerably in town business,—and was for many years the principal surveyor in the vicinity. He died a few years since. His third son, Truman, settled in Marshfield first, subsequently in Montpelier, where he died, leaving 3 sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Gen. P. P. Pitkin, resides in Montpelier, and the other two at the West. His 4th son, Stephen Pitkin, Jr., will be particularly mentioned in another place in this history. The two youngest sons went West, where one died a number of years since. Three daughters still live, one in Iowa, and two in Massachusetts.

CAPT. STEPHEN RICH,

born in Sutton, Mass., at 15 became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as a substitute for his father. He was at the taking of Burgoyne, and in a number of other battles. He came to Marshfield in Feb. 1798, and settled where his grandson Samuel D. Hollister now resides. He was the first selectman of Marshfield and first town clerk; held the office 7 years. His only son George, was also town clerk 7 years. He removed to Montpelier, where he died. Capt. Rich filled various town offices, and was an esteemed citizen. He accumulated a large property, and had, besides the son mentioned, a family of five daughters. He resided where he first settled till his death, at the age of 83. His wife, a woman of uncommon energy, survived some years after his decease.

CAPT. JOSIAH HOLLISTER.

Born in E. Hartford, Ct., came to Marshfield about the year 1806. He married Phebe, daughter of Capt. Stephen Rich, in 1809. He acquired a large property, was respected by his townsmen, and had a fair share of town offices. He represented the town in the legislature of the State 2

years, and was chosen captain of a company of cavalry. He died at the age of 52.

HON. HORACE HOLLISTER.

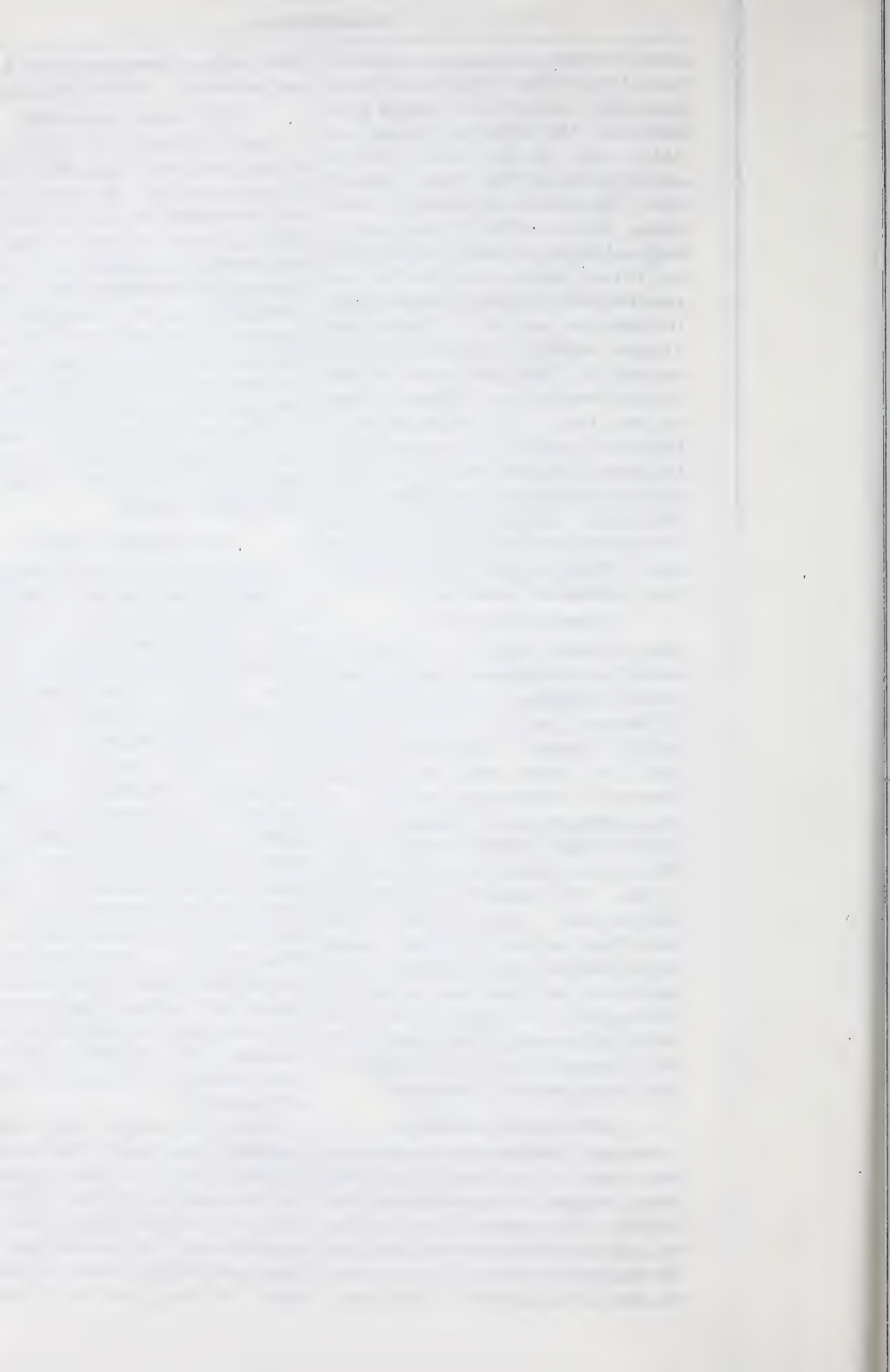
Born in E. Hartford, Ct., in 1791; when a young man came to Marshfield, and resided one year with his brother Josiah, and then returned to Ct.; was married to Ruth P., daughter of Capt. Stephen Rich, and moved to Colebrook, N. H., first in 1817, and to Marshfield in 1821. Like his brother, he was very successful, shared largely in the confidence of the people, and was very much in public business. He was a man who had an opinion of his own, and dared express it. He was elected to most of the town offices; was overseer of the poor many years; also, assistant judge 2 years, and senator 2 years. He died recently, aged 76.

HON. WILLIAM MARTIN.

BY MRS. SOLOMON WELLS, OF PLAINFIELD.

Among the early settlers of Marshfield, was Wm. Martin, born in Francistown, N. H., July 28, 1786. In 1800, his father and family moved to the frontiers of Vermont. William worked out mostly till 21, to help support his father's family. He worked at South Boston a part of the time, and on the first canal that was built at Cambridge, and went to Canada, owing to the scarcity of money in Vermont, and worked. He had no education except what he picked up, without attending school. At 18, he enlisted in a company of cavalry; was chosen at once an officer, and rose from one grade of office to another to colonel. At the time of President Monroe's visit to Vermont, he commanded the company that escorted him into Montpelier, and took dinner with the President. He continued in the militia, was in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Plattsburgh.

In 1809, he married Sabra Axtell, of Marshfield, and moved that summer to Plainfield, where he lived 4 years, and then bought a farm in Marshfield, about a mile above Plainfield village, where he resided till 1840. His farm was one of the finest upon the head waters of the Win-ooski. He had 5 boys and 2 girls, two



of whom are now dead. He held many of the town offices; was constable and collector 25 years; 12 years representative, and a number of times was one of the assistant judges of the County Court. Up to 1840, much of his time was spent in public business. He then moved to Montpelier (now E. Montpelier,) afterwards returned to Marshfield, but finally removed to Rockton, Ill., where he now resides. His wife is still living (1869,) but has been blind for 16 years. He is a man of fine social qualities, and was always hospitable and kind to the poor. He acquired a handsome property, and an accuracy in doing business which but few men possess. He has many years a member of the Congregational church in Plainfield.

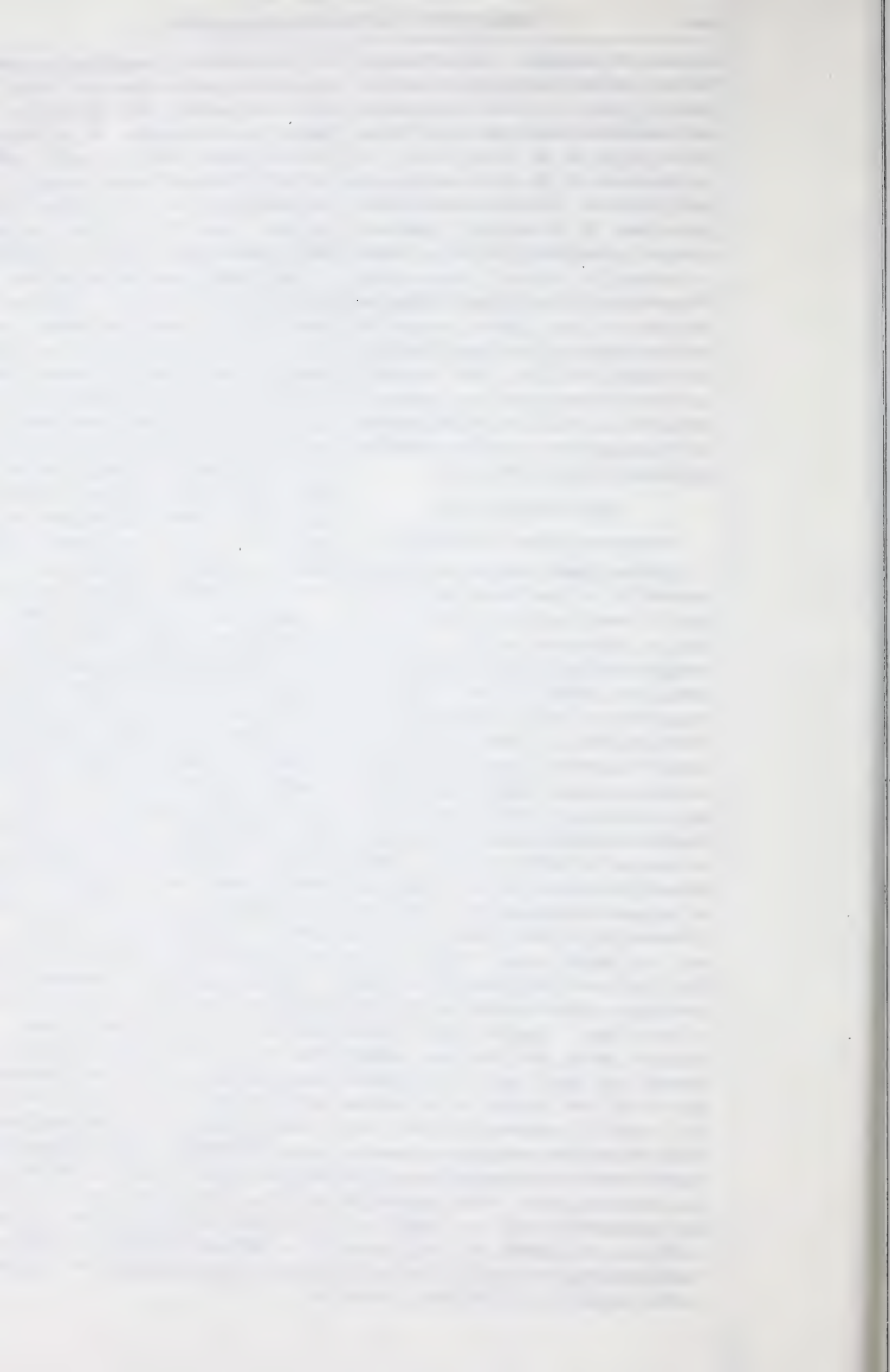
JACOB PUTNAM, ESQ.

BY HON. E. D. PUTNAM, OF MONTPELIER.

My father, Jacob Putnam, moved from Alstead, N. H., to Marshfield, with his family, himself and wife, 3 boys and 3 girls, in the spring of 1820. He also brought with him his father and mother, Joseph and Miriam Putnam. They were among the first settlers of Hancock, N. H., where my father was born in 1784. He bought the farm of James English, Esq., on the river road, 2 miles south of the village, 220 acres, for which he paid \$1,400. He afterwards sold 50 acres, and the remainder was sold in 1868 for \$6,200. This is about a fair sample of the rise of real estate in the town in the last 50 years. Mr. English moved to the village, and built a house and wheelwright shop. There were at that time a saw and grist-mill, and only two houses within what are now the limits of the village. The land where the village now stands was then but partially cleared, and there were no settlements east of the river, except in the extreme N. E. and S. E. corners of the town, and there was but little money in the country. Most of the business transactions were in neat stock and grain. When anything of any considerable value was bought on credit (as was usually the case,) notes were generally given, payable in neat stock in Oct., or grain in Jan. following. When

the prices of the stock could not be agreed upon by the parties, three men were selected as appraisers, their appraisal to be binding upon the parties. A pair of good oxen were worth about \$50 to \$60; cows, \$12 to \$15; corn and rye were worth 50 cts. per bushel; oats, 20 cents; potatoes, 12 to 20 cents. Good crops of wheat were generally raised in town, and I can recollect of wheat being carried as late as 1824, to Troy, N. Y., for a market. There was no manufacturing to any considerable extent done in this country as early as 1820. Nearly all the clothing was made at home by hand. The spinning-wheel and loom might be found in almost every house, and among my earliest recollections is the buzz of the wheel and the thumping of the old loom, and whenever there came a pleasant, sunny day in March, the flax-break might be heard at almost every farmer's barn, and very well do I recollect the "big bunches" of woolen and linen yarn which "ornamented" the kitchen of the old homestead, spun by my mother and sisters. The words of Proverbs, "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh diligently with her hands," were peculiarly applicable to my mother. In addition to making all the cloth for clothing the family, she made hundreds of yards of woolen and linen cloth, and exchanged it at the store for family necessities. These days have passed. A spinning-wheel is rarely seen now; if found at all, it is stowed away in some old garret, a relic, and the sewing-machine is annihilating the needle. Are people happier now than they were then?

My father enjoyed the confidence of the public; was town clerk 19 years, and occasionally held other town offices. He lived on the same place where he first bought 36 years, to the time of his death, in 1856, aged 72 years. My mother died in 1864, aged 81. They lived together 52 years. Their children are all living, except the eldest son, Thomas B., who died Apr. 30, 1830. The youngest son, A. F. Putnam, is the present postmaster of Marshfield. My grandfather died in 1826, aged 83 years; my grandmother in 1835, aged 91.



JONATHAN GOODWIN, ESQ.

BY MRS. H. L. GOODWIN.

Jonathan Goodwin was born at Concord, N. H., May 27, 1784, where he passed his youth and early manhood. He was one of a large family. Were it not for the experience of the late war, it would be difficult for a person in these days to realize the bitterness of party-spirit and controversy, even among kindred, which existed before and during the war of 1812. At a family gathering where politics were discussed, Jonathan being a Democrat, and the other members of the family Federalists, a brother remarked, "as there was a prospect of war, it would be a good time for him to show his patriotism and courage, if he had any." He replied, "it was a pity those who had so much sympathy for the enemies of their country, were not in a position to afford them the aid and assistance they would naturally wish to give." These remarks were never forgotten. Jonathan enlisted as recruiting sergeant, was afterwards lieutenant and captain; was stationed at Saco, Me., Boston and Plattsburgh. At the latter he received an injury from which he never recovered, and was a pensioner the remainder of his life. It is worthy of remark that during the 7 years he was in the United States' service, although at that time the custom of using ardent spirits was almost universal, he never indulged in it, not even after being assured by his physician that probably he would not survive the campaign without it. In 1814, his family moved from Concord, N. H., to Randolph, Vt. After his discharge he removed to Chelsea, and in 1839, to this town to reside with his eldest son. The following summer they built a house, and occupied it one winter. In April it was burned.

It was burned on Saturday. The next day, Elder Capron announced from his pulpit that on Monday the inhabitants would meet to assist Messrs. Goodwin in getting out timber for another house-frame.

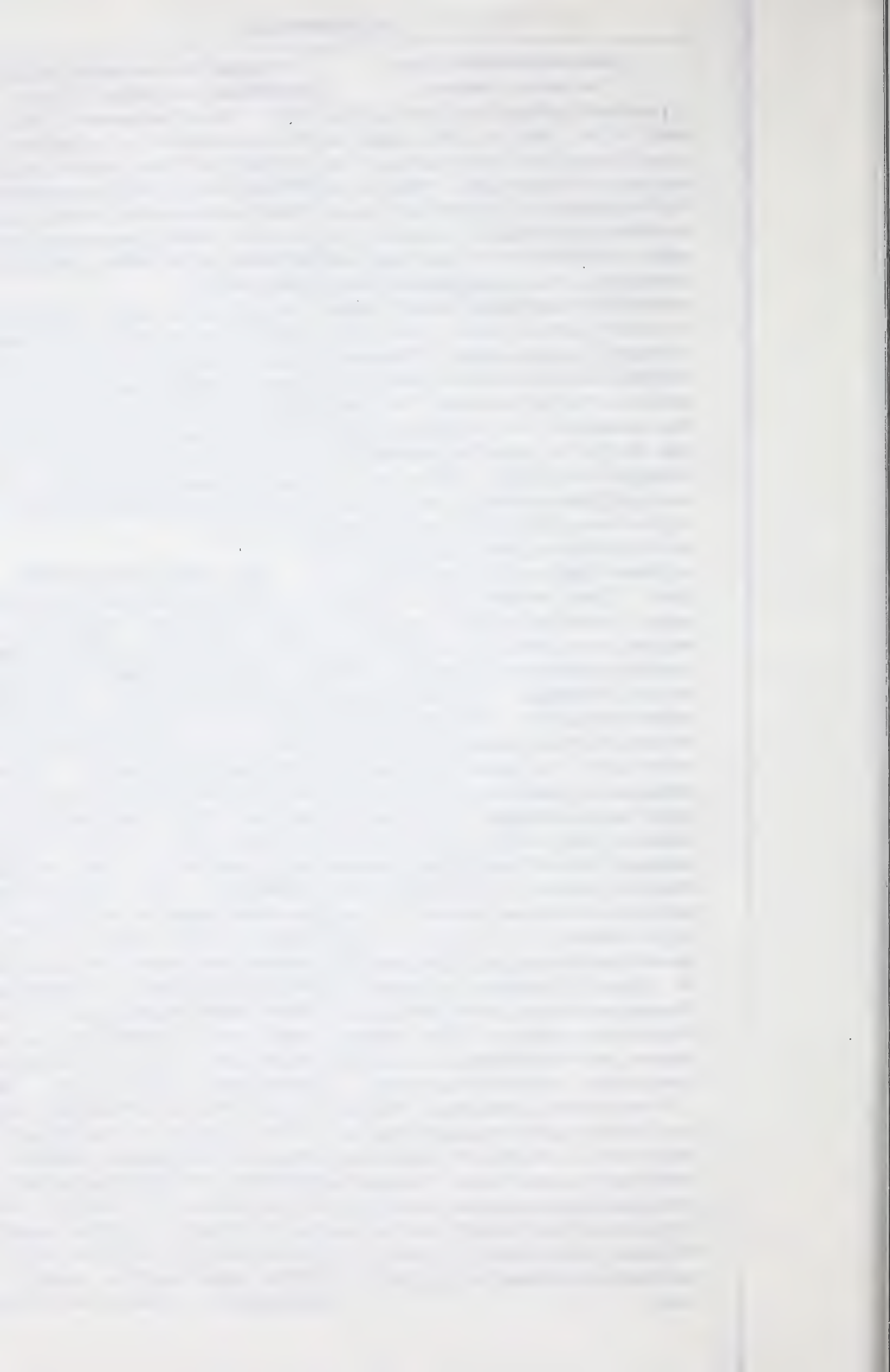
On Monday, men enough came to cut the timber, hew it, frame it, draw it over a mile, and raise a house, 28 by 34 feet, in a day.

He passed the remainder of his life in Marshfield; was justice of peace, town clerk 2 years, postmaster 2 years, and often administered on the estates of the deceased, and gave general satisfaction. Although in early life his opportunities for education were limited, he was a person of more than ordinary information, especially in history and the Bible, of which he was a daily student.

In early life he united with the Baptist church in Concord, but during a season of religious interest in Chelsea, was drawn to a more thorough examination of the Scriptures than ever before, which led to his embracing the doctrine of the final redemption of all, in which belief he afterwards continued till his death, Jan. 1867, aged 82, generally respected as a man and a Christian.

REV. MARCUS M. CARLETON,

son of Jeremiah Carleton, Esq., was born in Marshfield, 1826. When about 15, he made a profession of religion, uniting with the Congregational church in Barre, where he resided with his uncle. He soon after decided to be a foreign missionary, and from hence devoted all his energies to procuring a suitable education. He first entered Middlebury College, but removed to Amherst College, Massachusetts, where he graduated, and on account of a chronic cough went south to study theology at Columbia, S. C. After finishing his course, he offered himself to the Congregational Board for foreign missions, but was not accepted, they fearing his health would fail; but determined in his resolutions he offered himself immediately to the Presbyterian Board by whom he was accepted, and sailed for India in 1865, where he has labored most of the time since. He was stationed first in Ambalia city, but the mission seeing him eminently fitted for an itinerant, set him apart for that work after a few years, since which he has lived most of the time in a tent, travelling from village to village in Ambalia district, instructing and preaching to the people, and having studied medicine, finding it very advantageous to him in his ministerial



labors among the inhabitants, he also administers to them as a physician—sometimes his family accompany him in the tent; but during the hot season they generally remain among the mountains, where he sometimes rests with them during the hottest period. [An account of his family we will not repeat here, as we have already given the same in a notice of Rev. Mr. Carleton with his family in Barre—See No. 1, of this vol. p. 40. A member of the Carleton family tells me he is a man of herculean frame—physically and mentally a very strong man. In a letter to his father in 1879, an extract of which lies before me, he speaks of his good health as a source of great joy—seems to luxuriate body and soul in his nomadic preaching life.]

MARSHFIELD MILITARY RECORD.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

This place furnished 8: Abijah Bemis, Phineas Bemis, Obadiah Bemis, David Cutting, John Waugh, Abijah Hall, Isaac Austin, and Phillip Delan.

Lewis Bemis, a brother of three of these soldiers, was also from this town, though he enlisted from Barnet. His father and friends all resided here, and he should have a notice here. He belonged to the old 4th regiment, which was sent out under Col. Miller to the then territory of Ohio, to look after the Indians who were making depredations on the frontier settlements. At one time they came to the dwelling of a Mr. Harriman, (whose wife was the daughter of Alexander Parker of Montpelier, and sister of Mrs. James Pitkin of this town,) just about an hour after the savages had murdered and left him and his family. They pressed on, but failed to overtake the Indians, and soon after joined the main body under the infamous Gen. Hull on its way to Fort Detroit. Before arriving at Detroit, Col. Miller saw Hull's treachery, and accused him of it, and challenged him to fight a duel, both before and after their arrival, quite in vain; he surrendered the fort and army without firing a gun. In that fort, among our men, were a number of British who had

deserted and joined our army. The next morning, and two or three succeeding mornings, our army was paraded and the British officers walked along and inspected it, and when they saw a British soldier, he was tapped on the shoulder, and commanded to step out. Where they had suspicions, and yet were not certain as to their being British subjects, they would question them. A number of times Mr. Bemis, though he never saw Ireland, was asked, "In what town in Ireland were you born?" Each time his answer was, "I was born in Paxham, in Massachusetts." One poor fellow, the first time they came round, succeeded in squinting his eyes so as fairly to deceive them, and after that succeeded in slipping down an embankment just in the right time to save his life. About 40 of these poor deserters were taken out and shot. The army, surrendered by Hull, was then taken to Quebec, and confined in a prison-ship on the St. Lawrence, where they were allowed but one half pint of water per day, though their prison was floating on the river, and if any one attempted to let down a cup for water, he was shot down. Three-fourths of the prisoners eventually died from the cruelties there received. The rest were eventually exchanged.

JESSE WEBSTER died in Marshfield, Oct. 20, 1878, aged 83 years. He was one of the Plattsburgh volunteers, and had an application for pension pending at the time of his death.

It is not known that any one enlisted from this town, in the war with Mexico.

But when the great rebellion broke out, that intensity of feeling which thrilled from the prairies of the West to the shores of the Atlantic, found an answering tone among our hills, and by our firesides. And as call after call for reinforcements came, the father left his family, the son his parents, in many cases, alas! to return no more.

They came in serried ranks, the boys in blue,
Who at their country's call no danger knew;
Room! room! for Marshfield boys, our
soldiers true.



LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED FOR WAR OF
THE REBELLION.

BY GEN. F. P. PITKIN, OF MONTPELIER.

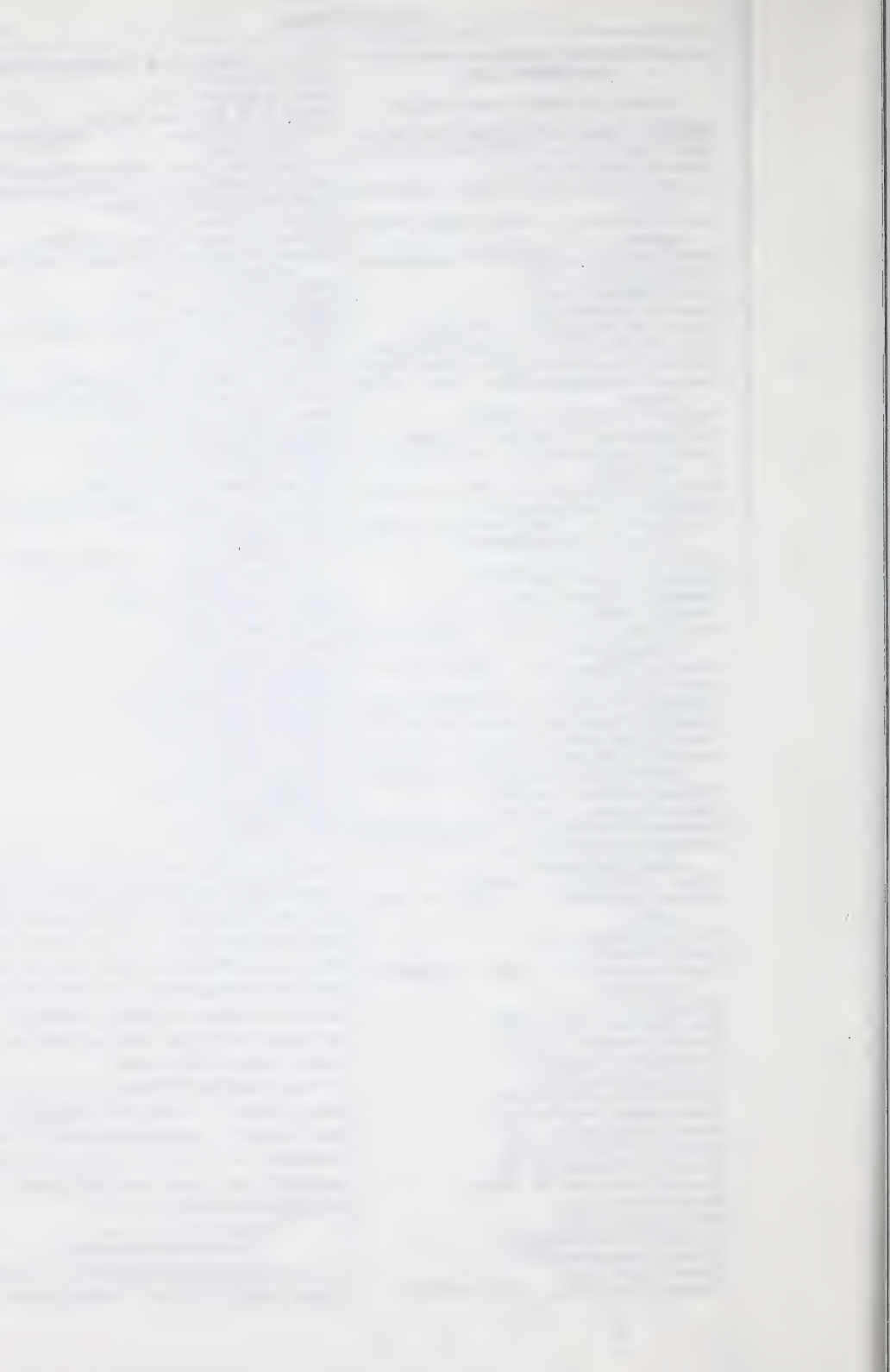
- Alphonso Lessor, Co. D, 2d Reg. Pro. Lt., wd.
Patrick Mahar, F, 2. Wd. & dis. Oct. 31, '62.
Alvah H. Miles, F, 2.
Chauncey Smith, D, 2. Died of disease in
army.
David P. Bent, G, 4. Died; buried at Wash-
ington.
Byron Bullock, G, 4. Died of disease in army.
Hiram Hall, H, 3. Died.
John E. Aiken, G, 4.
Robert A. Spencer, G, 4.
Edward W. Bradley, F, 6. Wounded.
Homer Hollister, F, 6. Wounded in hand.
Asa H. Winch, 1st Bat. Died at New Orleans.
Joshua D. Dunham, 2d Bat. Died at New
Orleans.
George W. Nownes, C, First Cav.
Ira Batchelder, C, First Cav. Wounded.
Josiah O. Livingston, I, 9. Pro. Capt. Co. G,
Oct. 19, '64.
George N. Carpenter, I, 9. Pro. 1st. Lieut.
Benjamin F. Huntington, I, 9.
Vilas Smith, I, 9. Lost overboard Steamer
U. S. near Fortress Monroe.
John Q. Amidon, I, 11.
Jackson Blodgett, I, 11. Died.
George H. Wheeler, I, 11.
Harvey L. Wood, I, 11. Deserted.
Benj. F. Shephard, Jr., I, 11. Died in Hosp.
at Montpelier.
Robert H. Tibbetts, I, 11. Killed in battle.
Alvah A. Cole, I, 11.
Elbridge G. Wilson, I, 11. Killed in battle.
Francis H. Felix, I, 11. Injured in shoulder.
John W. Huntington, I, 11.
Lorenzo D. Mallory, C, 1st Cav. Pris'nr at
Andersonville; exch'd, died on way home.
William R. Gove, C, 1st Cav.
Charles Nownes, C, 1st Cav.
Thaddeus S. Bullock, G, 4. Died in hospital.
Nathaniel Robinson, G, 4. Ball in hand,
cannot be extracted.
Calvin R. Hills, G, 4. Wounded.
William A. Webster, A, 4. Died at Ander-
sonville.
Wesley P. Martin, G, 4.
David B. Merrill, A, 4.
Smith Ormsbee, G, 4. Shot on picket, died
from wound.
Samuel Wheeler, A, 4.
John Bancroft, C, Cav. Died.
Parker S. Dow, C, 8 Regt.
Frederick H. Turner, H, 11.
David K. Lucas, 3d Bat.
Edmund H. Packer, 3d Bat.
Allen Phelps, Frontier Cav.
Moses Lamberton, do. do.
Edward L. Wheeler, do. do.
Leonard H. Fulsome, do. do.
Frank L. Batchelder, E, 4 Regt.
Ira Ainsworth, E, 4.
Patrick Moore, D, 8.
Lysander E. Walbridge, E, 8.
Theron T. Lamphere, E, 8.
Hiram Graves, K, 2.
Thomas Witham, K, 2. Died, prisoner.
- George H. Nelson, D, 2. Badly wounded.
David Powers, D, 2.
Henry A. Rickard, D, 2.
Joseph S. M. Benjamin, B, Cav.
Francis H. Ketchum, C, " Badly wound-
ed with shell.
Eri McCrillis, C, Cav. Died at Andersonville.
Geo. W. Nownes, C, Cav. Died Andersonville.
Cyrus Farnsworth, H, 4 Regt.
Horace Burnham, C, Cav.
Charles M. Wing, B, Cav. Leg broken.
Norman W. Johnson, F, 2 Regt. Ball thro.
body and wrist, lived.
John O. Morse, I, 9. Died.
James H. Carpenter, H, 11.
John Graves, Jr. H, 11. Died at Andersonville.
Solon H. Preston, H, 11.
William W. Willey, H, 11.
Walter H. Morris, G, 3. Wounded.
Charles H. Newton, G, 4. Wn'ded with shell.
James Aylward, E, 17. Died.
John H. Amidon, I, 11.
Charles T. Clark, E, 17. Died.
James Clark, C, 17. Died.
William G. French, E, 17. Died.
Clark J. Foster, E, 17. Badly wn'ded in leg.
Benj. F. Huntington, E, 17.
Daniel Hogan, E, 17.
Wm. E. Martin, E, 17. 1st Lieut.; killed be-
fore Petersburg.
Harvey L. Batchelder, C, 13.
Martin L. Chandler, " "
Eli S. Pitkin, C, 13.
Charles A. Davis, C, 13.
Hudson J. Kibbee, " "
Seren W. Gould, " "
Charles E. Shephard, C, 13.
Albert Sargeant, C, 13.
Willard M. Austin, C, 13.
Orson Woodcock, " "
Rufus H. Farr, C, 13.
Benjamin B. Buzzell, C, 13.
David Huntington, " "
Joseph Simmons, C, 13.
Lucius D. Nute, " "

In 1863 a draft was ordered; 34 men were drafted, but only one, Cottrill Clifford, went into the service; 22 paid their commutation money. Clifford served his time, was discharged, and accidentally killed on his way home. I do not find his name in our list of soldiers; probably he was put in to fill up some regiment separately from our other men.

There went out 98 from us, 28 of whom never returned. A few were brought back to be buried, but most of our dead sleep on Southern soil. In the vigor of young manhood they went, one and another, who were household treasures.

"The loved of all, yet none
O'er their low bed may weep."

Perhaps the last news of them was, "seen on the battle-field," or "taken prisoner,"



and then long months elapsed ere one word could be heard to stay the anguish of suspense. At last came the fearful, "Died at Andersonville."

MONTPELIER & WELLS RIVER RAILROAD.

When the history of Marshfield was written eleven years ago, we had no railroad. About this time a charter was granted for the Montpelier & Wells River road, which passes through our town about a mile from the village. The town bonded itself in the sum of \$17,500, and private subscriptions made up the sum of \$30,000. All is paid but about half the bonds.

The first train of cars went through here Nov. 29, 1873. Of course the rejoicing was great.

A year or two later we were connected with the rest of the world by telegraph. The advantage to the public is not easily estimated. The railroad is doing good business. L. D. Nute is station agent and telegraph operator. A private telegraph is owned and run by George A. Putnam and L. D. Nute, from the depot to Putnam's store, where the post-office is located. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are telegraph operators.

THE THANKS OF THE WRITER

are due to James Pitkin, Andrew English and E. S. Pitkin, Esqs., and others, for the assistance rendered her in this work; also to Miss Anna Pitkin, of Montpelier, for the loan of her father's journal.

[We have known our excellent historian-ess of Marshfield more than 20 years. Mrs. Pitkin was a favorite contributor in our "Poets and Poetry of Vermont," (1858,) in which see from her pen, "The Young Emigrant," "The Fugitive Slave," pages 333, 334. So well has Mrs. Pitkin written for us, and for the Montpelier papers in the past, *Zion's Herald* and other papers, we cannot forbear, not solicited by her, but of our own good will, to place a little group selected from her poems at the foot of her history here—Ed.]

A THOUGHT.

BY MRS. HANNAH C. PITKIN.

For thee, busy man, in a forest lone
A shoot hath started, a tree hath grown.
The axe-man, perchance, may have laid it low
For thy narrow house—it is ready now,
All ready—but mortal, art thou, art thou?

Maiden, thy dream of affection so warm,
Trust not. The shroud to envelop thy form
Is woven, is coming, by wind or wave;
'Tis thine, by a stamp which no mortal gave,
Thou canst not turn from the path to the grave.

Art thou tolling for wealth, the weary day,
Or thirsting for fame—there's a pillow of clay
On a lowly bed, 'tis waiting thee there,
The mould and the worm thy pillow will share;
Spirit, Oh, where is thy refuge—Oh, where?

TO THE ITINERANT'S WIFE.

BY MRS. H. C. PITKIN.

Out on the ocean, dark and wild
A little bark was driven.
One kindly star looked out and smiled
A precious boon from heaven;
It warned of threatening near,
Just, just in time the rocks to clear.

I stood upon a point of land
Where ocean billows came,
A beauteous wave just kissed the strand,
Then seaweed swept again.
'Twas gone, to come again no more,
But left a gem upon the shore.

A wanderer lone mid desert's waste,
Beneath a burning sky,
Sank down at last despairingly,
He felt that he must die,
My Island Home, so dear to me,
I never, never more may see!

Oh God! he cried. A tiny flower
Just caught his closing eye,
And in its winsome loveliness,
It seemed to whisper "try."
God lives, take heart, so o'er the main
He found his Island Home again.

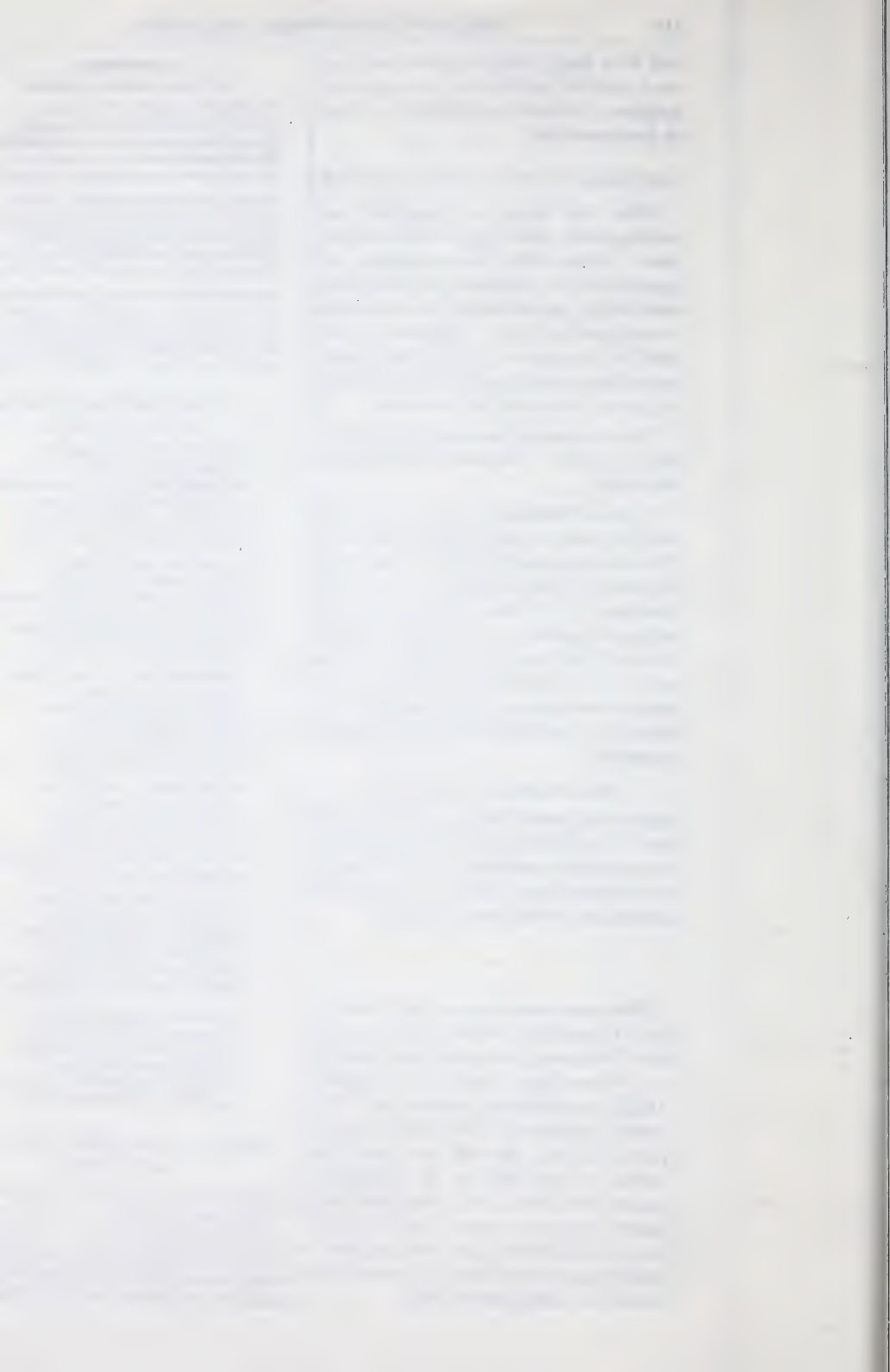
So sister, like the star be thine
To bless the tempest driven,
And point to poor despairing ones
The narrow way to Heaven.
And in the wanderer's darkest hour,
Sweetly to win him like the flower.

In blessing be thou ever blest,
Cheer age, and counsel youth,
And ever where thy pathway lies,
Scatter the gems of truth.
And hear, when Death is lost in Life
Blessings on the Itinerant's Wife.

FROM AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF MARSHFIELD.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. GEO. E. FORBES IN 1879.

[After the Legislature of Vermont had approbated and passed the General Resolutions of 1878, to assist in finishing this work, the MS. history of Mrs. Pitkin, furnished to us for the work in 1869, having



been sent to the Claremont Manufacturing Company of New Hampshire, and by them withheld four years, with the other Washington County papers sent, under their proposition to immediately print. We wrote to Mrs. Pitkin for a duplicate of her history. Unable, from the infirmities of her age and feebleness, from fully undertaking to so do, she engaged the assistance of Rev. Mr. Forbes, who gave us a very reliable and pleasant paper of about half the length of Mrs. Pitkin's paper, with which we were pleased and should have published, had we not fortunately meantime recovered Mrs. Pitkin's papers, which as they are the fullest record, as she was first invited to write, and is so eminently a Washington County woman, daughter of old Gen. Parley Davis, of Montpelier, and a long-time honored and beloved resident of Marshfield, we are assured no other writer could be so acceptable to Marshfield, and none other to the County, and so have given the papers of Mrs. Pitkin in full, nearly; and will here but append a few extracts from the paper by Mr. Forbes, containing information or points in it not in Mrs. Pitkin's paper; while we feel to express under the circumstances more thanks to Mr. Forbes than if able to give his paper more fully.—Ed.]

Marshfield is situated in the eastern part of the County, and lies on both sides of the Winooski river, which flows through it from north to south. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam; the surface broken and hilly, is divided into productive farms. The river valley, and that part of the town lying west of it, contains the best tillage land, which has very largely been brought under cultivation. The eastern part, more rocky, is used principally for pasturage; although in the eastern part in some sections there are some good farms.

The original forests were heavy timbered with maple, beech, birch, spruce and hemlock, and some elm, fir, cedar and pine. In the eastern part there yet remains a considerable growth of spruce and hemlock, but it is rapidly being cut off for lumber. Sugar-maples are to be found in all parts of the town, producing quite as abundantly of sugar as in any other part of New England.

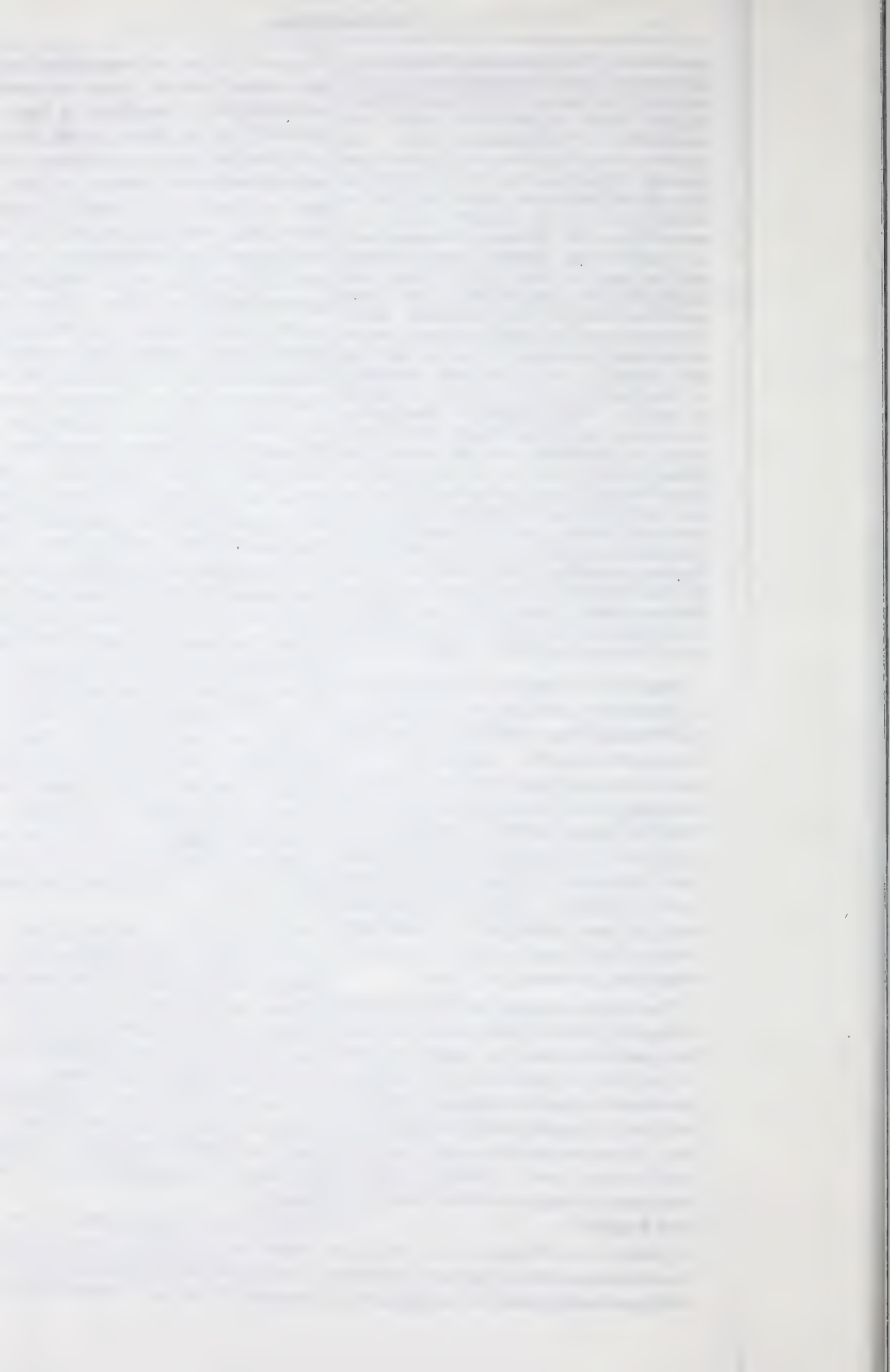
Besides the Winooski river privileges there are two or three streams which furnish good water-power the larger part of

the year. It has not been utilized to any large extent, however, hence the town is not noted for its manufacturing interests. Molly's Falls, on Molly's brook, about a mile from the village, in a distance of 30 rods the water falls between 200 and 300 feet in a series of beautiful cascades. During high water the roar of these falls can be heard for several miles. A good view of these falls can be obtained from the road leading to Cabot. There is also a very pretty cascade on Nigger-head brook, about a third of a mile south of the village, where it is crossed by the road leading to the depot. The town has only one village, which is situated on the Winooski river, about a mile from the Cabot line. The Montpelier & Wells River R. R. crosses the town, running nearly parallel with the river from Plainfield until within a mile of the village, when it makes almost a right angle to the east, passing Nigger-head pond, and threading its way through a notch in the mountains to the Connecticut river. The Marshfield station on this road is one mile from the village, and 15 miles from Montpelier.

It is not known what white men first visited the town's location. This township was purchased of the Stockbridge Indians, (see Mrs. Pitkin's paper,) but it is not certain whether these Indians ever occupied this territory. At the time of the purchase by Mr. Marsh, they were residents of New Stockbridge, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

When the first settlers picked their dwelling-places, Mr. Pitkin settled upon the river near the place where Bowman P. Martin now resides; Messrs. Dodge and Spencer settled further south and west on the higher land. Here was the birth-place of the first child born in town, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Dodge, Sept. 17, 1794, the place of his birth about a mile north of Plainfield village; the place is still owned by descendants of the Dodge family.

The first "burying-ground" was purchased by, and for the use of the town. The first interment therein that has a stone to mark the spot was the infant twin sons



of Joshua and Ruth Pitkin, died January 9, 1800. Stephen Pitkin, Jr., donated the land for the village cemetery, and the first interment in it was his adopted daughter, Eunice Sweeney.

There have been five church organizations in town. At present there are but three, as the Christian, and Calvinistic Baptist have become extinct. There have been 11 school districts in town. The present number is 10, each of which has a school of from 20 to 30 weeks per year. The school in village district has two departments, but employs two teachers only during the winter term, as a rule. The town has no academy, but competent teachers hold select schools at frequent intervals, affording educational facilities for those wishing to remain in town. And the seminaries at Montpelier and Barre, as well as academies in the vicinity, have drawn a considerable number of students from this town. There are but two persons, however, from this town who have received a full collegiate education. Rev. Marcus M. Carleton, missionary in India, and Prof. Curtis C. Gove, Principal of High School at Westport, N. Y.

The principal business of the town has been, and still is, farming. At present there is but little manufacturing being done. There is 1 boot-shop for making men's thick boots and overshoes, 2 harness-shops, 1 tin-shop, 1 photograph saloon, 2 cooper-shops, where are manufactured butter and sugar-tubs, and sap-buckets. Six saw-mills, one clap-board and three shingle mills. Two of the saw-mills are run by steam; the rest by water-power; one cheese-factory, and 1 starch factory. There is 1 blacksmith shop, 2 wheelwright shops, and 3 carpenter-shops. There is a hotel, and a patent medicine laboratory. There are 3 stores, and 3 churches. The town cannot boast of a lawyer. It has 3 doctors, Asa Phelps and George M. Town, allopathic; J. Q. A. Packer, homœopathic.

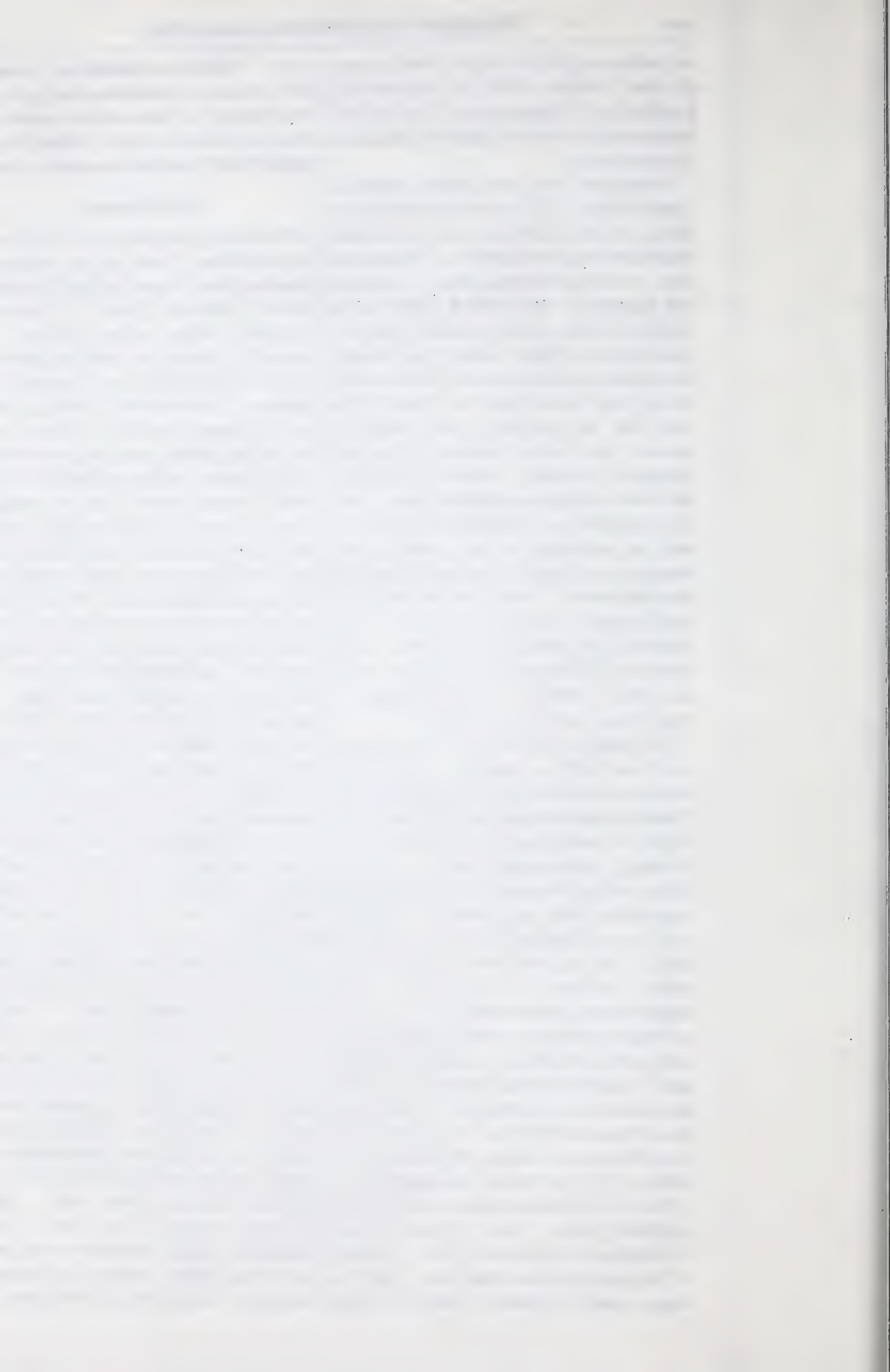
The town representatives from 1870 to 1879 have been: Moody Bemis, George A. Putnam, L. W. Pitkin, D. M. Perkins.

The population in 1840, was 1,156; in 1850, 1,102; in 1860, 1,160; in 1870,

1,072. The decrease which the census of 1870 shows, is doubtless owing to the abandonment of some of the smaller and most unproductive farms, and the Western emigration of many of the younger men.

LEWIS BEMIS.

There are a few pensioners of the war of 1812 yet living. One of the soldiers of this war, Lewis Bemis, enlisted at Barnet in 1808. His son, Daniel H. Bemis, of Lancaster, Mass., writes of him: "He enlisted at Barnet in 1808, and served 5 years in the 4th Reg't. of Regular U. S. Infantry. He was with Harrison in his march through the wilds of Ohio in pursuit of the Indians, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe, when over half of the men in his company were killed or wounded. The man on either side was killed, and he was slightly wounded in the face by a rifle ball. He was in 11 battles and 13 skirmishes with the Indians. He used to relate to his children the story of the soldiers' sufferings while on their march to join Hull, and through Ohio; how their thirst was so intense, that when they reached Lake Erie, in spite of their officers, large numbers threw themselves on the beach, and drank until they died from the effects of it. He was under Hull when he surrendered at Malden, near Detroit, and was a prisoner 26 weeks, during which time he suffered greatly, both for want of water and decent food. Their bread, he used to say, bore the mark on the package in which it was enclosed, 1804. He was paroled, and went from Halifax to Boston, where he arrived a few days before the term of his enlistment expired. He soon after enlisted again in a Company of Light Artillery, with which he went up and joined Gen. Macomb's army the day before the battle of Plattsburg. A part of the battery was stationed at the bridge-head at Plattsburg, and the remainder sent to Burlington, to prevent the British from landing and destroying that place. He was with that portion of the battery sent to Burlington, and so did not have any active part in the battle; but assisted in burying the dead. He was one of the party who



buried the British dead after the engagement. He was discharged after peace was ratified, having served in all about 6 years and 6 months; 5 years under the first enlistment in the 4th Infantry, and 18 months in the Light Battery. He died in 1855, at Clinton, Mass., where he is buried, aged 73."

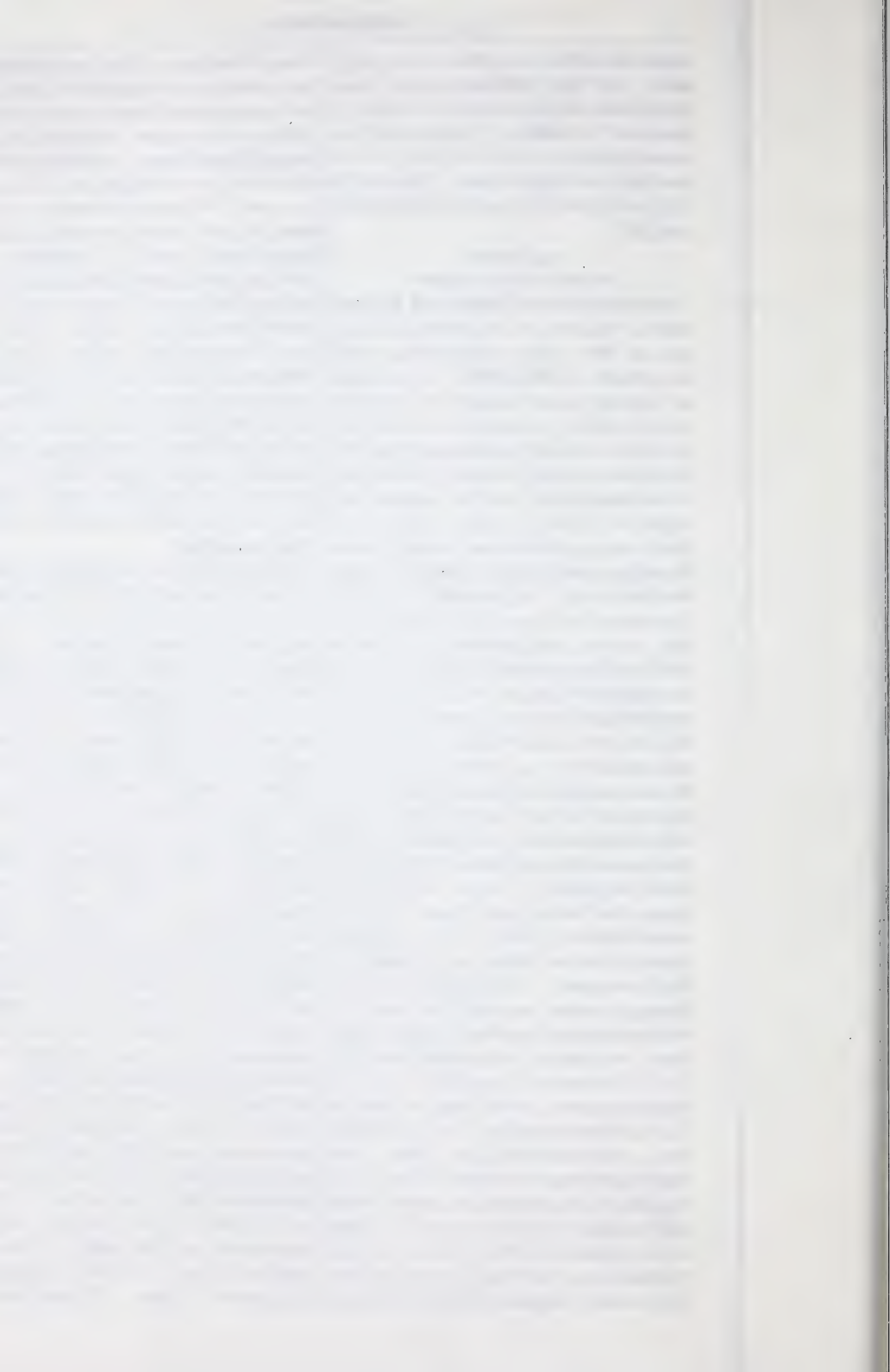
IRA SMITH.

BY REV. GEORGE E. FORBES.

He was the son of Joshua and Keturah Smith; was born in Woodstock, Conn., Jan. 22, 1800. At 11 years, he came with his parents to Marshfield. They moved on to the farm now owned and occupied by J. E. Eddy. During his minority, Ira worked on the farm summers and attended school winters until he was 18. The school-house then stood near the present residence of Webster Haskins. Soon after there was a school-house erected where the village now stands, in which he taught the first school. He was paid in grain, to the value of \$12 per month, boarding himself. In 1821, he purchased 300 acres of wild land lying around the present site of the Marshfield depot, which he cleared, and cultivated 15 acres, spending a part of his time there, and the balance in working out, until he was 29, when, Jan. 4, 1829, he was married to Hannah Jacobs, and they settled at first on his cleared land, but a short time after, as he purchased, and they removed to, the home of his parents, where they lived 11 years. For about 4 years after selling the home farm, he rented different places, but in 1844, purchased a farm on which the remainder of his life was spent. He died Sept. 18, 1880, leaving a widow, one son, Orrin, who lives on the homestead, and two daughters, now Mrs. Levi Benton, of Marshfield, and Mrs. C. H. Newton, of Montpelier. One son died in the army, and a daughter married E. B. Dwinell, but died a few years after, and 4 children died quite young. Mr. Smith held many of the town offices, being regarded by the citizens as a man of worth and integrity. He represented the town in the Legislature during 1844-5. In politics he was a Democrat, and never failed by his vote to express his faith in the doc-

trines of his party. His last public act was to rise from the sick bed to which he had been confined for several days, and go to the polls to deposit his ballot for the several State officers. He believed in the vital principles of religion, but in accordance with the general character of the man, his faith found expression in deeds rather than in word. In religious sympathy he was a Universalist, and gave his influence and means to promote the interests of that society in town. His morals were always above reproach. He was temperate in deed and in word; drank no intoxicating liquors, no tea or coffee, and never used tobacco in any form; was frugal and industrious, and consequently was enabled to acquire a good property, while generously responding to many calls for the promotion of educational and benevolent enterprises.

He possessed an indomitable will and wonderful endurance from the time that he hired out as a laborer, at 9 years of age, until he abandoned active toil, a short time before his death. He met all duties with a manly spirit, and evinced his willingness to obey the primal law of life—labor. He had a remarkably strong constitution, and when his "golden wedding" was celebrated in 1879, he seemed nearly as hale and hearty as a man of 60 years, though even then there were premonitory symptoms of the disease which caused his death. For nearly 2 years he suffered from a cancer on the lower lip, and during the latter half of this time, especially, did he endure extreme pain and inconvenience in taking food. But under all these trials he exhibited great fortitude, and died resigned to his Maker's will. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens besides the numerous relatives, thus testifying of the esteem in which he was held by the entire community. The funeral services were brief; no formal eulogy was pronounced; his life had preached its sermon, and with a few words of comfort to the bereaved ones, the last sad rites were ended, and the body of this worthy man was borne to its final resting-place. His age was 81 years. "Though dead, he



yet speaketh," in his good, solid, practical life.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
CONTINUED.

The Rev. Geo. E. Forbes continued as pastor until May, 1880. For 1 year succeeding this date the church had only occasional preaching services, and during this time its numbers were diminished by the death of two members. In May, 1881, the Rev. Eli Ballou, D. D., was engaged as pastor for one-half the time. This engagement continues at present, (Aug. 18, 1881.)

MARSHFIELD VOTED FOR THE GAZETTEER at the town-meeting held March 4, 1879, to send a subscription to Miss Hemenway for the whole work, attested by E. L. Smith, town clerk.

MIDDLESEX.

BY STEPHEN HERRICK, ESQ.

The town of Middlesex was chartered June 8, 1763, by Benning Wentworth, Esq., then Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, to the following grantees: Jacob Rescaw, Benjamin Crane, 3d, Seth Trow, Richard Johnson, Lawrence Egbert, Jr., James Campbell, David Ogden, Matthias Ross, Jonathan Skinner, Jehial Ross, Ebenezer Canfield, Daniel Ogden, Jonathan Dayton, Jr., Lawrence Egbert, Samuel Crowell, William Bruce, Robert Earl, Patridge Thacher, Joshua Horton, Job Wood, George Ross, Cornelius Ludlow, Nathaniel Barrett, Esq., Jeremiah Mulbard, John Roll, Jr., Joseph Newmarch, Nathaniel Little, Henry Earl, Richard Jennee, Esq., Gilbert Ogden, John Little, George Frost, Daniel Ball, Samuel Little, 3d, David Morehouse, Jr., Thomas Woodruff, John Force, Joseph Raggs, Jr., Capt. Isaac Woodruff, Daniel P. Eunice, Jacob Brookfield, Jonathan Dayton, 3d, Isaac Winors, Samuel Meeker, Jr., David Loomeris, John Cory, Jr., Alexander Carmiea, David Bonnel, James Seward, Stephen Potter, Nathaniel Potter, Stephen Wilcocks, Thomas Dean, Jonas Ball, Amos Day, John David Lamb, William Lamb, William Brand, James Colie, Jr., William Hand, Robert French, Samuel Crowell, Jonathan Woodruff, Ezekiel Ball, Aaron Barnett.

THOMAS MEAD AND THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler in this town 20 years subsequent to the above date made his first

settlement here. Having succeeded in finding one of the best lots of land in Washington County, on the Onion River, 5 miles from Montpelier village, here Mr. Thomas Mead made his excellent location. The second settler, JONAH HARRINGTON, chose his location about 2½ miles from Montpelier on a superior lot of land. SETH PUTNAM came soon after with three brothers, Ebenezer, Jacob and Isaac, who were soon followed by Ephraim Willey, Ebenezer Woodbury, Ira Hawks, Solomon Lewis, Samuel Mann, Isaac Bidwell, Henry Perkins, Daniel Harrington, Samuel Montague, Nathaniel Carpenter, Daniel Smith, Hubbard Willey, Asa Harrington, Joseph Chapin, William Holden, Lovewell Warren, Jesse Johnson, Joseph Hubbard, David Harrington, Jonathan Fisher, Isaac Bidwell, Oliver Atherton, Robert McElroy, Nathan Huntley.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

Copy of a record in the town clerk's office in Middlesex:

To Seth Putnam, Esq.:—

Sir—We, the Inhabitants of the town of Middlesex, petition your honor to grant a Warrant for the purpose of calling a town-meeting in said town of Middlesex on Monday, the 29 of March instant, at ten of the clock in the morning, for the purpose of Organization of said Town.

EDMOND HOLDEN,
LEVI PUTNAM,
SAMUEL HARRIS,
ISAAC PUTNAM.

Chittenden, March 15th, 1790.

In pursuance of the foregoing Petition, By the authority of the state of Vermont, you are hereby directed to warn all the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Middlesex to meet at the dwelling-house of Seth Putnam, Esq., in said Middlesex, on Monday, the 29th day of March Instant, at ten of the clock in the morning. Firstly to choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2dly, to choose a town Clerk, Selectmen, Town treasurer, and all other Town officers according to Law, and of your doings herein make due return according to Law.

Given under my hand at said Middlesex, this 15th day of March, A. D., 1790.

To Levi Putnam, freeholder of the Town of Middlesex.

SETH PUTNAM,
Justice of the Peace.



Served the within Warrant by notifying the inhabitants by setting up a true copy at my dwelling house in Middlesex.

March 16th, 1790.

LEVI PUTNAM, *Freeholder*.

Mar. 29, 1790, According to within warrant being met, made choice of Levi Putnam, Modera'r; Seth Putnam, Town Clerk; Thomas Mead, Levi Putnam and Seth Putnam, selectmen; Edmond Holden, constable and collector of taxes; Lovewell Warren, Town Treasurer; Jonas Harrington, Surveyor.

Attest,

SETH PUTNAM, T. C.

Recorded May 7th, 1790.

I find by the records in the town clerk's office that the honorable Seth Putnam was chosen to represent the town of Middlesex on the first day of September, 1807, and that the number of votes cast for representative was 30. The general reader will at first think it strange, to say the least, that the town had no representative till 17 years after its organization; but may remember Vermont was not admitted into the Union until Feb. 1791.

SAMUEL MANN, one of the first settlers of the town, bought two lots of land 3 miles N. E. of Middlesex village. I bought the same lots Oct. 19, 1820, at which time I commenced an acquaintance with the inhabitants of Middlesex. I came into the town with my family Mar. 16, 1821. The venerable Thomas Mead was then very far advanced in years, and had a great number of children and grand-children. His son Thomas, and grand-son Thomas, lived in his house, and also Jacob Morris, who married his daughter, making in all four families. Mr. Thomas Mead was a church-going man and was much respected. There was no meeting-house in town until several years after I came, except a small house of one story, which was built by a very upright and benevolent man,

SAMUEL HASKINS,

who built it at his own expense to present to the Methodist church, which was then in a prosperous state here. He owned a saw-mill and grist-mill, and an oil-mill. While he was grinding large cakes of oil-meal, one of the stones, 6 feet or more in diameter, broke away from the axle-tree or shaft, and threw him backward against the

oil-trough, and broke both of his legs. The stone which remained attached to the axle-tree rolled around swiftly against the other, crushing them nearly off, until the sufferer was released by a neighbor, who took away the stone and conveyed him to his house. Two physicians were soon in attendance; both limbs were taken off, but the good man's sufferings soon ceased, and he passed away calmly. I was standing by to behold the solemn sight, and could truly say:

"How still and peaceful is the grave
When life's vain tumult all is passed;
The appointed house by Heaven's decree
Receives us all at last."

After the death of this generous man, the house was changed from a meeting-house to a dwelling-house, and thus remains. It stands near the S. E. corner of the town cemetery, owned and occupied by a grand-daughter of the deceased and her husband.

LOVEWELL WARREN,

one of the first settlers, was town treasurer in 1790. He was much esteemed by his neighbors. Leander Warren, a son of Lovewell, represented the town several times, and was much esteemed by his townsmen. Rufus Warren, a son of Leander, has also represented the town.

HON. SETH PUTNAM

had 3 sons. Holden, the oldest, represented the town several times. Roswell, the second, was an estimable citizen, much esteemed, and the reverend George Putnam was a minister of the Gospel, much esteemed. Hon. Seth Putnam made the town a present by deeding to the town a small lot of land for a cemetery, where his remains and the remains of a part of his family are buried. Their graves are enclosed by an iron fence. Almost all the first settlers of Middlesex were living here when I came. I think the number of men was about 210 who were heads of families, and they have all passed away from earth.

WILLIAM HOLDEN,

one of the first settlers, bought a lot of land about 1½ miles from the village, the



farm now owned by William B. McElroy. Mr. Holden had 5 sons, Horace, William, Xerxes, Moses and Philander. Horace Holden, chosen town clerk in March, 1820, held the office 32 years. At the end of 32 years, his son, William H. Holden, was chosen, and held the office 19 years. C. B. Holden, a son of Horace, held the office from March, 1873, to the time of his death, July 25, 1878, and James H. Holden appointed July 27, 1878, by the selectmen; held the office until September 3, 1878. Horace, William, Xerxes, Moses and C. B. Holden represented the town several times each, and have all passed away, and William H. Holden has also passed away.

JOSEPH CHAPIN

was born Oct. 28, 1758. His son, Joseph Chapin, Jr., was born June 25, in Weathersfield, Vt., in 1792. Joseph Chapin, Sr., settled in Middlesex when the town was quite new; his son, Joseph Chapin, Jr., was a farmer, and by industry and good economy, acquired a very handsome property for his children, and left a good name. His wife passed away many years before his departure. She was sister to Horace Holden. Joseph Chapin, Sr., lived to the age of 96 years, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

Joseph Chapin, Jr., had 2 sons. Hinkley, the oldest, was killed instantly. He was a brakeman on the cars, and received the fatal blow when passing through or under a bridge. William Chapin, his son, still survives and has held many important offices in town.

The Chapin family own lots in our beautiful cemetery, and the remains of their loved ones are deposited there. One of Joseph Chapin, Jr.'s, daughters, with her husband, Otis Leland, are living in sight of our beautiful cemetery, where they often visit the graves of their departed friends—their son, their parents and grand-parents, and brother who was killed on the cars.

JEREMIAH LELAND,

one of the first settlers, removed from Charlestown, N. H. He died soon after I came to Middlesex, respected by all who knew him; left 3 sons, Rufus, James and

Jeremiah, all of whom have long since passed away, esteemed by all, and their remains are deposited in our cemetery, with the remains of all their partners in life. James, son of Jeremiah, was never married. Jeremiah, Jr., has left 4 sons, all now living, two of whom have represented the town, and Rufus has left two sons, who are now living, worthy men, much esteemed.

EBENEZER PUTNAM,

a brother of Col. Seth Putnam, was a man about 50 years of age when I came to live in Middlesex, in 1821. He was a very pleasant, social man, and worked with me to score timber for a barn. His son, Russel, hewed the timber. Soon after, Russel was taken sick. I visited him several times. His sufferings were very great before he passed away. He left several daughters and one son, whose name was Holden, who was a sheriff of good repute, and enlisted in the last war, and lost his life in the defence of his country.

JACOB PUTNAM,

another brother of Col. Seth Putnam, settled on a branch of Onion river in Middlesex, about 5 miles above Montpelier village. I became acquainted with him soon after I came to the town. He was a man of good understanding. I was associated with him and Nathaniel Carpenter in making an appraisal of all the real estate in Middlesex soon after I came. He died many years since. His son, C. C. Putnam, and C. C. Putnam, Jr., are persevering men and good citizens.

ISAAC PUTNAM, another brother of Seth Putnam, lived in Montpelier, and passed away to the spirit life, leaving a good name and a respectable posterity.

NATHANIEL CARPENTER

was one of the first settlers; voted for town representative in September, 1807; was town clerk in all 9 years, and a justice of the peace, I think, 30 years, or more. He died in the winter of 1837. In 1821, when I came to live here, he lived one mile from our village and 5 miles from Montpelier village. He had 4 sons by a second mar-



riage; two or more by a previous marriage; his four last sons were, N. M. Carpenter, Don P. Carpenter, and Heman and Albert. Don P. Carpenter has been one of the side judges of Washington County Court, and Heman, judge of Washington County Probate Court, and N. M. Carpenter is a respectable and successful farmer. I know less of Albert, as he settled in a distant state.

CAPT. ROBERT MCELROY,

one of the first settlers, lived 2 miles from Middlesex village. His family were an aged mother, who emigrated from Scotland, his wife, 4 sons and 3 daughters. Ira, the oldest son, died single; Harry, the second son, had 3 sons, Clesson R. and H. L. McElroy, and Wm. B. McElroy. Lewis had 2 sons and Jeremiah 2 sons, in all, 7 grandsons. Capt. Robert McElroy and wife, mother and 4 sons, have passed away. Harry McElroy's third son, Wm. B. McElroy, was chosen town clerk, Sept. 3, 1878.

It will be observed by this that Capt. Robert McElroy has left a good record. In addition to the above I think it is my duty to state that Harry McElroy's eldest son, Clesson R. McElroy, was a lieutenant in the army and a valiant officer, held in high esteem by both officers and soldiers, and Harry McElroy's second son, H. L. McElroy, has been superintendent of common schools in Middlesex for several years, and as such highly esteemed.

JESSE JOHNSON

was one of the first settlers, and voted for representative in 1807. He was far advanced in life in 1820. His son, Jesse Johnson, Jr., was a man in the prime of life, and lived about 50 years after 1820, and was for many years associated with Moses Holden, his son-in-law, in trade. They were esteemed by all who knew them, were good economists, and accumulated a large property, and have passed away. They have left no son to perpetuate their names.

EPHRAIM WILLEY

was one of the first settlers, and had 2 sons, Hubbard and Benjamin, who were in

the prime of life in 1820. They have all passed away; but have left a great number of children and grand-children to perpetuate their memory, all of whom are respectable citizens, even as their fathers and grandfathers before them were.

RUFUS CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.,

one of the first settlers, was in 1821 a man far advanced in life, and had then living 5 sons and 3 daughters. His oldest son, Clesson, died in Massachusetts. Oliver A. Chamberlin, the second son, and A. L. Chamberlin, the fourth, are still living. Rufus Chamberlin, Esq., and wife, 2 daughters and 3 sons, have passed from this life, but not without leaving children and grandchildren to perpetuate their memory, though most of the grandchildren have passed away. I will name a few: Wm. H. Holden, C. B. Holden, Martha Holden; children of Horace Holden and his wife, Mary Chamberlin, and Mary, also a daughter of Oliver A. Chamberlin. Our town clerk is a son of Harry McElroy and his wife, Mary Ann, dau. of Rufus Chamberlin, both of whom have passed away.

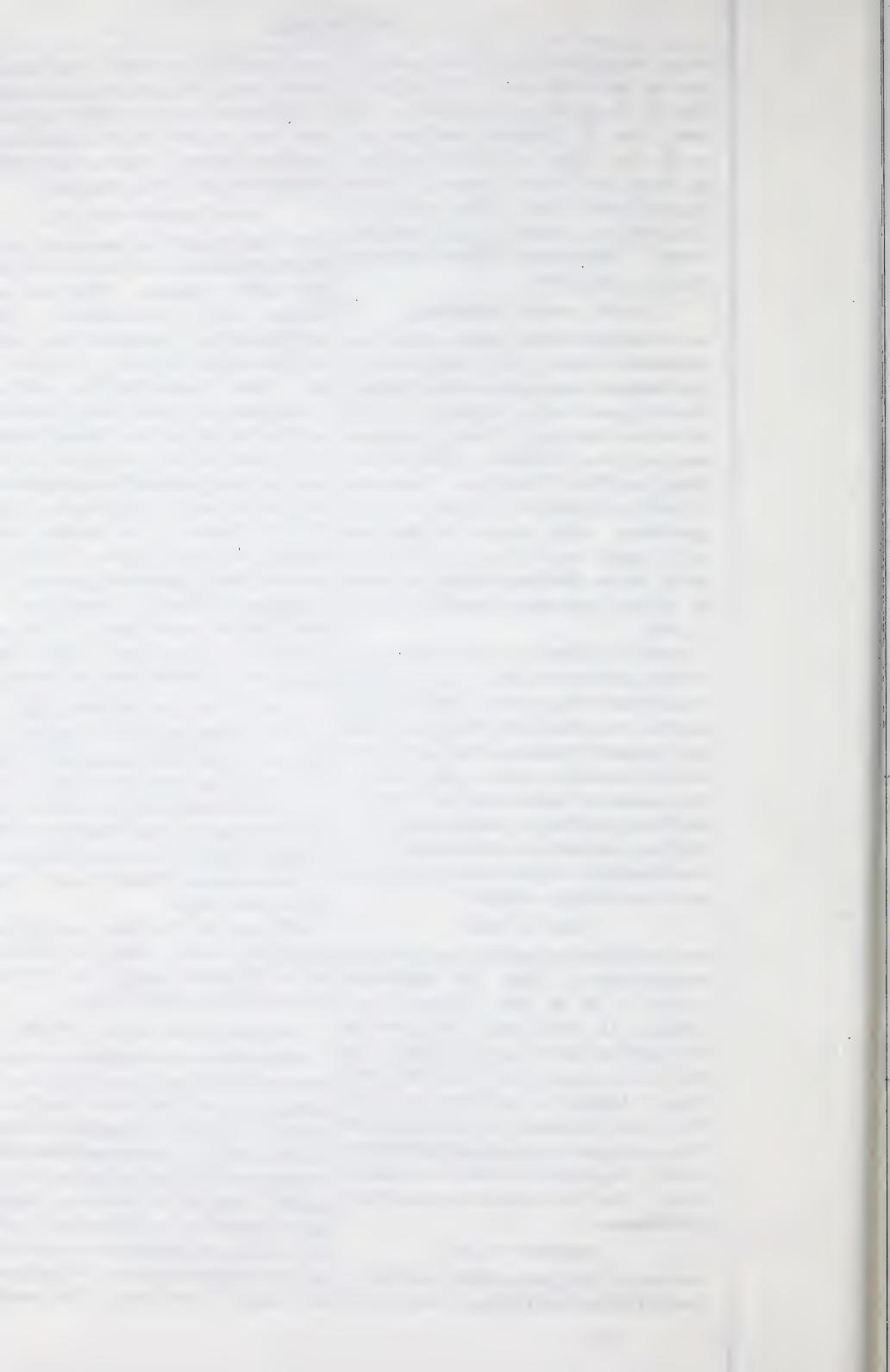
MERCHANTS AND STORES, 1879.

We have three stores in Middlesex village, one owned and occupied by Benjamin Barrett and James H. Holden, one by J. Q. Hobart, and one by N. King Herick, all doing a good business without danger of failing. Our merchants are as reliable as those of Montpelier, and I choose to patronize them.

We have at this date, Jan. 1879, no physician in town. Nearly all of the people of Middlesex employ the physicians who live in Montpelier village.

MEETING-HOUSES AND CHURCHES.

We have three meeting-houses, all good; one good brick one in the village, near the passenger depot, one built of wood in the center of the town, and another of wood in the small village denominated Shady Hill. They are all kept well painted and in good repair. The one in Middlesex village is now occupied by the Methodists one-half of the time, and seldom at any other time, and it is about the same as to the house in the center of the town. The meeting-



house in Shady Rill was built about 30 years ago, by the Freewill Baptists, and it is occupied by those who built it, and their posterity. There was a Congregational church in this town when the brick meeting-house was built, but there is not now. I think it passed away about 1845. The Methodist church has about 36 members at this time. The Freewill Baptist church, I think, is about the same as to numbers.

The Methodist denomination own a good and well-finished parsonage house and out-buildings, all well arranged, near the brick meeting-house in Middlesex.

MICAH HATCH

was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was an early settler of Middlesex. He bought two or more good lots of land, 4 miles north of Montpelier village. He had 2 sons, Micah and David; David had 2 sons, Zenas and Gardner. Zenas was drafted and lost his life in defence of his country. A daughter of Micah Hatch was the mother of the Hon. Zenas Upham, one of the side judges of Orange County Court in 1878.

SOLOMON LEWIS

was an early settler of Middlesex, and settled on the North branch of Onion river, 6 miles north of Montpelier village. William Lewis, a son of Solomon, owned and occupied the farm for many years, and said farm is now owned by Lathrop Lewis, a son of the late William Lewis. I could say much in commendation of Mr. Solomon Lewis and his son William, and of his grandson, Lathrop, all of whom have been good citizens.

EZRA CUSHMAN

was one of the early settlers, a respectable merchant, and associated as such with Theophilus Cushman, his nephew, in trade in Middlesex village in the early settlement of the town, was a man in whom the people all had the utmost confidence. He married a daughter of Hon. Seth Putnam. Their son, the Rev. Lewis Cushman, a Methodist minister much esteemed, has been engaged in the ministry more than 30 years, previous to 1879.

CAPT. ZERAH HILLS

was one of the early settlers of this town. He had 3 sons, Lorenzo, Justin and Zerah. Zerah built the house above described, and had it very nearly completed when the Rebel war commenced, and he enlisted in defence of our country, and died in its defence June 25, 1863, lamented by all who knew him.

COL. HUTCHINS

was one of the early settlers of Middlesex. He had two sons, Timothy and Solomon. Solomon married a sister of ex-Governor Paul Dillingham. Solomon Hutchins kept a public house in Middlesex village when the town was quite new. I think the house was the first public house kept in Middlesex. Solomon Hutchins and his immediate family have long since passed away, but leaving a respectable posterity of children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

March, 1879.

MIDDLESEX CONCLUDED.

BY VOLNEY V. VAUGHN, ESQ.

The township, situated on the north side of the Winooski river, 30 miles from the mouth of the river at Burlington, lat. 44°, 20', long. 4°, 2', is bounded N. by Worcester, E. by East Montpelier and Montpelier, S. by Berlin and Moretown, from which it is separated by the Winooski, and W. by Waterbury.

The N. H. charter, by Wentworth, was granted "by command of His Excellency, King George III., in the third year of his reign," and provides:

The township of Middlesex, lying on the east side of French or Onion river, so called, shall be six miles square and no more, containing 23,040 acres.

The first meeting for the choice of town officers shall be held on the 26th day of July next, to be notified and presided over by Capt. Isaac Woodruff, and that the annual meeting forever hereafter for the choice of officers for said town shall be on the second Tuesday of March, annually.

The town was to be divided into 71 equal shares; each one of the 65 proprietors to whom it was granted to hold one share, and 6 shares as usual in the N. H. charters for the Governor's right, the ben-



ent of the Gospel and schools. The Governor's land was a tract of 500 acres in the S. W. corner of the town.

The council of New York established the county of Gloucester in 1770, which included this town, and the first record of a proprietors' meeting found in our town records commences:

A meeting of the proprietors of the Township of Middlesex, on Onion River, in the *Province of New York*, holden at the dwelling-house of Samuel Canfield, Esq., in New Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, ye tenth day of May, 1770.

At this meeting Partridge Thatcher, of New Milford, was chosen moderator, and Samuel Averill, of Kent, clerk.

It was voted to "lay out said township and lot one division of 100 acres to each right," and Samuel Averill was chosen agent to agree with a surveyor and chain-bearers to do the business. It was voted to lay a tax of \$3 per right, to pay the expense of surveying, and Partridge Thatcher and Samuel Averill laid out the 1st division as above voted.

The proprietors held a meeting at Kent, Apr. 13, 1773, Samuel Averill, Jr., clerk. Voted \$2.50 per right instead of the \$3.00 voted before to pay the expense of the surveys.

Oct. 14, 1774, Samuel Averill, Jr., collector, sold 8 lots of land at public auction, to satisfy unpaid taxes voted as above. Partridge Thatcher and Samuel Averill, Jr., bid off 4 lots each, at £1 2s., N. Y. money, per lot.

The first deed of Middlesex lands recorded is from Samuel Averill, Jr., to Samuel Averill of 5 full rights, dated Kent, Litchfield Co., Dec. 30, 1774, and acknowledged before Wm. Cogswell, justice of the peace.

The first proprietors' meeting held in Vermont was at Sunderland, Oct. 13, 1783, Isaac Hitchcock, proprietors' clerk, and the 2d and 3d division of lands were made, and surveys recorded Feb. 9, 1786.

The first proprietors' meeting held in Middlesex was at the house of Lovell Warren, Aug. 14, 1787. Choice was made of Seth Putnam, proprietors' clerk, and adjourned until Nov. 5, same year, and at

this adjourned meeting it was claimed that all former surveys or pretended surveys had been made inaccurately, that some of the lots had been laid out within the limits of Montpelier, that proprietors could not find their lots, etc., and it was "Resolved to hold null and void all former surveys or pretended surveys."

It was voted to lay out the 1st, 2d and 4th divisions in 69 lots each, of 104 acres in a lot, the 4 acres being allowed for highways. Where the village now stands, 30 acres were reserved for a mill privilege, and 104 acres of the pine lands just easterly of the mill site for the first mill-builder, if he built a mill within 12 months. This reservation was the 3d, called the white-pine division, which was laid out in about 1-acre lots, and divided among the proprietors the same as the other divisions. The 1st, 2d and 3d divisions were allotted in 1787 and '88, and surveys recorded in September, 1788. Allotted by Gen. Parley Davis, surveyor; Isaac Putnam, hind-chainman; Jacob Putnam, fore-chainman. The 4th division was allotted by Gen. Davis in 1798.

This allotting, if accurately surveyed, would cover 22,162 acres, which would leave 878 acres undivided land, of which each proprietor would own an equal share. This land, which is north-easterly of the Governor's right, has been taken up or "pitched" from time to time, until it is all claimed on titles of original rights.

By an act of the legislature, approved Oct. 30, 1850, so much of the town as is contained in lots numbering 50, 55, 56, 57, 58, 63 and 64, and so much of the undivided land as lies westerly of a line commencing at the most south-easterly corner of lot number 64, and running south 36° west and parallel with the original line between Waterbury and Middlesex to the Governor's right, so called; thence on the line of the Governor's right to the original town line, was annexed to the town of Waterbury, which leaves about 22,000 acres as the present area of Middlesex.

The change in the town line was made to benefit a few families who lived in the west part of the town who could more con-



veniently attend meetings and go to market in Waterbury than in Middlesex, on account of lying the west side of a high range of hills or mountains, that form a natural boundary, and so separate the two towns that only one carriage-road directly connects them. The change brings the town line as now established very near the summit of this range of mountains.

Near the S. E. corner of the town commences a less elevation of land, which extends in a northerly direction a little east of the centre of the town, which unites with the higher range about 4 miles from the south line, and gives the south part of the town a slope southerly towards the Winooski, and the northern and eastern part a slope easterly towards the North Branch of the Winooski, which flows through the N. E. corner of the town.

The surface of the township is somewhat uneven, but the soil is generally very fertile and productive. There are many excellent farms on the hills, and some fine intervals along the river and branch, and although the meadows are not very extensive, they are enough so to form a number of very good and valuable farms.

The land is naturally covered with maple, birch, beech, ash, elm, butternut, red-oak, iron-wood, pine, spruce, hemlock, fir and other smaller trees and bushes such as are common in this part of the State.

The N. W. corner of the town contains about 1200 acres of nearly unbroken forest, covering the mountain and lying along its base, which only needs steam-power in the immediate vicinity, backed by good mechanical enterprise and skill, to make it valuable property.

This town will compare favorably with the other towns in the County for farming and lumbering.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

Nature has given our territory fully an average share of the singular and odd, and of the grand and sublime.

Among the oddities is a rocking stone on the farm of William Chapin, near the Centre. This stone, weighing many tons, is so evenly balanced on a high ledge that

it can be rocked forward and back with ease. On the mountain west of the late C. B. Holden farm is a high cliff of rocks, from which many heavy pieces of rock have become detached and fallen to the ravine below. These are so placed that they form some curious caverns on a small scale, which are noted hedge-hog habitations. One of these rocks, sheltered by the overhanging cliff from which it fell, which is some 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, and from 1 to 2 feet thick, lies on another rock in such a manner that it projects over nearly half its length, and is so nicely balanced that a man can teeter it up and down with one finger.

A few years ago there stood by the roadside on the farm now owned by Daniel Pembroke, an iron-wood or remon tree, which about 2 feet from the ground divided into two trunks, each about 6 inches in diameter. They grew smooth and nearly straight, and from 1 to 2 feet apart for some 10 feet, where they again united in one solid trunk, which was about 10 inches in diameter; this continued about 3 feet, where it again divided. The two trunks above were similar to the two below for about 10 feet; there it united once more, and above threw out branches and had a "top" similar to other trees of its kind. This tree was cut down by some one who had an eye keener for the useful than for the ornamental.

The only road that directly connects this town with Waterbury, about 1½ miles from the river, passes through a notch between masses of ragged ledges which for many rods rise almost perpendicular on either side to the height of 100 feet or more, with just fair room for a good carriage-road and a small stream of water between.

The channel called the Narrows, worn through the rocks by the Winooski between this town and Moretown, is quite a curiosity. Of this grand work of time Moretown may justly claim a share, but as this town is the most benefited by it, Middlesex history would be incomplete without a description. The channel is about 80 rods in length, some 30 feet in depth,



and averaging about 60 feet wide. Where the bridge leading from Middlesex village across to Moretown spans the channel, the width at the top of the cut is less than the depth. Below this bridge for many rods the rocks rise very nearly perpendicular for some 30 feet, appearing like a wall. Above the bridge for many rods they rise on either side to near the same elevation, but not quite so steep, leaving the chasm only a few feet wide at the bottom, and the river runs very rapidly through the channel. At the upper end of the Narrows is a dam and the mills described elsewhere. Just below the bridge, and in direct line with the course of the river above, is a high pinnacle of rocks. When the river is low it runs the north side of this, and when the water is high it flows on both sides, or surrounds it.

By a survey made by the late Hon. Wm. Howes a few years ago, it was ascertained that the fall in the river from below the dam at Montpelier village to the top of the water in the pond at Middlesex was only 5 feet 11 inches.

There are many things that indicate that at some distant day these ledges formed a barrier that obstructed the water of the river, and raised it many feet higher than the meadows along the river above this place, forming a large pond or lake, that flowed not only these meadows but a part of Montpelier, including the greater part of the village, and a portion of the towns of Barre, Berlin and Moretown. About 2 miles above the Narrows the ledge, near where the carriage-road now is, some 50 feet above the present bed of the river, bears unmistakable evidence of the washing of the waters of the river or lake.

While gazing on this wondrous work
Of nature's law, divinely fair,
We feel how great the work of time,
How weak and frail we mortals are.

We feel the feeling grow of awe,
While looking on this rolling tide,
And think these were the works of God,
In which mankind could take no pride.

Along the mountain side in the N. W. part of the town are many rills and brooks, that come rushing down steep declivities and leaping from high precipices, forming

many beautiful cascades and miniature cataracts, which if as great as they are lofty would be supremely grand. Here, too, are found high overhanging cliffs and deep ravines, and all the sublimity common to the mountains of the Verd Mont State.

But when we stand upon the summit of the highest peak, 3,558 feet above Lake Champlain, and cast our eye at a glance over more than 10,000 sq. miles of the surrounding country, looking down over the homes of tens of thousands of our steady villagers and sturdy yeomanry, viewing the well-cultivated plains and forest-covered hills, and beholding the distant mountain scenery, the winding streams and ever-varied landscape, here we find magnificence and grandeur combined.

It might be said sublime and fair,
And lofty are our verdant hills,
And crystal streams from fountains flow
That turn with ease the swiftest mills.
Our plains, how grand, how marked with care,
While each proclaims the work of God;
And man, with thanks and willing hands,
Improves the rich and fertile sod.

For the following very good description of our mountains I am indebted to Wm. Chapin :

MOUNTAINS OF MIDDLESEX.

BY WM. CHAPIN, ESQ.

Near the South-west corner of Middlesex there rises abruptly from the south bank of the Winooski river a range of clearly-defined mountains, that extends about 20 miles, being nearly on the line between Middlesex and Waterbury, and extending between Worcester and Stowe, a little to the east of the line between those towns, and ending near Elmore pond, in the Lamoille valley. These mountains are called "The Hogbacks" in some of the earlier geographical works of Vermont, but that name now applies only to the south end of the range near the Winooski.

The most conspicuous points in Middlesex are locally known as "Burned Mountain," "White Rock," or "Castle Rock," and "Mt. Hunger." This Mt. Hunger is nearly on the line between Middlesex and Worcester, and a little east of the corners of the four towns, Middlesex, Worcester, Stowe and Waterbury. Its height is 3648 feet above the sea.



As the topmost stone of this mountain, which is the highest point in the range, is doubtless in the town of Worcester, that town may perhaps fairly claim the honor of having within its limits one of the pleasantest places of public resort to be found in New England.

The name of Mt. Hunger was given by a party of hunters who went out from Middlesex Centre on a winter's day, some 60 years ago, to hunt for deer on this mountain. Lost in the vast woods, they had to stay out all night, with nothing to eat save one partridge, and that without salt or sauce. When they got home the next day, half starved and wholly tired out, they said they had been on *Mount Hunger*. Not an inviting name, certainly, but very appropriate to the occasion.

The only comfortable way and road to the summit at the present time is in and through Middlesex. From the earliest settlement of the town this has been a favorite resort for all who have had sufficient hardihood of muscle and wind to make the first ascent. But the way was rough, tangled and steep. A better way was needed, and in due time was made. The Mt. Hunger road was commenced in October, 1877, and completed June 1, 1878. It was on its first survey 2 miles and 16 rods in length, extending from the public highway in Middlesex to the summit of the mountain. The first 500 rods was made a good, safe and comfortable carriage road. The last half mile is very steep, and only a foot-path could be made, but the path is so well provided with stairs and other conveniences that children 6 years of age have gone up safely, and men of 86 years have gone up without difficulty. [The late Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, twice after 86 years of age.] Many teams of one to 6 horses drawing carriages from two to 20 persons, have gone up and down this road in the summers of 1878, '79 and '80, without an accident or mishap to any one.

To build such a road, through a dense forest of spruce, birch and maple woods, was no small undertaking, requiring some courage, much capital and a vast amount

of hard labor. Thousands of trees had to be dug up by the roots—giant birches that clung to the ground for dear life, well-rooted spruce, and tough beeches and maple; thousands of knolls and hills had to be graded or removed, and hardest of all, thousands of rocks and ledges to be blasted, dug out, or got around in some way.

Hundreds of feet of bridging had to be built across the many little brooks and rills that come down the mountain sides. The longest bridge is in Middlesex, near the Worcester line, and is 137 feet long. At the upper end of the carriage-road is a level plateau that has been well cleared of the undergrowth and made smooth, and here a barn has been built to accommodate travelers with teams. The grade of the road is necessarily somewhat steep, but as it is a continual rise from the foot to summit, no very sharp or steep pitches are to be found in the whole length of it.

This road was built by Theron Bailey, Esq., of Montpelier, proprietor of the "Pavilion," and is owned and occupied by him as a toll road, the various land-owners on the route having deeded him the right of way, and some 25 acres of land for building and standing ground at the top.

The construction of this road was under the superintendence of Wm. Chapin, Esq., of Middlesex Centre, and was completed, with the exception of stairs and bridges, in 60 working days, and with a gang of less than 20 men.

Whether this road will be kept up in repair or not, remains to be seen. The mountain top is one of the pleasantest places of earth, and will be visited so long as people inhabit the country; standing in an isolated position, it commands a view of the whole country; to the east, to the White Mountains, west, to the Adirondacks, north, to the Canadian Provinces, and south, to the Massachusetts line; a score of villages, many lakes and ponds, and, best of all, thousands of New England farms and homes.

Among those who visited here in the olden time was the late Daniel P. Thompson, of Montpelier, who climbed up, fol-



lowing the town line for a guide, about 1833, and no doubt much of the sublime mountain scenery so beautifully described in "May Martin," "The Green Mountain Boys," and other Vermont stories, was studied from nature here.

The tops of all of these mountains were covered with timber at the settlement of the town; now some 10 acres are burned down to the bare rock on the top of Mt. Hunger, about the same area on "White Rock," and on Burned Mountain the fire has cleared some 30 to 40 acres. The spaces thus opened afford the finest outlook upon the surrounding country.

"Now on the ridges, bare and bleak,
Cool 'round my temples sighs the gale.
Ye winds! that wander o'er the Peak,
Ye mountain spirits! hail!
Angels of health! to man below
Ye bring celestial airs;
Bear back to Him, from whom ye blow,
Our praises and prayers."

Middlesex Centre, 1880.

W. C.

WATER-POWER, MILLS AND FRESHETS.

The town is abundantly watered by springs, brooks and rivers. There are but very few houses in town that are not supplied with a stream of clear, pure, soft water, running from some never-failing spring.

Numerous brooks rise among the mountains and on the hills, and flow across the town. One called Big brook rises N. W. of the Centre, flows a southerly course to near the centre of the town, then flows south-westerly to the Winooski, emptying just above the village.

On this stream, about half a mile from its mouth, has been a saw-mill the greater part of the time for upwards of 60 years, and at different times there have been mills at three other places on the stream, one being near the Centre. The best of these mills, built by Solomon Hutchins about 20 years ago, was destroyed by fire soon after it was completed. The other mills have rotted down, been damaged by freshets and never repaired, or been taken down, and at present there is no mill on the stream; but there is a repair shop, owned by Myron Long, in place of the mill first described.

Along the mountains northerly of the height of land near the Centre, rise many brooks, which, flowing south-easterly and uniting, form a quite large stream, which empties into North Branch about 5 miles from Montpelier village.

The two largest of these brooks unite at Shady Rill, about one mile from the Branch, and here in the year 1824, Jeduthan Haskins and Ira McElroy built a saw-mill on the right bank of the stream, which stood about 4 years, and was washed away by a freshet. It was rebuilt soon after by Haskins on the other side of the stream. This mill stood until about 1850, when it was washed away and never rebuilt. On the east stream of the two that unite at Shady Rill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above that place, a saw-mill was built some years ago. In 1869, or '70, this mill was bought by Isaac W. Brown, of Montpelier, who put in a clapboard mill, which was run by John Hornbrook until 1872.

In 1872, W. H. Billings came from Waitsfield and bought the mill. He ran the old mill 2 years, and his brother, J. J. Billings, went in company with him. The fall of 1875, they built a new mill, 34 by 60 feet, and put in a small engine to run part of the machinery. In this mill they did a good business, which was increasing each year until the mill was burned, May 8, 1880. At that time they had several thousand logs in the mill-yard, and they immediately commenced clearing out the debris of the burned mill, and laying the foundation for a large new mill, 48 feet by 96. They put in a 75 horse-power engine, and commenced cutting out boards and timber July 17, and in the course of the summer they nearly finished the mill and put in all the machinery necessary for cutting, planing and matching boards, and sawing and dressing clapboards. It is now, Jan. 1881, one of the best mills in the State, and capable of turning out 10 car-loads of dressed lumber per month. There is another mill, on another stream, about half a mile west of this mill, now owned by Geo. W. Willey.

In 1815, Esquire Bradstreet Baldwin came from Londonderry, and built a mill



where Putnam's mills now stand, on North Branch, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Montpelier, since which there has been a mill there.

We are favored by the following description of these mills through the kindness of C. C. Putnam, Esq :

"The north branch of the Winooski, which empties into the main stream at Montpelier, flows through the N. E. corner of Middlesex, about 3 miles, on which is situated one of the best mill privileges in the State, with a fall of 32 ft., on which was erected a mill in 1815, by Bradstreet Baldwin, son of Benjamin Baldwin, of Londonderry, Vt. The mill built by Bradstreet Baldwin, on the above-mentioned privilege, was owned and occupied by several parties until purchased by C. C. Putnam and Jacob Putnam, about 1845. At that time the capacity of the mill was about 100,000 ft. per annum. The old mill was situated on the west side of the stream at the top of the fall. In 1854, was erected a large double gang-mill on the east side of the stream below the fall to take advantage of the 32-feet fall, together with a grist-mill and machinery for dressing lumber. The latter was consumed by fire in 1862. The same year was erected by C. C. Putnam on the same site, the mill now standing, with two large circular saws. Since then have been added to the mill, planers, matchers, edging-saw, butting-machine and band-saw for cutting out chair stock, the capacity of the mill being 2,000,000 ft. dressed lumber per year. The past year, C. C. Putnam & Son, the present owners, have shipped 150 car-loads of dressed lumber to New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, valued from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The most of this lumber is cut on their land in Worcester, and floated down the stream. In connection with their lumber business they have a supply store, containing all necessities for their workmen and public generally, doing a business of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per year."

Henry Perkins came to town somewhere about 1800, and built the first grist and saw-mill at the Narrows, where the village stands. He lived in the Widow Aaron

Ladd house, one of the two first houses in the village. Soon after, Samuel Haskins built an oil-mill, and Thomas Stowell built a clothing-works mill.

In those early days, when news were conveyed on horseback as the swiftest means; when freighting between here and Boston was mostly done with oxen; before Arkwright had invented the spinning Jenny, or carding-machines were known; when the women did all the carding and spinning by hand; when farmers had to go a great way to mill, and carry their grist on horseback, or on their shoulders; when the meat mostly used was that of wild game, and salt to season it sometimes \$3.58 per bu.; when 8 children were called an average family, and 12 or 13 not uncommon, and boys and girls were not afraid of work; when the "goode housewyfe" found ample time to spin yarn from wool, flax and tow, and weave cloth to clothe all in her goodly family, works were then in vogue and built for coloring, fulling, pressing and dressing cloth. In May, 1818, a freshet swept away the clothing-works, but they were soon built up again.

At the time of this freshet Luther Haskins was moving from the farm which he sold to Stephen Herrick in 1820, and which Mr. Herrick still owns and occupies. He got his cattle as far as the river, and could get them no farther on account of high water. Nathaniel Daniels and John Cooms undertook to go from the village in a boat to take care of the cattle. They had proceeded some 20 rods up the river, when the current upset the boat. Cooms swam ashore, and seeing Daniels struggling in the water, was about to swim in to rescue him, when some one who considered the undertaking too dangerous, held Cooms back, and Daniels was drowned.

Nov. 1821, all the mills were destroyed by fire. They were soon rebuilt, with a good woollen factory in place of the clothing-works, which was built by Amplus Blake, of Chelsea, who employed Artemas Wilder to superintend it.

In Sept. 1828, was another freshet, which swept away the factory, grist-mill, oil-mill and saw-mill. Much to the credit



of the owners, they went to work with true Yankee courage immediately, and rebuilt the mills in a stronger and more secure manner, and had them all in operation within 2 years. They were not secure enough, however, to withstand the extensive freshet of July, 1830, during which the water in the Winooski probably was the highest ever known since the State was settled, being at its greatest height July 27 or 28, so high it flowed through the village, and a dam was built across the upper end of the street, to turn the current of the river back towards the Narrows. All the mills were raised by the water from their foundations, and sailed off together like a fleet, taking the bridge below with them, until they struck the high pinnacle of rocks a few rods below the bridge, when, with a deafening crash, they smashed, and apparently disappeared in the rolling flood.

The weather in the summer of 1830 was cold and wet up to July 15. From the 15th to the 24th it was mostly clear and excessively warm. During the day of the 15th, the thermometer rose in the shade to 94° , the 16th it rose to 92° , the 17th to $92\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the 18th to 92° , the 19th to 90° , the 20th to 91° , and the 21st to 94° .

The rain commenced in the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th, and continued till the Thursday following, and is believed to be the greatest fall of water in the length of time ever known in Vermont, the fall at Burlington being more than 7 inches, 3.85 in. of which fell the 26th in 16 hours.

After this freshet, Jeduthan and Luther Haskins built here an oil-mill, which was bought by Enos Stiles in 1835, and successfully operated by him for 33 years. He sold to Y. Dutton, who now owns it. There were many oil-mills in the State at an early day, but they had all been abandoned except two, when Mr. Stiles sold his mill. Mr. Dutton kept the mill in operation for a time after he owned it, and is supposed to be the last one in the State to give up making oil from flax-seed. The Messrs. Haskins also built a grist-mill, which was afterward owned for many years by Geo. & Barnard Langdon, of Montpelier, who sold to L. D. Ainsworth. He has at great

expense fortified it against freshets, and made it a first-class, modern flouring and grist-mill, where he does a good business. He also owns a planing-mill near the grist-mill, and a saw-mill on the opposite side of the river in Moretown, which accommodates many who reside in Middlesex, and has recently bought the old oil-mill of Dutton.

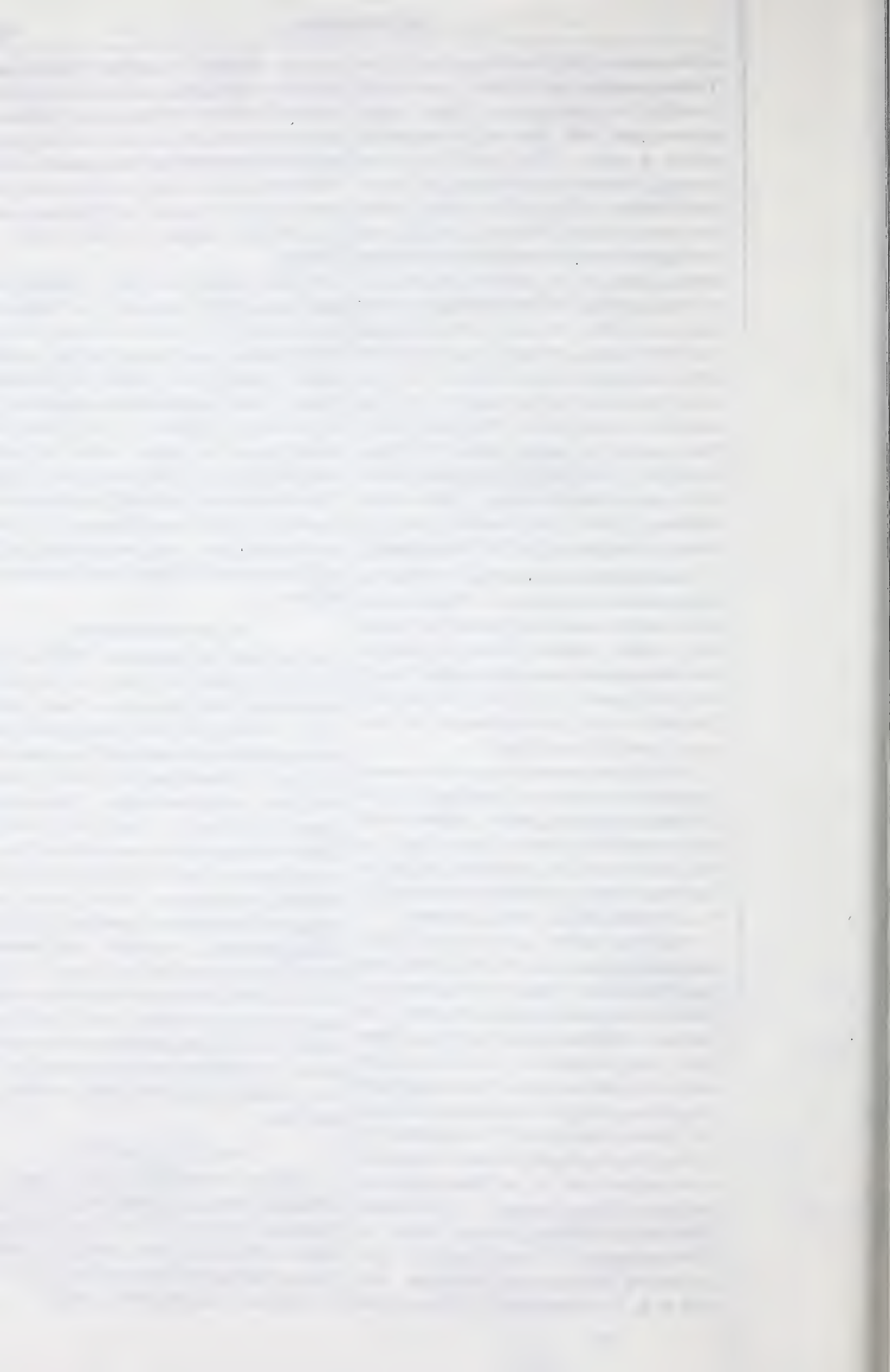
In Oct. 1869, there was a freshet that did considerable damage. No buildings were carried off, but the highways were badly washed, and many bridges carried away. In the town report the following March I find, in addition to a highway tax of 50 cents on a dollar of the grand list, about \$3,000 in orders drawn for extra work and expense on highways and bridges. The river was so high that Mr. Ainsworth's saw-mill teetered up and down on the water, and would have been swept away had it not been securely chained to the trees and ledges.

OF THE MINERALOGY

here but little is yet known. Rock crystal is quite common, and some very fine specimens of crystal quartz have been picked up. The largest, most transparent and most perfect specimens have been found in the north western part of the town, along the foot of the mountain. The crystal quartz found here is mostly nearly white. Some of the specimens are traversed in various directions with hair-like crystals of a reddish, yellowish or brown color, and similar to those found elsewhere along the gold formation, so called, that extends through this part of the State. Many stones are also found of which iron enters largely into the formation; and it is claimed that gold has been found in small quantities in the eastern part of the town, but no very valuable mines have yet been discovered here.

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

From an examination of the lines run when the town was allotted in 1788, it appears that the westerly variation of the magnetic needle is now very nearly 4° , so that lines in this town that were run N. 36° E. in 1787, now in 1881 run N. 40° E.



ANIMALS.

The first settlers found in the forest of this town, the black bear, raccoon, wolverine, weasel, mink, pine martin (improperly called sable), skunk, American otter, wolf, red fox, black or silver fox, cross fox, lynx, bay lynx or wild cat, star-nosed mole, shrew mole, Say's bat, beaver, musk rat, meadow mouse, jumping mouse, white bellied or tree mouse, woodchuck, the gray, black, red, striped, and flying squirrel, hedge-hog, rabbit, moose, and common deer.

In 1831, a very large moose left the mountain near the notch road, and wandered towards the village of Middlesex. He crossed the Winooski near the eddy just below the narrows, and went across the meadows on the farms now owned by Joseph Newhall and Joseph Knapp in Moretown, passing through a field of wheat on the latter farm. He then crossed Mad river near its mouth, and started in the direction of the large tract of woods near Camel's Hump mountain. This is supposed to be the last wild moose that ever visited Middlesex.

COUNTY MEMBERSHIP.

Middlesex has had the honor to belong to Gloucester County, established by the N. Y. Council, Mar. 16, 1770; Unity, established Mar. 17, 1778; name changed to Cumberland, Mar. 21, 1778; to Bennington, being set to this County by change of county line Feb. 1, 1779; to Addison Co., formed Oct. 18, 1785; to Jefferson County, incorporated Nov. 1, 1810; to Washington Co., the name of Jefferson being changed to Washington in 1814.

Middlesex can boast of being the first town settled in Washington County, as the county is now organized; but it was not the first town chartered, Duxbury, Moretown and Waterbury having been chartered one day first, June 7, 1763.

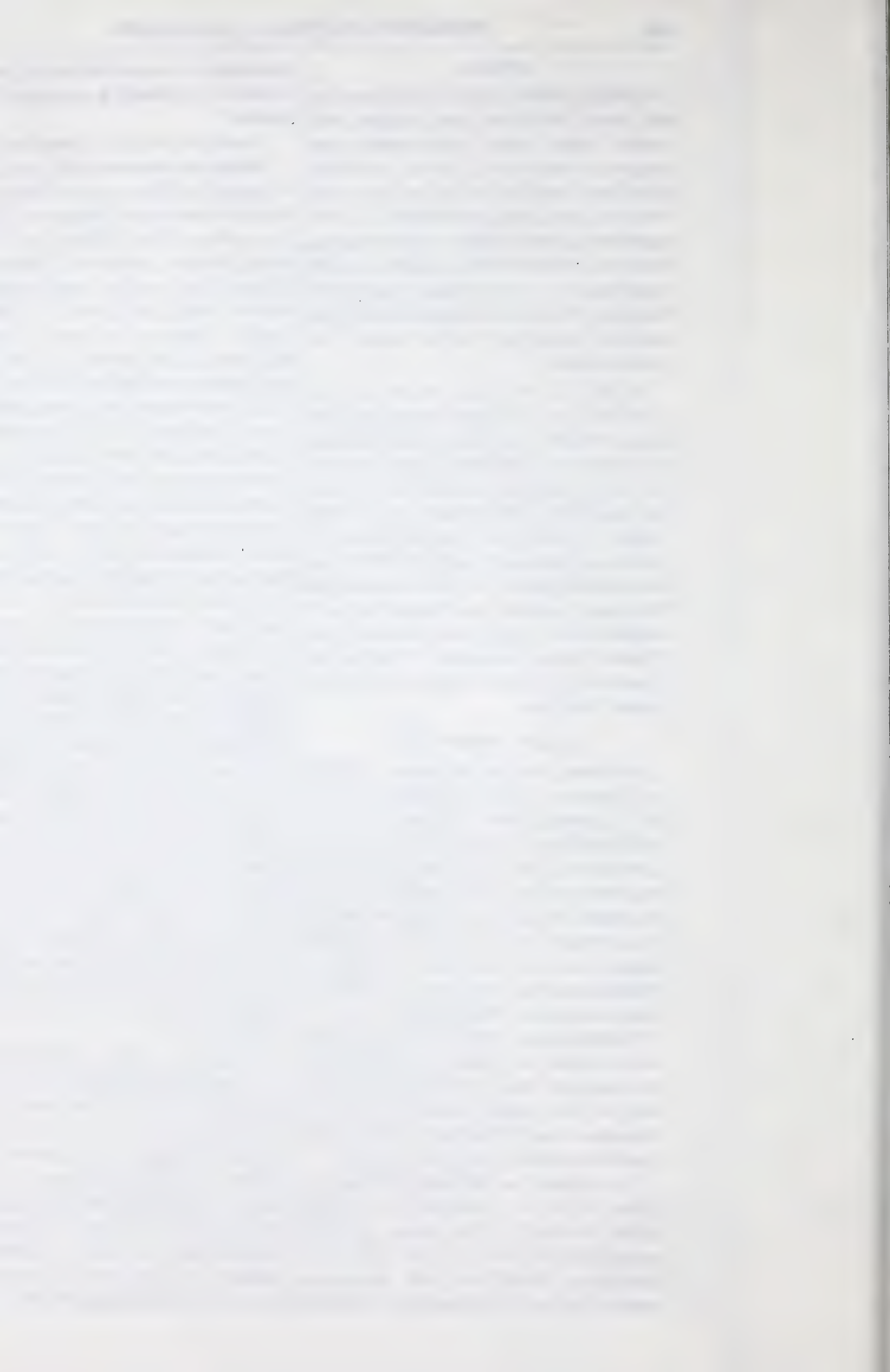
The altitude at Middlesex village was given by D. P. Thompson at 520 feet above the level of the ocean, probably meaning the elevation of the railroad at that place. He did not claim minute accuracy, but as his estimate was deduced

from data of surveys for canals and railroads, it is probably a very near approximation.

CARRYING THEIR VISITORS HOME.

Somewhere between 1825 and 1830, a carpenter and joiner, named Downer, came with his family from Canada to build the house where Elijah Whitney now lives, for Jacob Putnam, and moved his family into a house about 2 miles easterly from Worcester Corner, and owned by Wm. Arbuckle. Downer, for some reason, went to Canada in the winter, and left his wife and four or five children in Worcester, and during his absence they were aided by the town. Danforth W. Stiles then lived where he had made the first beginning, on what is now known as the Nichols' place, above Putnam's Mills, and the Downer family came there and to Jacob Putnam's on a visit. When they were ready to return home, they procured a team, and a boy started to drive them home and take the team back, but they were met near the line by Worcester men, who turned their team around, and told them to drive back into Middlesex, and they returned to Stiles'. Stephen Herrick was overseer of the poor in Middlesex, and Stiles immediately notified him of the affair, and he started with his team to carry the family back. He took the woman and children, and accompanied by Stiles, they proceeded to within about a mile and a half of the house, which distance was through a thick woods, when they were stopped by two men who were felling trees across the road so lively that after considerable effort to cut their way through, they returned with the family to Middlesex, leaving the family at Esquire Baldwin's.

Herrick went home, arriving there about dark, and rode about that part of the town to inform the men of his defeat and procure assistance, and was soon on the road to Worcester again, accompanied by Elijah Holden, with a span of horses and double sleigh to carry the family, and by Horace Holden, Moses Holden, Xerxes Holden, Asa Chapin, Torry Hill, Josiah Holden, Abram Gale, John Bryant, George Sawyer, Jeremiah Leland, Sanford White, Lewis Mc-



Elroy and others, in all 22 men, with 9 teams and plenty of axes, bars and levers, with which to clear the track, and they were joined by Stiles when they reached his place, making 23 men. When they reached the woods they were again stopped, this time by 16 Worcester men with axes, who commenced to fell trees into the road, as fully resolved to prevent any further tax to support the Downers, as the Boston "tea party" were to avoid paying the three cent tax on tea. The Middlesex men commenced clearing the road, and proceeded some distance in that way, but the 16 men kept the trees so thick in the road ahead, that Herrick ordered his men to leave the road, and cut a new road through the woods around the fallen trees. In this way they succeeded better, and when the trees became too numerous ahead, they dodged again, and brushed out a road around them, Holden following close behind with the family. As soon as it was certain that they would succeed, Herrick proceeded alone to the house, to protect that from being destroyed, and to have a fire when the woman and children should get there.

Very soon after he reached the house, William Hutchinson entered with a fire-brand, and was about to set fire to the house, when Herrick seized him, threw him to the floor, and seating himself on Hutchinson, held him fast. Torry Hill soon entered, with a gruff "whose here?" Herrick answered, "I am here, and here is this little Bill Hutchinson, who bothered me yesterday by felling trees into the road." "Let me have him," said Torry. Herrick released him, when he sprang for the fire, determined to carry out his purpose, but Torry seized him by the collar, and snapping him to the door, gave him a kick that made him say, "I'll go!" "Yes, you will go, and that d—d quick, too," said Hill, giving him another kick, that sent him many feet from the house.

Soon after both parties arrived at the house, and the family was escorted in about daybreak. A war of words followed, with some threatening. One tall, muscular, Worcester man, named Rhodes, stepped

out, and threatening loudly, exclaimed, "I can lick any six of you!" Torry Hill sprang in front of him, and smacking his fists together, replied, "My name is six, come on!" but no blows were struck.

Herrick was soon called before Judge Ware, of Montpelier, to answer to the charge of violating the statute against removing any person or persons from one town in this State to any other town in the State without an order of removal. It was proved conclusively that all the home they had was in Worcester, that they were visiting in Middlesex, and desired to return, and that the defendant only helped them to return to their house in Worcester. Wm. Upham and Nicholas Baylies, counsel for Worcester, and Judge Jeduthan Loomis for defendant.

Although the Worcester people were beat, they did not give up, but arranged a double sled so that the driver's seat was attached to the forward sled, and a blow or two with an axe would free the hindsled and body, and taking the family on the sled, they gave them a free ride up north, and when in a suitable place the driver detached the forward sled, and trotted off towards home, leaving the woman and children in the road, comfortably tucked up in their part of the sled, and where they would be under the necessity of soliciting the charity of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada.

POPULATION AND GRAND LIST.

1783, population 1 or 2; 1791, 60; 1793, grand list £280, 10s.; 1800, population 262; 1810, population 401, list \$4770.37; 1820, 726, \$7623; 1830, 1156, \$5720; 1840, 1279, \$8240; 1850, 1365, \$2952.52; 1860, 1254, \$3459.51; 1870, 1171, \$3584.63; 1880, 1087, \$3128; 1881, \$5068.

In 1794, our votes for governor were, for Thomas Chittenden 10, Elijah Paine 4, Louis R. Morris 1, and Samuel Mattocks 1.

It was voted to raise 3d. per pound for making and repairing roads, and 2d. per pound to defray town expenses.

The 5d. on a pound was 2 1-12 per ct. of the grand list, which was a great variation from the 125 to 150 per ct. raised by



the town for a few years past for necessary expenses and highways.

SCHOOLS.

The first district extended along the river, but we have not learned the exact location of the first school-house. The district was divided in 1794, the line between lots 6 and 7 on the river, and one school-house built near where the No. 1 school-house now stands, and No. 2 school-house, which was washed away by the freshet of 1818, about half way from the village to where the road leading towards the Centre passes under the railroad.

As the town became settled, new districts were organized until they numbered 13, but at present only 11 support schools, two having been divided and set to other districts. With two or three exceptions, the school-houses have been newly built or repaired within a few years, and are in good condition, and the schools will compare favorably with the common schools of surrounding towns.

The natural division of the township prevents any natural central point in town, and no high schools of any grade have been established here, but many of the larger scholars attend the high schools and seminaries at Montpelier, Barre, Waterbury and elsewhere.

The number of families having children of school age is about 170, and the number of school children only about 225, consequently our schools are all small compared with the schools of early days. About the year 1825 Stephen Herrick taught at the Centre and had 75 scholars; Hubbard Willey sending 10, Ezra Nichols 7, and others nearly as many.

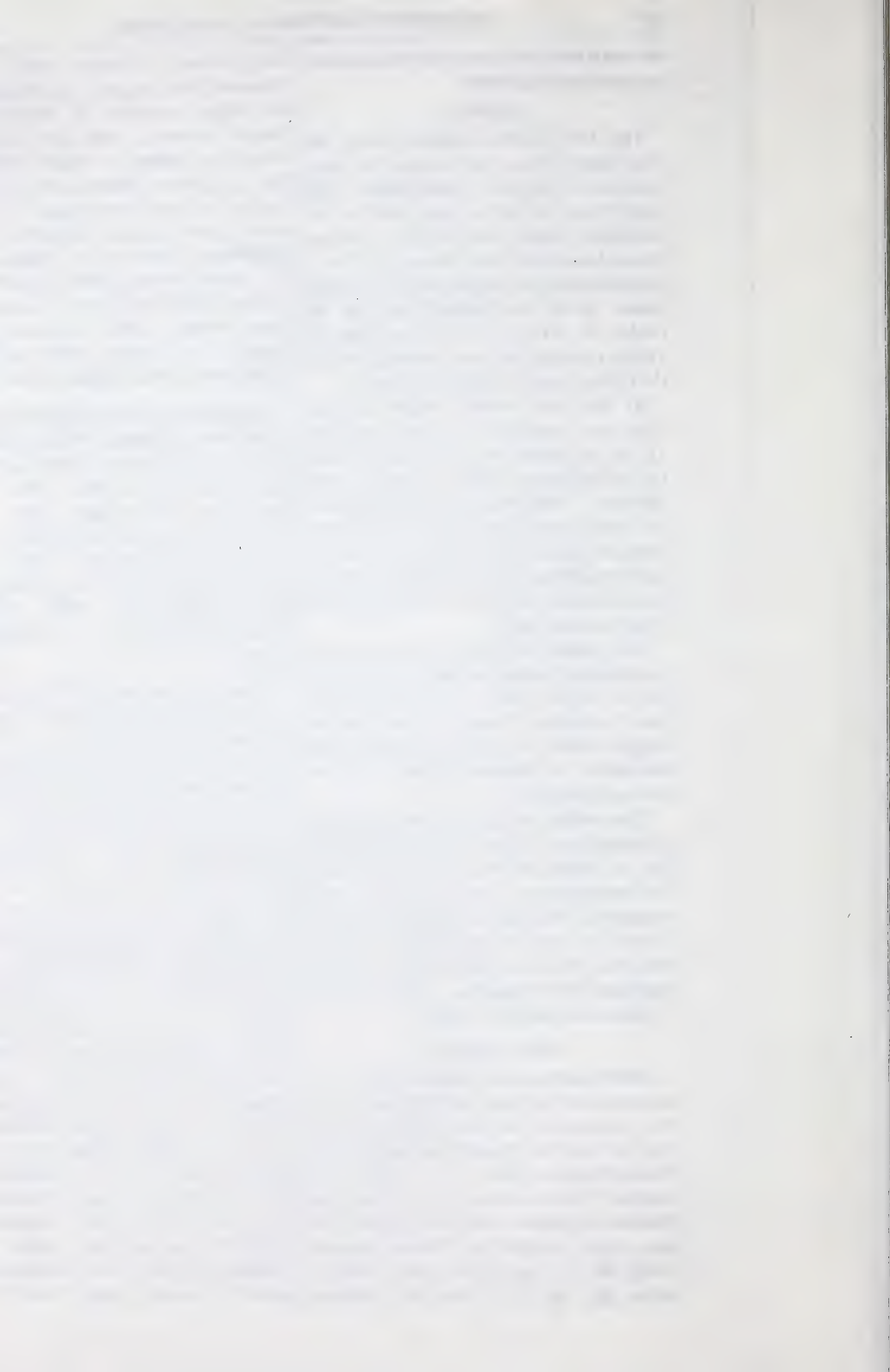
TOWN OFFICERS.

REPRESENTATIVES—Samuel Harris was representative in 1791; Seth Putnam, 1792, '93, '94, '96, '97 to 1800, '3, '4, '5, '7, '8, '13 to '17, '22; Josiah Hurlburt, 1795; Henry Perkins, 1801, '2, '6; David Harrington, 1809 to 1813, '17, '19, '21; Nathaniel Carpenter, 1818, '20; Josiah Holden, 1823, '24, '28, '29; Holden Putnam, 1825, '26, '27, '34, '35, '40; John Vincent, 1830, '33, '35, '37; Wm. H. Holden,

1831; Wm. J. Holden, 1838; Leander Warren, 1841, '44, '58, '59; Horace Holden, 1842, '43; Wm. H. Holden, 1845; Joseph Hancock, 1846, '48; John Poor, 1849, '50; Oliver A. Chamberlin, 1851, '52, '55; Moses Holden, 1853, '54; Geo. Leland, 2d, 1856, '57; James H. Holden, 1860; Jacob S. Ladd, 1861, '62; Wm. E. McAllister, 1863; C. C. Putnam, 1864, '65; Rufus Warren, 1866, '67; Charles B. Holden, 1868, '69; Jarvil C. Leland, 1870; Jacob Putnam, 1872; Sylvanus Daniels, 1874; C. C. Eaton, 1876; Myron W. Miles, 1878; Wm. Chapin, 1880.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.—David Goodale was chosen in 1846; Aaron Ladd, 1847, '48, '49; Stephen Herrick, 1850, '56, '66; George Bryant, 1851; Wm. H. Holden, 1852; Wm. Chapin, 1853, '57, '69; H. Fales, 1854; Anson Felton, 1855; H. L. McElroy, 1858, '61 to '66; Marcus Gould, 1859, '60; W. L. Leland, 1867; C. C. Putnam, Jr., 1868, '70; Elijah Whitney, 1879, '80; V. V. Vaughn, 1871 to '79, '81.

FIRST SELECTMEN.—Thomas Mead, 1790, '95, '96; Samuel Harris, 1791; Seth Putnam, 1792, '98, 1803, '4, '14, '15; Levi Putnam, 1793; Josiah Hurlburt, 1794; Leonard Lamb, 1797; Henry Perkins, 1799; David Harrington, 1800, '1, '2; Ephraim Willey, 1805; Elisha Woodbury, 1806; Josiah Holden, 1807, '8; Nathaniel Carpenter, 1809, '11, '13, '18, '19, '20, '21; Joseph Hutchins, 1810; Ephraim Keyes, 1812; Daniel Houghton, 1816; Jacob Putnam, 1817; Horace Holden, 1822, '23, '27, '35, '36, '39, '46, '47; James Jordan, 1828; John Vincent, 1829, '30, '31, '34; Wm. H. Holden, 1833; Aaron Ladd, 1837; S. C. Collins, 1838; Leander Warren, 1840, '57; Geo. H. Lewis, 1841, '42, '53; O. A. Chamberlin, 1843, '44, '48, '49, '51; Samuel Daniels, 1845; George Leland, 1850, '52; C. C. Putnam, 1854, '71, '72, '73; Jacob S. Ladd, 1855; Moses Holden, 1856; Wm. D. McIntyre, 1858; David Ward, 1859, '60, '66, '67, '68; Osgood Evans, 1861; Andrew A. Tracy, 1862; Jas. H. Holden, 1863, '64; D. P. Carpenter, 1865; Jarvil C. Leland, 1869; Jacob Putnam,



1870; Gardner Sawyer, 1874, '81; Elijah Somers, 1875; Wm. B. McElroy, 1876; Hiram A. Sawyer, 1877; Norris Wright, 1878; D. R. Culver, 1879; C. J. Lewis, 1880.

CONSTABLES.—The first constable elected was Edmond Holden, in 1790; Daniel Hoadley, 1791; Jacob Putnam, 1792; Seth Putnam, 1793; Samuel Harris, 1794, '97, '98, '99; Josiah Hurlburt, 1795; Wm. Holden, 1796, 1820; Henry Perkins, 1800; Rufus Chamberlin, 1801; David Allen, 1802; Ira Hawks, 1803; Thomas Mead, 1804, '5, '6; David Harrington, 1807 to '13; Josiah Holden, 1814; Horace Holden, 1817, '19, '24; Luther Haskins, 1818; Daniel Houghton, 1821; Jeduthan Haskins, 1822; Alexander McCray, 1825; Ira McElroy, 1825; O. A. Chamberlin, 1828; Wm. A. Nichols, 1829; Luther Farrar, 1830, '31; D. P. Carpenter, 1833, '34, '36, '37; Gideon Hills, 1835; Stephen Herrick, 1838, '39, '40, '42, '45; Geo. Leland, 1841; Philander Holden, 1843, '44, '46; Geo. H. Lewis, 1847, '48, '49; Wm. H. Holden, 1850, '51; Wm. Slade, 1852; Frank A. Blodgett, 1853, '54; Curtis Haskins, 1855; Ezra Ladd, 1856, '57; Wm. Chapin, 1858, '59; C. B. Holden, 1860 to '74; Myron W. Miles, 1874 to the present, 1881.

OVERSEERS SINCE 1841.—Robert McElroy, 1842; Selectmen, 1843, '75; Jeduthan Haskins, 1844; D. P. Carpenter, 1845; Wm. S. Clark, 1846; Wm. D. McIntyre, 1847, '67, '68, '69; Enos Stiles, 1848, '49; Thomas Stowell, 1850; Benjamin Scribner, 1851, '53, '54, '64; Stephen Herrick, 1852, '58; Daniel B. Sherman, 1855, '56; Geo. R. Sawyer, 1857; W. H. Clark, 1859; C. C. Putnam, 1860 to '67; David Ward, 1870; Elijah Somers, 1871, '72, '73, '74; Seaver Howard, 1876, '77; Putnam W. Daley, 1878; H. A. Sawyer, 1879, '80, '81.

FIRST JUSTICES.—Seth Putnam, 1789, 1811, '12; Nathaniel Carpenter, 1813, '14, '15, '17, '18, '23 to '30, and '33 to '39; Rufus Chamberlin, 1816; Daniel Houghton, 1819, '20, '22; David Harrington, 1821; Wm. H. Holden, 1831, '32, '33; Horace Holden, 1839, '40, '41, '44, nearly

all the time till his death, in 1865; Wm. T. Clark, 1842; Thomas Stowell, 1843; John Poor, 1853; Jas. H. Holden, 1864, '65, '67 to '72; Marcus Gould, 1866; C. C. Putnam, 1872, '73, '74, '75; D. P. Carpenter, '76, '77, '78, '80. Seth Putnam, first justice in 1789, held the office of justice 26 years; David Harrington, 15 years; Thos. Stowell, 12 years; John Poor, 14 years; Nathaniel Carpenter, first justice, 20 years, and Horace Holden was justice at least 38 years.

TOWN AGENTS.—Stephen Herrick, 1842, '52, '57, '58, '60, '61, '66, '72; Geo. H. Lewis, 1843, '44; John Poor, 1845, '53; Holden Putnam, 1846 to '51; George W. Bailey, 1855, '56; Wm. D. McIntyre, 1859; Leander Warren, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '71, '73; D. P. Carpenter, 1867, '68, '69; David Ward, 1870; C. C. Putnam, 1874, '75; Wm. Chapin, 1876, '77, '78, '80, '81; Rufus Warren, 1879.

COUNTY JUDGES.—Hon. James H. Holden, Hon. Don P. Carpenter.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Seth Putnam was member in 1793; Rufus Chamberlin in 1814, '22, '28 and '36; Wm. H. Holden in 1843; O. A. Chamberlin in 1850.

POSTMASTERS.—Theophilus Cushman was postmaster in 1824; Daniel Houghton, 1828; Aaron Ladd, 1829; Moses L. Hart, 1830; Nathaniel Bancroft, 1831; Moses L. Hart, 1832, '33; Hiram McIntyre, 1834 to '38; Ransom B. Jones, 1838, '39; Horace Snow, 1840 to '45; Wm. C. Stowell, 1845, '46; Harris Hoyt, 1847; A. A. Haskins, 1848, '49; A. H. Hayes, 1850; Jesse Johnson, Jr., 1851, '52; Anson G. Burnham, 1853, '54; Geo. H. Lewis, 1855 to '59; Simpson Hayes, 1859, '60, '61; James H. Holden, 1862 to 1881, inclusive.

PHYSICIANS.—A doctor by the name of Billings practiced and resided in Middlesex in 1821; Holdridge soon after; Joseph Lewis, 1825; Samuel Fifield, 1830; Daniel Kellogg, '33; Henry Dewey, '34; H. Dewey and Jona Webster, '35; Jona Webster, '36, '37; Rial Blanchard, '40, '41, '42; David Goodale, '44; F. B. Packard, '45; Chandler Poor, dentist, '45; David Goodale, '46,

'47; A. H. Hayes and B. L. Conant, '48; A. H. Hayes, '49; Horace Fales, '50 '51, '52, '53, '54, '55; J. W. Sawin, '58, '59; H. L. Richardson, '61, '62, '63; O. L. Watson, '65, '66; — Risdon, '79; W. G. Church, '80 and '81.

There might have been physicians in town previous to any named, but I have no such record or evidence. In addition to those named, other physicians have lived in town, among whom is Dr. Zela Richardson, a son of Frederick Richardson, who was one of the first inhabitants of Stowe. The Dr. was born in Stowe in Dec. 1799, went to Castleton when about 22 years of age, and studied for the profession under Dr. Thompson, and commenced practicing according to the Thompsonian system in Brandon and vicinity in about 1824. He moved to Stowe in 1833, and practiced some there till 1840, when he moved to where Silas Mead now resides in Moretown, where he lived until 1846, when he moved across the river to Middlesex village, where he has ever since resided, but for the last thirty years he has nearly discontinued practice.

Among others who have lived and practiced in town a short time each are a doctor by the name of Conant, and Dr. Spicer, Dr. Scott and a cancer doctor named Hill, and perhaps a few others.

THE CLERGY OF THE TOWN.

No record has been found of the first preaching in Middlesex, but it is known that about 1812 the Methodist minister of the Barre circuit preached occasionally in town, and that in 1813,

REV. STEPHEN HERRICK,

of Randolph, took the place of the Barre circuit preacher, and in his circuit visited Middlesex often, and usually held meetings in the school-house, then standing on the north side of the road, very near the present line between the farms now occupied by Stephen Herrick and Joseph Arbuckle. About the same time,

NATHAN HUNTLEY

organized a religious society, commonly called Elder Huntley's church, which in belief and manner of worship was nearest

that of the Free Will Baptists. Elder Huntley continued his labors until about 1822, when through his advice the society decided to disband, and many of the members joined the other churches.

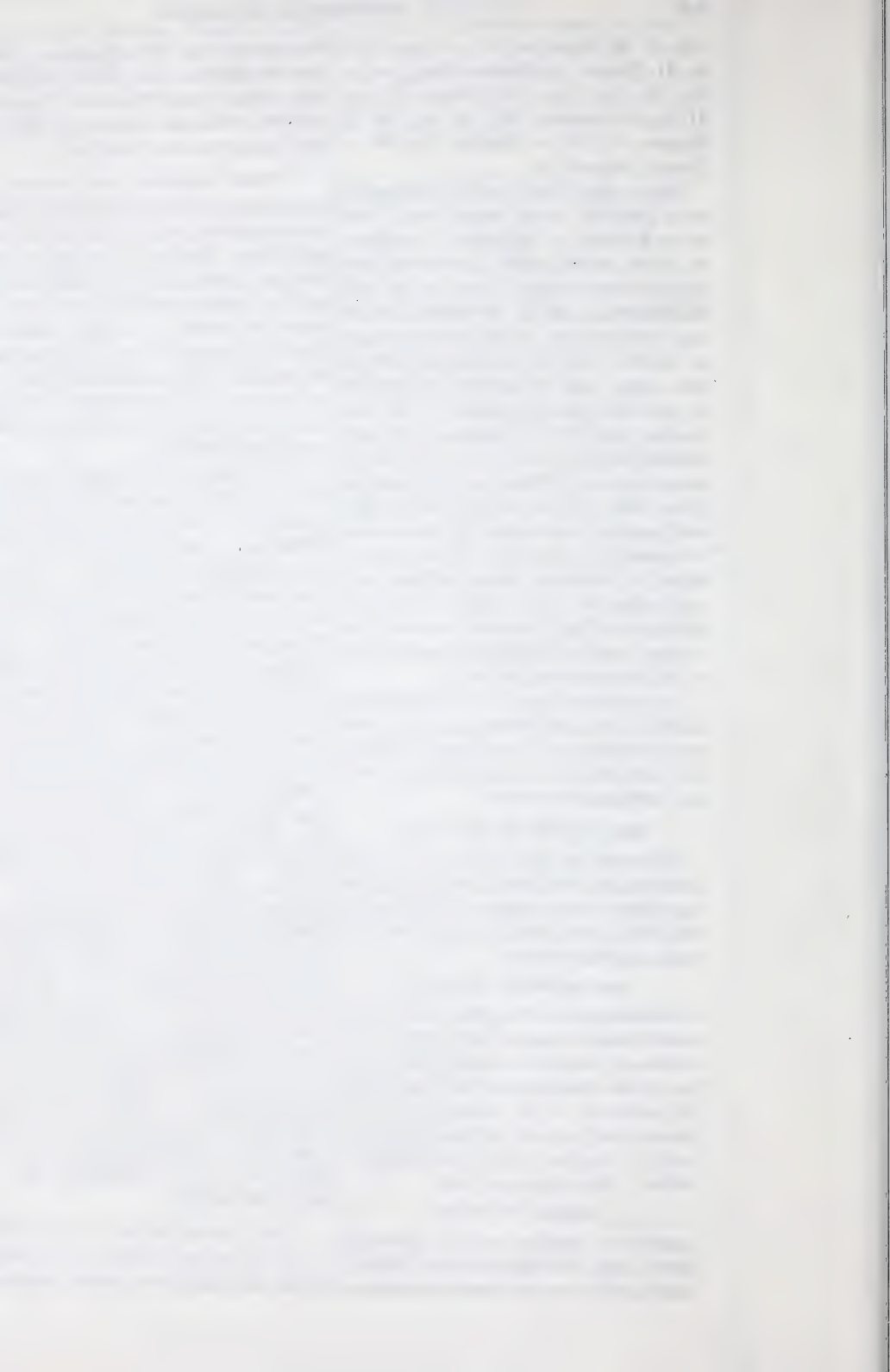
ELDER BENJAMIN CHATTERTON

was probably a resident of Middlesex longer than any other preacher that has ever resided here. He was a member of Elder Huntley's church, and was ordained Elder, and commenced preaching soon after the society to which he belonged disbanded. He was a Free Will Baptist, and continued to preach in town occasionally until near his death. He was buried on the farm where he lived, on East Hill, now owned by Charles Silloway.

A list of many of the clergymen who have labored in this town, with dates to show about what time they were preachers in Middlesex: John F. Adams, Methodist, circuit preacher in 1821; E. B. Baxter, Congregationalist, 1831; Benjamin Chatterton, Free Will Baptist, 1834; E. G. Page and Isaiah Emerson, Meth., '35; J. T. Pierce, Cong., '38; Edward Copeland, Meth., '39; Hiram Freeman, Cong., '39 and '40; W. N. Peck, Meth., '40, '41; Elbridge Knight, Cong.; and Wm. Peck and Israel Hale, Meth., '42; John H. Beckwith, Cong., and H. P. Cushman, Meth., '43, '44, '45; P. Merrill, Meth., '46; N. Webster in '47; D. Willis, Meth., '48; E. B. Fuller, Free Will Baptist, '51, '52; Joshua Tucker, Free Will Baptist, '53; L. H. Hooker, Meth., and — Cummings, Free Will Baptist, '54; E. Dickerman, Meth., and O. Shipman, Free Will Baptist, '55, '56; Abner Newton, Meth., '57; J. S. Spinney, Meth., '58, '59; N. W. Aspinwall, '60, '61; W. E. McAllister, Meth., '62, '63; T. Drew, Meth., '64; F. H. Roberts, '65, '66; A. Hitchcock, '67; Dyer Willis, '68; — Goodrich, '69; W. A. Bryant, Meth., '71, '72, '73; O. A. Farley, '74, '75; L. O. Sherburn, '76; C. S. Hurlburt, '77, '78; T. Trevillian, '79, '80; W. H. Dean, '81.

EARLY INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

The following account of the hardships of the first family who made a settlement



in this town, from *Deming's Vermont Officers*, 1851, written by Horace Holden:

"Thomas Mead was the first settler in the town and the first in the county. He came from Westford, Mass., having purchased a right of land in Middlesex. He came as far as Royalton with his wife and two or three children. Here he shouldered his gun, knapsack and ax, and set forward alone to find Middlesex, on Winooski river. He went from Brookfield through the woods to the head of Dog river, following that down to its junction with the Winooski, and over that river to Middlesex, having informed his wife that in a given time he should return, unless he sent her word to the contrary. On his arrival he found Mr. Jonah Harrington had made a pitch, and commenced chopping about 2 miles below Montpelier village, where he tarried till morning when he went down the river about 3 miles to the farm now owned by Thomas Stowell, where was formerly a tavern. Here he made his "*pitch*," and a very good one too for a farmer; but had he continued down to the village of Middlesex it might have been much better around the falls in that place.

"He was so pleased with swinging his ax among the trees on his own land, subsisting on such game as he took with wooden traps and his gun, that his promise to his wife to return was not fulfilled. She became alarmed about him, procured a horse, loaded it with provisions, and set forth to find her husband; following up White river to its source in Granville, thence down Mad river through Warren, Waitsfield and Moretown to its junction with the Winooski about half a mile below Middlesex village, crossed that river and travelled up it about one mile, where, to her joy and his surprise, she found her husband in the afternoon of the third day, doing a good business among the maples, elms and butternuts. From Royalton to Rochester she had a bridle path, then to Middlesex were only marked or spotted trees; was often under the necessity of unloading her horse to get him past fallen timber, and often had to lead him some distance. Mr. Mead's family soon moved

into town. Mr. Mead's third son, Joel, was born in Lebanon, N. H., Jan. 18, 1785, she having gone there for better accommodations than Middlesex then afforded. Some time in June, 1785, Mrs. Mead was gone from home on a very cloudy afternoon. Mrs. Mead had to look for her cows, which ran in the woods at large. She started in good season, leaving three small children, one a nursing infant 5 months old, alone in the house. Not hearing the bell on the cows, she took their tracks and followed down the river about 1½ miles, found where they had fed apparently most of the day, but no bell to be heard. She then sought their tracks, and found they had gone down the river, and over "Hog back mountain" to Waterbury, one of the roughest places in all creation, almost; but cows must be found, or children go to bed supperless. She made up her mind to "go ahead," and crossing the almost impassible mountain, and following on, found the cows near the present railroad depot in Waterbury, 6 or 7 miles from home.

"By this time it had become dark, and backed up by a tremendous thunder-shower, rendered it so dark, that returning over that mountain in the night was out of question. In this unpleasant situation, she found her way to Mr. James Marsh's, the only hut in that village, and stayed till the first appearance of daylight, when she started her cows for home on a double quick time, where she safely arrived before any of her children had completed their morning nap. She concluded the children had so long a crying spell before going to sleep, they did not awake as early as usual."

About 1795, Mr. Mead kept a few sheep, the only sheep kept in town at that time. He had to keep a close watch of them and yard them nights, to keep them from falling a prey to the bears that were then plenty in the woods.

One morning he found his sheep had broken out of their pen, and following them a short distance northerly from his house, he found a sheep that had been



killed and partly eaten by the bears. He returned to his house, took his gun, and started in search of the intruders. He had not proceeded far into the woods before he came in sight of a bear that was on the retreat. He proceeded cautiously after bruin, keeping the bear to the windward, and followed up the hill in a northern direction, until he came near the top of the hill, when he again came in sight of his game, and was skulking along to get a better chance to shoot, when his wife, who had become alarmed by his absence and followed him, came in sight and halloed to him. This started the bear, but a quick shot rolled the sheep-thief over on the ground lifeless. The courageous woman told her husband she had seen another bear while she was searching for him, and they started back in the direction where she had seen it. They had not proceeded far when they came in sight of the second bear, which Mr. Mead also killed with one shot from his faithful gun. They then returned towards where the sheep had been killed, thinking to pick up and save the wool that had been scattered by the carnivorous shearers.

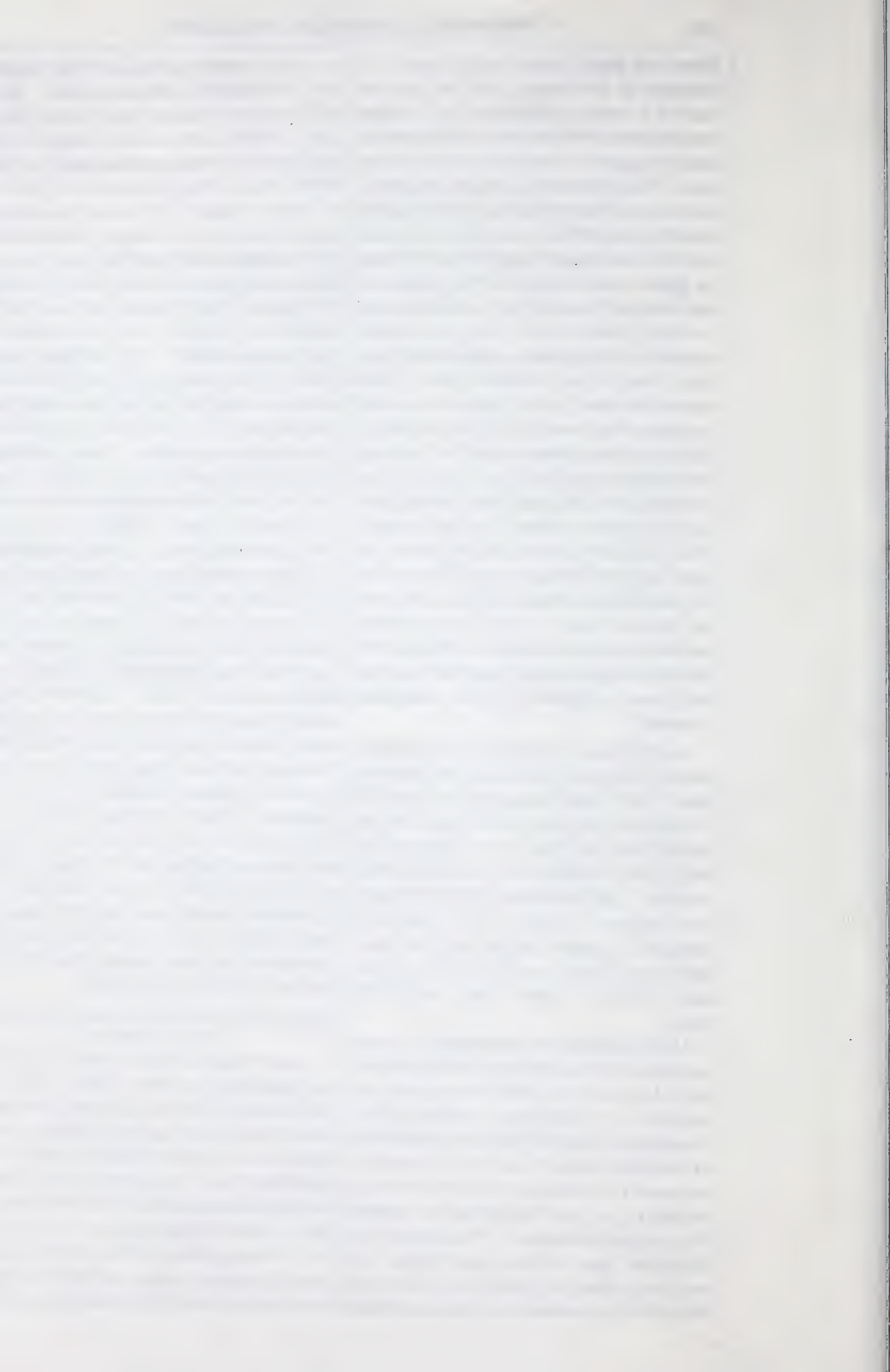
As they came in sight of the spot, bruin number three was finishing his morning meal. Mr. Mead immediately settled his account with this bear in the same way he settled with the other two, and went home feeling very well after his before-breakfast exercise. He then informed the few neighbors in town of what he had done, who collected together, helped get the three bears out of the woods and dress them, and all had a "jovial time" and joyful feast.

As the number of settlements in town increased, the bears became less numerous, and when one was seen it was often the occasion of a lively and exciting chase. Sometimes nearly all the men within four or five miles would join in the chase, or surround the woods in which the bear was known to be, and lucky was the animal if he escaped unharmed. Three bears were killed one year at three such hunts. At one time, about the year 1830, a bear was discovered somewhere near the spot where

the guide-board now is, near the Centre, and "all hands" started in pursuit. Geo. Holden, then living at the Centre, where Mrs. Daniels now resides, started with a pitchfork, the weapon he happened to have in his hands when he first heard the cry, "a bear! a bear!" The bear was chased down towards the Winooski, and made his way to somewhere near the river on the Governor's Rights, where, being worried by dogs and hotly pursued by men, he undertook to climb a tree that stood on a very steep side-hill. Mr. Holden, then a strong, courageous young man, was near, and ran to the foot of the tree as the bear was hitching up it, and stuck the pitchfork into the bear's posterior. Bruin, not liking to be helped up in that way, dropped upon his hind feet, and threw his fore feet around Mr. Holden's body. Holden at the same time seized the bear "at a back-hug hold," and they tumbled over on the ground, and rolled over and over to the foot of the hill, and some say into the river, where they quit their holds, and bruin ran until he was out of the way of men and pitchforks, and went up another tree. The word spread rapidly that the bear was up a tree, and the men gathered together and commenced shooting at him. Many shots had been fired when Horace Holden put in an appearance. After amusing himself and others present for a few minutes by cracking jokes and telling stories at the expense of the sharp-shooters, who were too excited to kill a bear, he expressed a desire to try it himself. No sooner did his rifle crack than the bear loosened his hold on the tree and fell to the ground.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST PART OF THE TOWN.

Jacob Putnam settled where Elijah Whitney now lives in 1802; Mirah Hatch on the old Hatch place, so-called, the same year; Wm. Lewis on the Lathrop Lewis farm in 1805; John Arbuckle where Putnam Daley now lives, about 1808; Lewis McElroy where Dudley Jones now lives, in 1822; Caleb Bailey and ——— York lived on the George Herrick farm in 1823; Ichabod Cummings began on the Ziba Smith farm in 1824, lived there one year, and re-



moved the next year to the farm where he with his Oramel, now live; Daniel Colby lived on the farm where Frank Maxham and son now live, in 1826.

The most ancient writings with a pen in town, are probably in the possession of James Vaughn, among which is a book commenced by George Vaughn in Oct. 1687; the writing done by him being very neatly executed, and a commission of 1696, given here *et literatim*:

“William Stoughton Esqr Lieutent Governour and Comander in chief in and over his Matys Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. To Joseph Vaughn Greeting, By virtue of the power and authority in and by his Matys Royal Commission to me granted, I do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Ensign of the Foot Company of Militia in the Town of Middleboro within the County of Plimouth whereof Jacob Thompson Gent is Lieutenant. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of an Ensign by ordering and Exercising the sd Company in arms both Inferiour Officers and Souldiers Keeping them in good order and Discipline, Commanding them to obey you as their ensign, And yourself to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall receive from your sd Lieutenant and other your Superiour Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War pursuant to the trust reposed in you. Given under my hand & seal at arms at Boston the Fifth day of August, 1696, In the Eighth year of the Reign of our sovereign, Lord William the Third, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By Command of the Lieut. Govern'r., &c.
WM. STOUGHTON.”

Jsa. Addington, Secr'y.

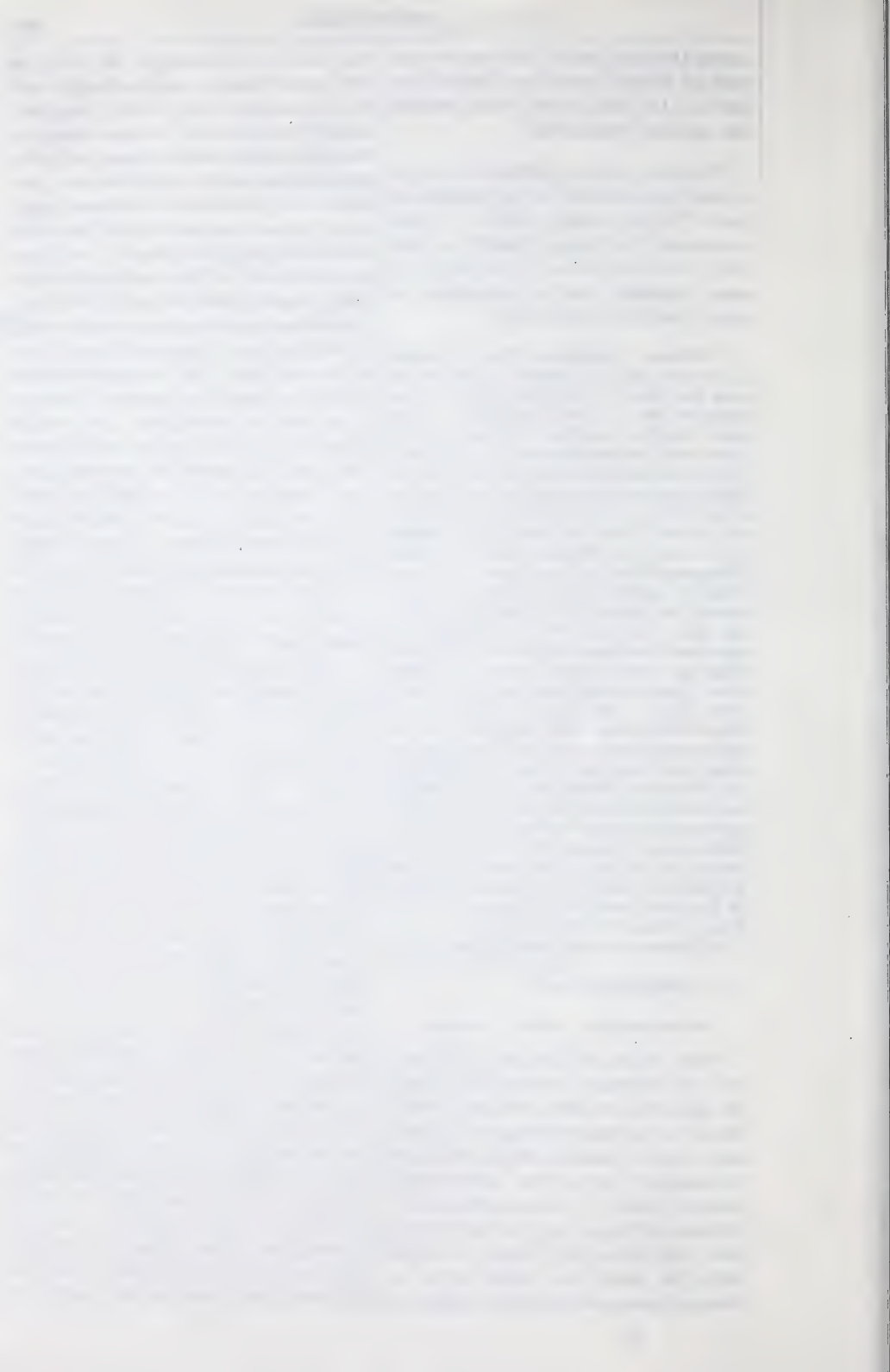
THE MIDDLESEX MONEY DIGGERS.

“May Martin, or The Money Diggers,” by D. P. Thompson, is known to be founded upon the fact that men dug here for money, at the foot of the nearly perpendicular drop of a hundred feet or more from the southerly part of the highest peak of Camel's Hump. It was commenced by a few men in 1824 or '25, who built a shanty there, one side a large piece of detached ledge, the other three sides, log of untrimmed spruce and fir, quite young; the

roof formed by drawing in the trees as they neared the top, until the boughs met the ledge above, which shelter being protected from the north and west winds by the high ledge, made a warm and comfortable place, under which the men professed to dig in search of the treasure supposed to have been secreted by Capt. Kidd somewhere on this continent. They were in part directed in their search by a woman living towards the North part of the State, who claimed to see into unsearchable things by looking into a transparent quartz stone or piece of glass. This company subsisted mainly by duping the nearest settlers so as to get them to furnish food. One man let them have his sheep to eat until they had devoured a large flock, he expecting good pay when the treasure should be found. Many were the conjectures as to the object of these money-diggers. Some thought they were a band of counterfeiters, others that they were a set of thieves, while a few thought they were honestly digging for money, and were hopeful for their success.

Their work was brought to a close by a party of young men from Middlesex, among whom was Enos Stiles, who gives the following account of their expedition, he being the only one of the party now alive:

Dec. 11, 1826, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, Ira McElroy, Calvin Farrar, Amos L. Rice, Archy McElroy, Jerry McElroy, Alexander M. Allen and Enos Stiles started from Middlesex village for Camel's Hump, with a view to discover what they could of the work or object of the money-diggers there, and were accompanied by Nathaniel Carpenter, then a justice of the peace, who went to act as an official if any arrests should be made. As they started, it so happened Danforth Stiles, from the east part of Middlesex, one Hinkson and one Reed were on their way to the mountain, and fell in with them. There was no temperance law then to forbid, no Good Templars to interfere, and acting upon the principle that which contained the most heat and stimulus was the best beverage for a long journey in a winter's night, they took two gallons of new rum for drink with them, and what provisions



needed beside. Leaving their teams at Ridley's tavern, now Ridley's Station, they took their provision and drink, and proceeded on foot to the mountain, about 6 miles distant. Esq. Carpenter stopped at the last house at the foot of the mountain to await for business, if needed, and the other seven of the party kept on up the steep mountain, through some two or three miles of thick forest.

When about half way up, after crossing a spruce ridge and coming into hard wood where it was lighter, they called the roll, and found one man missing. Three men were detailed to go back and find him, which they did some one-third mile back, lying in the snow fast asleep, having apparently fallen asleep and dropped out of line unnoticed by the rest of the party. Nothing more of note occurred until they arrived in the early break of day at the headquarters of the money-diggers, where they found Rodney Clogston, of Middlesex, the leader of the band, one Shackford, Eastman, and Friezell, up, dressed, with a good fire burning before the shanty.

After looking over the premises a little, four of the party went up to the top, and were there at sunrise playing a game of cards. The south wind was blowing warm, and they suffered no inconvenience from cold. It had been warm for a number of days, and the snow was not very deep at that time. After taking breakfast, well-washed down, the Middlesex party commenced a thorough search for goods, coining implements, treasures or excavations, which continued till about 1 o'clock P. M., and resulted in finding nothing except a little digging done inside of the shanty in the ledge that formed one of its sides, about what might have been done by two men with powder, good drills and a sledge in one day.

Giving up searching, the party came together at the camp and had a social time, until some were feeling pretty well, when one man said he did not want to trouble the camp for anything, and offered to purchase one cent's worth of meat, which was dealt out to him.

Then some of the boys, being possessed

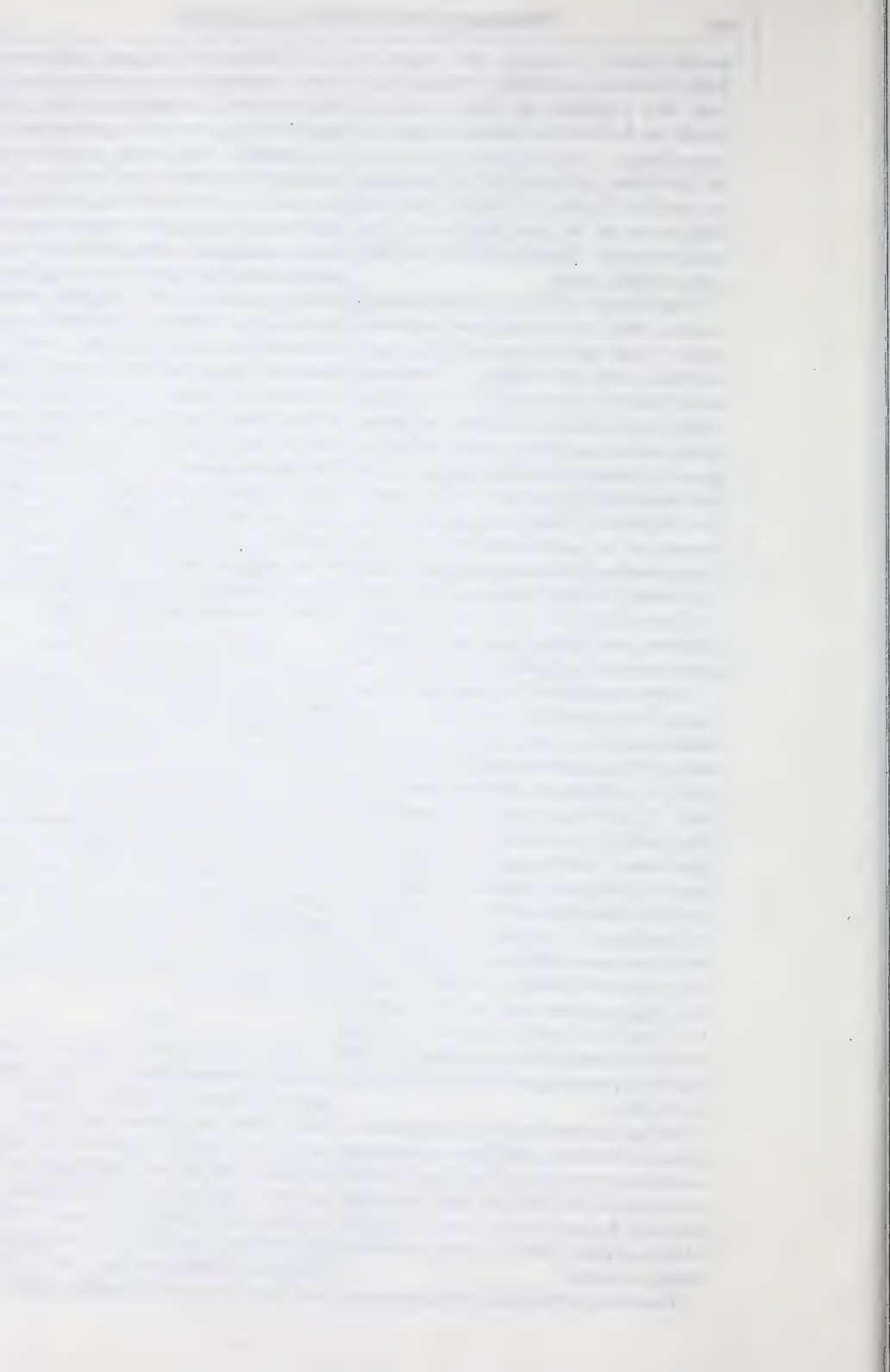
of evil spirits as well as good, commenced to break spruce twigs and put them on the fire for the fun of seeing them burn; this made a division, and two opposing parties were formed. Two of the men from the east part of the town sided with the diggers, and one remained silent and neutral, which made six against seven, when the invaders commenced piling on larger brush, and soon had the shanty in a rousing blaze. The diggers defended their property smartly by words, and declared that their things should all burn and the boys would be compelled to pay for them; but no fighting was done, and before the fire reached any of their things they made a rush and saved their trumpery, and let the shanty burn. The brush was so dry, the blaze shot into the air some fifty feet, making a splendid sight, but the diggers' lodge was reduced to ashes. In less than two hours after, the money-diggers were all on the march for home, thus ending the digging for Captain Kidd's treasures on Camel's Hump.

THE COLDEST NIGHT HERE

in the month of July since the year 1816, was probably in 1829. Enos Stiles relates that he worked at haying for Elijah Holden on the farm where Gardner Sawyer now resides, in 1829, and that he and two other men who were mowing on the 10th of July threw down their whetstones on a swath of hay, one above another, and that when he took up the upper stone on the morning of the 11th, the stones were frozen together so that he raised the three together when he lifted the top one. But he says the frost did not seriously injure the growing crops.

FIRES.

The only fire in town supposed to be incendiary was that burning the store, tavern-house and barns standing where B. Barrett's store and tavern now stand, and owned in 1835 by a man named Mann. In May, that year, the buildings, with 3 or 4 horses and one ox, were burned, and Simeon Edson, who kept tavern where J. Q. Hobart now lives, was arrested on charge of setting the fire. At a justice trial the jury found him guilty, and he was



lodged in jail to await County Court trial. After being in jail for some time, he got bail, and never appeared at trial, and as there was lack of good proof, his bonds were never called for.

THE SAP-FEEDER,

so generally used by maple sugar-makers to run the sap into the pans or evaporators as fast as it evaporates, was invented by the late Moses Holden, Esq., who for many years owned and carried on the sugar-place about 2 miles from his home in the village; was a part of the Scott farm. He was a large, strong man, a great worker, and seldom had any help in sugaring, and often felt the need of having his sap boiling safely when he was away. Hearing a description of a floating contrivance for regulating the amount of water running into the flume of a certain mill, gave him an idea about regulating the sap running into his sap-pans, and he went to Montpelier and told one of the tinmen there what he wanted made. The tinman would have nothing to do with it for fear of ridicule in case of a failure; but going to another tinshop, the tinman made the feeder according to directions, and only asked for a chance to make more if it proved a success. Mr. Holden took his invention home, elevated his sap-holder, put on his feeder, and started a fire. It worked well during the day, and when he left at night, he filled his holder with sap and his arch with wood, and when he returned in the morning, found his holder nearly empty and everything right. He never applied for a patent, but used this first feeder as long as he sugared, and it is still used by Wm. Scott, who bought the sugar-place.

Moses Holden died in May, 1878, at an advanced age. He had always been a resident of the town, had represented it in the Legislature twice, and had filled many offices of trust and responsibility. Many stories are told of his physical strength, one of them being to the effect that he has been known to cut and split 8 cords of three-foot wood in one day. He could lift up a full barrel of cider, hold it, and drink from the bung-hole.

BURYING GROUNDS.

At an early date, Hon. Seth Putnam deeded his one-acre lot in the white pine division, which is in the village, on the east side of the street opposite the railroad depot, to the town for a burying ground. The yard is well fenced, and kept in as good condition as the scanty room will admit. I have not learned who was the first person buried there, and the number cannot be very accurately determined, but the cemetery is nearly all occupied.

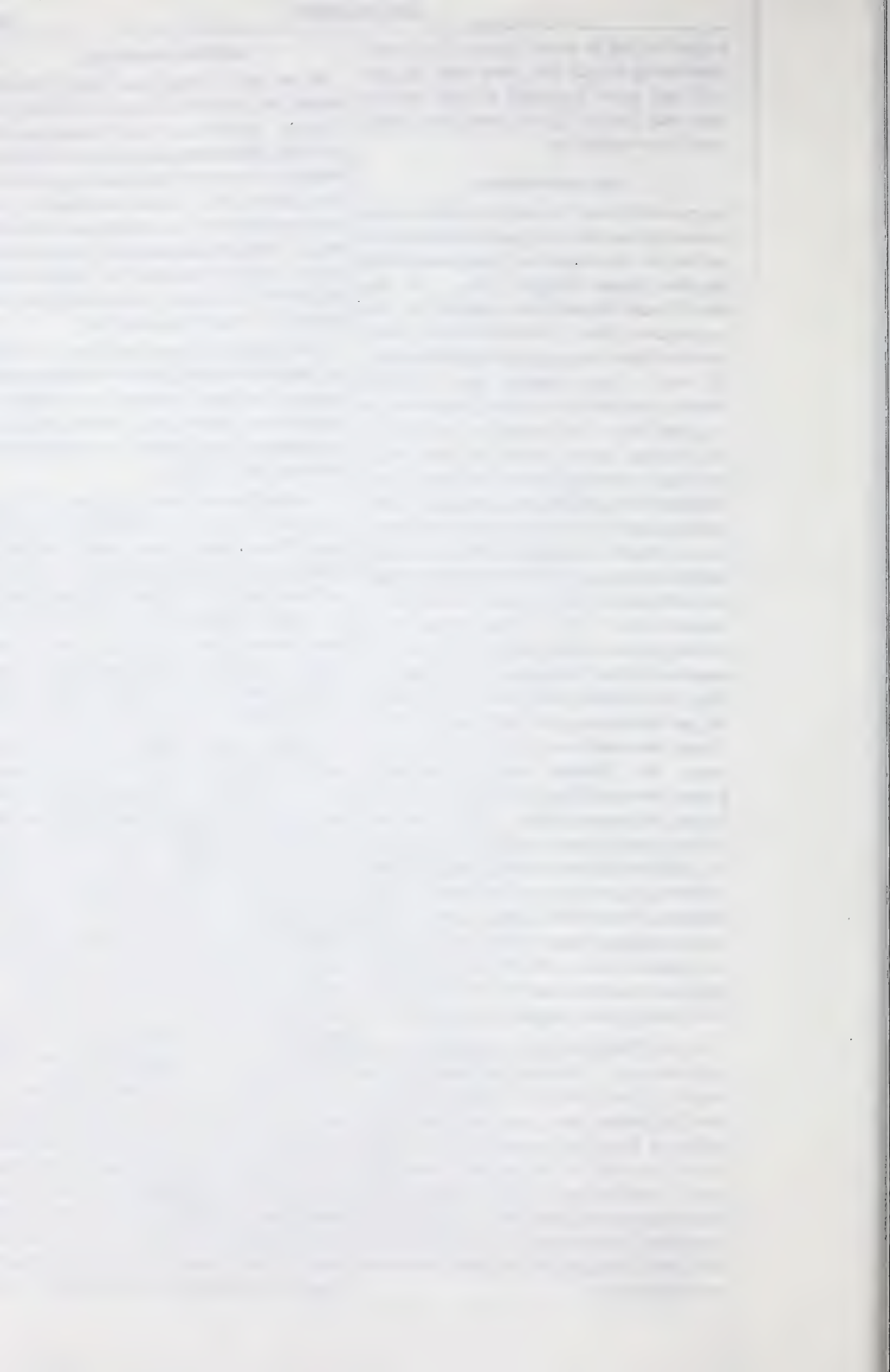
The following names, taken mostly from the headstones there, show that there sleep some of the brave veterans who fought to establish our nation, and some of the daring pioneers who cleared the dense forest from our fertile fields:

Lyman Tolman, aged 95, Cyrus Hill, 94, Ebenezer Woodbury—Revolutionary soldiers; Hon. Seth Putnam, fourth settler in town, 93; Capt. Holden Putnam, Captain at Plattsburgh, 86; Jesse Johnson, Sen'r, 86; Luther Haskins, 84; Mary Petty Haskins, wife of Luther, 81; Sally, wife of Dr. Joseph Lewis, 83; Polly Goldthwait, 79; Elihu Atherton, 79; Moses Holden, 78; Aaron Ladd, 78; Jesse Johnson, Jr., 77.

As the ripened autumn leaves surely and successively drop from the forest trees and are borne to the silent earth, so are we, in sure succession, dropping from the stage of life, and being borne to the silent cities of the departed. And as the inhabitants of these cities will soon outnumber those living in our villages and along our valleys and hill sides, it seems just and appropriate proper mention should be made of them; and I think much credit is due the inhabitants of this town and near vicinity for the improving and adorning of their cemeteries. The ground now called

THE MIDDLESEX CENTRE CEMETERY,

is now one of the most neatly arranged country cemeteries to be found; situated in a slightly, pleasant place, on the east side of the first made and most direct road from the village to the Centre, about 2 miles from the river, on the top of the first of three elevations of rolling ground found in coming from the village on this



road. Along the roadside and within the gate near the entering avenue, is a grove of handsome maples in rows, casting their shade upon the turf and over the pretty, white school house upon the left. The grounds within the cemetery are neatly arranged in 6 rows of lots, with 3 carriage avenues running the length of the ground and cross avenues. Each lot is raised above the avenues, with walk left between each 2 lots, and flowers, blooming shrubs and roses, break the mat of thick green grass and add their beauty to the sacred plots. A substantial wall and close-trimmed cedar hedge inclosing all.

But it is more the tasteful arrangement of the whole that makes the place seem beautiful for every one, than any profuse adornment. The stranger, too, pauses to admire the lovely scenery around as well, and the mourners feel a spirit of thankfulness that their dear friends are resting in so fair a place.

There are some 200 graves here now, with many monuments. Jan. 1, 1812 Nathan Benton, one of the first settlers, deeded 2 acres of land here to Joseph Chapin, Josiah Holden and 16 others: the land to be used for a neighborhood burying ground. In the spring of 1822 there were 5 graves in this ground, but it was in an open field, and had not been exactly located. That year the neighbors met and appointed Stephen Herrick to measure and stake out the ground, and a fence was built around it.

But little was done to improve it more until about 1856, when through the influence and under the supervision of Horace Holden, the friends of the deceased buried there, and others who felt interested, began to kill the weeds and brakes that had become abundant, and improvements were continued from time to time till 1858, when everything was completed nearly as at present. In 1866, an association was formed called "The Middlesex Centre Cemetery Association," to which Aaron Ladd, Asa Chapin, and 21 others, owners of lots, deeded their right and title. Under the Association each one of those who deeded and each one who took an active part in

the work of improving the ground were entitled to a family lot.

SOME OF THE OLDEST

buried here are: Elizabeth McElroy, came from Scotland to U. S. in 1740, died in 1823, aged 99; Joseph Chapin, Sen'r, 96; Susanna Chase, 89; Jeremiah Leland, 78; Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Leland, 88; Samuel Daniels, 87; Lucretia, wife of Samuel Daniels, 78; Polly McElroy, 84; Sanford White, 80; Maj. John Poor, 79, and Eliza M., his wife, 73—both buried in one grave; Joseph Chapin, Jr., 78; Horace Holden, 74; Marian Leland, 92; Abram Gale, 78, and Mary, his wife, 92; Margaret Mead, 79; Benjamin Willey, 72; Mary Wilson, 73; Hosea Minott, 74; Knight Nichols, 81, and Mercy, his wife, 92; Geo. H. Lewis, 71.

THE NORTH BRANCH CEMETERY.

On North Branch, about 1 mile below Putnam's Mills, is another cemetery, of which Mr. Putnam furnishes the following description:

"About 1810, Jno. Davis was buried on land then occupied by him, known as the Scudder lot, nearly in front of his house, on the opposite side of the road. After that time the place was used for a burying ground, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre was enclosed with a log-fence. At that time a man by the name of Flanders lived where Chester Taylor now lives; Levi Lewis and wife, Polly, lived where G. M. Whitney now does. Jno. Davis and wife, Nancy, were the first who lived on the Stiles place. James Pittsly and wife, Esther, commenced on the place known as the Bohannon place, on the east side of the stream, now occupied by Jacob Putnam. After this, Wm. Lewis purchased the Scudder lot and the inhabitants erected a board fence around the burying lot. Oct. 8, 1863, an association was formed called the North Branch Cemetery Association. The trustees purchased $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, together with the old ground of Lathrop Lewis, son of Wm. Lewis, for \$150, and built a good, substantial fence around it, erected a hearse-house and purchased a hearse. The location being on the main road, and the soil dry



and sandy, makes it the most desirable cemetery in the town."

Some of the oldest buried in North Branch Cemetery were: Clarissa Gould, aged 66; Ruth Minott, 66; Daniel Russell, 68; his wife, Temperance, 81; Reuben Russell, 78; his wife, Susannah, 69; John Gallison, 83; his wife, Phebe, 85; Allen Gallison, 68; Enoch Kelton, 64; his wife, Huldah, 72; Josiah Wright, 76; his wife, Betsy, 84; Nathaniel Wentworth, 71; Elizabeth, relict of Moses Wentworth, 87; William Lewis, 88; his wife, Hannah, 67; Jacob Putnam, 73; his wife, Polly W., 57; Betsy Thayer, 67; Isaac Batchelder, 61; his wife, Mary, 68; David Herrick, 86; his wife, Mary, 85; Stephen C. Jacobs, 76; Andrew Tracy, 75; his wife, Levina, 84; Ebenezer Cummings, 94; Abel H. Coleman, 75; David Gray, 82; David Hatch, 63; his wife, Sarah, 57; John McDermid, nearly 77; his wife, Adelia, nearly 72; Louiza Lane, 72; Margaret Smith, 81; Thomas Culver, 71; his wife, Anna, 73; Zeley Keyes, 76; Micah Hatch, 83; his wife, Mary, 69; Ephraim Hall, 68; Timothy Worth, 84; Solomon Lewis, 89; his wife, Susannah, 70; his second wife, Lucinda, 68; Elizabeth Church, 60; Sabra Burrell, 85; Wm. R. Kinson, 56; Hannah Kinson, 73; Eunice Edgerly, 64.

MRS. LYDIA KING, widow of Elder Nathaniel King, died at the house of her son-in-law, Stephen Herrick, at the age of 91 years, and was buried in Northfield.

REMARKABLE CASE OF PETRIFICATION.

In March, 1846, James Vaughn (the writer's father,) and family, which included his father, Daniel Vaughn, moved from Pomfret, this state, on to a farm in the N. W. part of Middlesex.

"Uncle Daniel," as he was universally called in Windsor County, was a man about 5 feet, 10 inches in height, broad shouldered, stout built, and weighing some more than 200 lbs. He was noted for his remarkable strength, his strong, heavy voice, his sociality, his song-singing and story-telling, and was a notably robust man, the solidity of muscle increasing as age advanced to such an extent as to

make it necessary for him to use a cane or crutches for the last 15 years of his life.

He died of dropsy June 3, 1846, aged 78 years, and by his request was buried in a place selected by himself in a sightly spot near the house where he died. The following March the eldest daughter of James Vaughn, aged 16, died of consumption, and was buried in a grave near her grandfather. In Feb. 1855 their remains were taken up to be removed to the family burying-lot in Woodstock cemetery. The remains of the young lady were found in the usual condition of those buried that length of time.

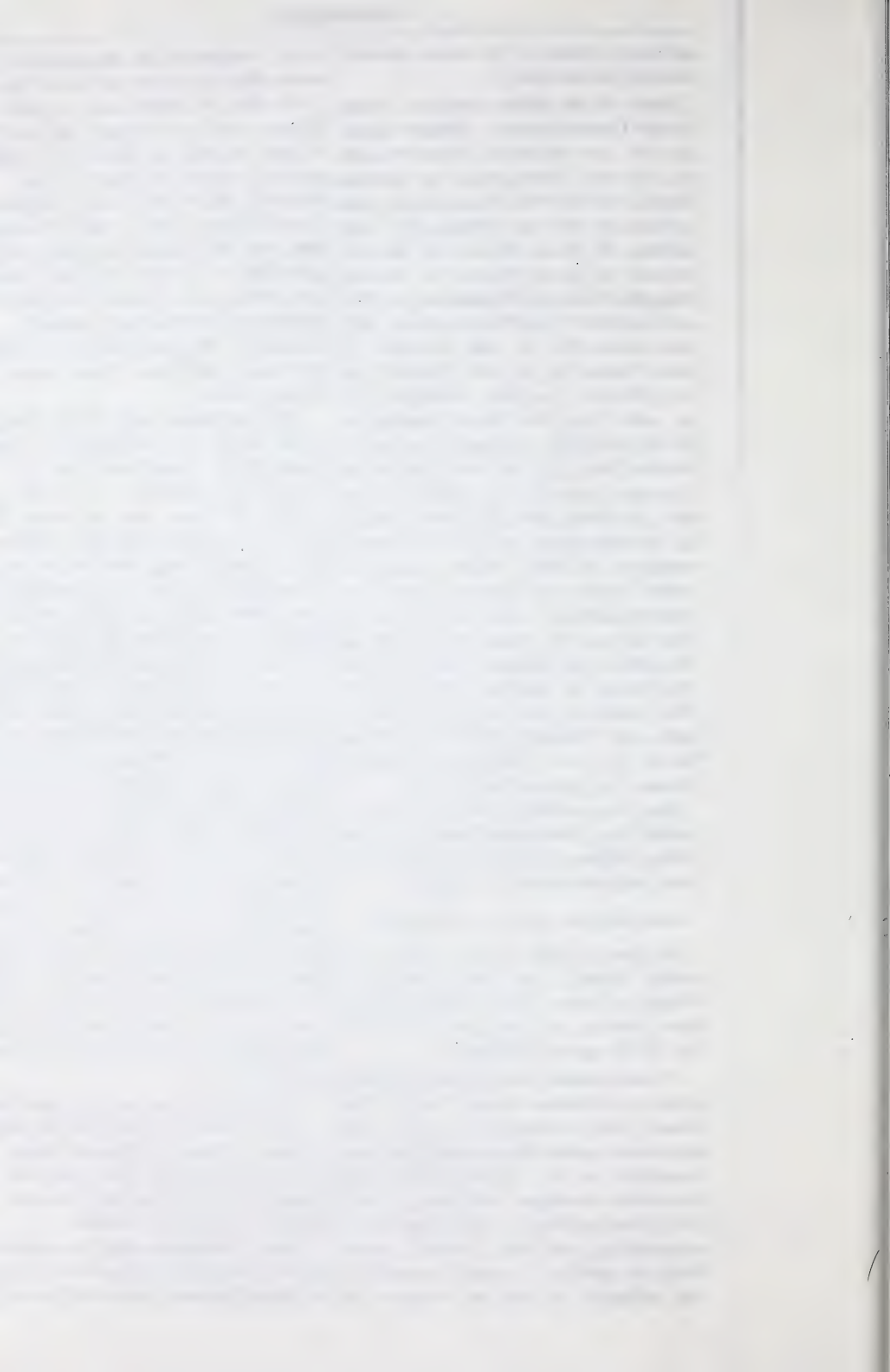
The uncommon heft of Mr. Vaughn's coffin led to an examination of the remains, when it was found that the body had become petrified. Every part, excepting the nose, was in perfect form, nearly its natural color, but a little more of a yellowish tinge, hard like stone, and it weighed 550 lbs. The petrified body was viewed by Mr. Vaughn's family and many of the neighbors in Middlesex, and was also seen by many at Woodstock. A somewhat minute examination by physicians and scientific men revealed the fact that the fingers, toes and the outer part of the body were very hard and brittle, but that the length of time had not been sufficient to so fully change the inner portions of the most fleshy parts of the body and limbs. But it was generally believed by those who made examination that a few years more of time would have made the work of petrification complete, and changed the entire body to a mineral formation, that would perhaps endure for ages.

A biographical sketch of him we have not given, as it properly belongs in Pomfret history, of which town he was an early settler.

SUDDEN AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Luther Haskins, aged about 80, died in a chair in Barrett & Holden's store. He sat leaning slightly back, and was first noticed to be dead by Will Herrick, who happened to go into the store.

Nancy Hornbrook, aged 16, daughter of Wm. Hornbrook, dropped dead at a party at Alfred Warren's, about the year 1856.



When the railroad was being built, Lovina Cameron, aged about 13, dau. of Ira Cameron, of this town, was visiting in Berlin. She and a cousin and another girl were walking over the railroad bridge near Montpelier Junction, stepping from one stringer to another, all having hold of hands, when one made a misstep, and Miss Cameron and her cousin fell through into the river and were drowned.

U. W. Goodell, nephew of L. D. Ainsworth, was struck on the forehead by a stick thrown by a circular saw while working in Mr. Ainsworth's saw-mill, and lived but a few hours.

Chester Newton, while working in the same mill, helping to saw logs, was twitched upon the large circular saw, by the saw catching a board he was moving, and so horribly mangled that he lived but a short time.

Alvaro, son of Frederick Richardson, brakeman on the cars, aged 26 years, was killed by his head striking the timbers overhead in the dry-bridge at Waterbury, in 1879. Hinkley Chapin, aged 22, was killed at the same place, and in the same way, in 1851.

In 1872, Louis Amel's house, on east hill, caught fire from smoking meat in the wood-shed, and Mr. Amel was overcome by the flames while removing property, and burned with the house. Age, 51 yrs.

Nathaniel Daniels was drowned in 1818; see account of freshets. George, a son of Hiram Williams, was drowned in the river below the Narrows, while bathing, aged about 16. Frank, son of Osgood Evans, was in a boat above the Narrows, one paddle broke, and he went over the falls and was drowned. His body was found in the eddy below the Narrows. The only son of Asa Chapin, was drowned in a spring while drawing water for use in the house, and a little son of Samuel Mann was drowned in a spring on the Stephen Herrick farm.

James Daniels, aged about 78, living at Lawrence Fitzgerald's, was found dead in bed in the morning.

There have been 10 cases of suicide in the last 60 years by Middlesex people, 7 of which were committed in town.

STEPHEN HERRICK.

BY THE EDITOR.

We do not usually give sketches of the living, but the senior writer of this town history being so aged a man, and it being somewhat remarkable in his case that of 210 men living in the town when he settled here, who had families, that he has been the last survivor of them all for eight and a half years past, it seems a moderate autobiographic record in such circumstances is admissible.

Mr. Herrick is of English and Scotch descent, son of Stephen, senior; born in Randolph, Vt., Feb. 19, 1795. In the fall of 1820, he came to Middlesex, and selected his location, bought in October, but returned to Randolph, taught school, that winter after in Brookfield, and returned to Middlesex in April, 1821. He bought his farm of Reuben Mann, son of Samuel, who was one of the first settlers, and where Mr. H. has continued to reside for the past 61 years. He married Lydia, dau. of Rev. Nathaniel King; their children: Eliza—mar. 1st, Chester Pierce of N. H., 2d, Samuel Warren of Middlesex, 3d, Adin Miles of Worcester, has three children living; Nathaniel King, the only son, who m. Jane Foster, 3 children, 2 living—King Herrick, as he is always called, is a merchant at Middlesex village; Emily R., who died at 22; Harriet, who m. Abram S. Adams, had 5 children, and is deceased; Laura Jane, who m. John McDermid, had 2 daughters, buried one; Nancy Jane, who m. Arthur McDermid, bro. to John, 3 children, her husband dying, m. 2d, Frederick A. Richardson; Lydia Ann, who mar. Heman Taplin, no children; and youngest, Alma R., born in 1842, married V. V. Vaughn, Mar. 8, 1865,—children, Mabel, died at 10 years, Wilmar Herrick, Ida Alma, and Frank Waldo.

Mr. Herrick has been a man of great physical strength and vigorous mind. The following will evince what his mental ability has been:

When the Vt. Central R. R. was being built, Abram B. Barker and Thomas



Haight contracted to build 2 miles of it below Middlesex village. They carried on work for about a year and failed. Stephen Herrick took a contract to finish the work; carried it on about 13 months, and in consequence of short estimates also failed—but for which he immediately commenced a suit against the R. R. Co., and afterwards was retained for and commenced a suit in favor of Barker and Haight as agent for their creditors. After carrying on these suits for 8 years he got a decree against the R. R. Co. in his own case for about \$9000; the Barker & Haight suit he prosecuted for 20 years before getting a final decree.

In these suits he took all his testimony himself, examined his witnesses himself in court, and wrote out his own pleas. In a word he was his own lawyer. It is said he once appeared in Supreme court with his case written out, filling 300 pages, that Gov. Paine, the president of the road, said that that book would be the death of him. Mr. Herrick tells the story now well, and adds *that it was*. When Gov. Paine was summoned, he told the officer he had rather meet the devil than that Stephen Herrick in the court.

He has also successfully, as town agent, managed many suits for the town, including the noted Wythe pauper suit with Moretown, the Beckwith suit in regard to settling the 3 ministerial lots, and the East Hill road suit, and has managed many grand jury suits, in all of which he acted as his own counsel and made his own pleas.

The Saturday before the death of the late Hon. Daniel Baldwin, these two old men met upon the street at Montpelier village. Said Mr. Baldwin, "We two old men, the two oldest inhabitants of our respective neighboring towns, should have a visit together." Mr. Herrick assented, and asked where it should be. "It must be at my house," replied Mr. Baldwin, "and next Saturday, one week from to-day." The following Wednesday Mr. Baldwin died. Mr. Herrick seems remarkably hale and hearty yet.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

No official list of Revolutionary soldiers who have resided in Middlesex can be obtained, but the following-named men are said to have been Revolutionary pensioners who have lived in town: Estes Hatch, — Sloan, Jas. Hobart, Cyrus Hill, Micah Hatch, David Phelps, Col. Joseph Hutchins, Joseph Chapin, Sr., Lyman Tolman.

Seth Putnam was one of the first three settlers in Washington County, having moved into Middlesex in 1785. He was a cousin to the noted Israel Putnam, and as a subaltern in Col. Warner's celebrated regiment of Green Mountain Boys, participated in their battles and marches in the old Revolution. He related many of his adventures of the first settlement, and among them one of a remarkable march which he made through the wilderness in a snow-storm, from Rutland, where he had been in attendance as a member of the legislature during the month of November. The only traveled road to his home was then around by Burlington.

SOLDIERS BURIED IN TOWN IN THE WAR OF 1861.

S. F. Jones, Jacob Jones and Zenas Hatch,—in North Branch Cemetery.

Chester Newton,—in the Cemetery at the Center.

Nathaniel Jones,—in the village Cemetery.

Mrs: Esther Shontell, of this town, sent seven sons into the army in this war: William, who measured 6 feet 8 inches in height; Benjamin, 6 feet 4 inches; Frederick, 6 feet 3 inches; Leander, 5 feet 9 inches; Lewis, 6 feet 1 inch; Joseph, 6 feet 7 inches; Augustus, 6 feet. Two of the brothers were killed; and the mother draws a pension for one of them. Another left a widow, and two are pensioned on account of wounds.

O, the strong Middlesex boys
Were mad for the war!
And the name of each hero
To the ages afar
Shall leave a track like a comet—
Each shine as a star.



LIST OF MEN CREDITED TO THE TOWN OF MIDDLESEX, 1861-1865.

BY STEPHEN HERRICK.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg. Co.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Brown, Harvey W.	19	2 F	May 7 61	Died Feb. 4, 63, at Point Lookout, Md.
Smith, William S.	22	do	do	Died Sept. 5, 61, at Washington, D. C.
Ripley, William C.	21	3 H	June 1 61	Discharged Nov. 8, 62. [23, 65.
Scribner, Walter	21	4 G	Aug 22 61	Corp: pris. June 23, 64: must. out May
Herrick, George S.	23	do	Aug 29 61	Discharged Jan. 21, 63.
Leonard, Alonzo R.	21	do	Sept 3 61	Discharged Dec. 18, 62.
Leonard, Charles P.	19	do	do	Re-en. Feb. 8, 64: must. out May 23, 65.
Cushman, George H.	34	do	Aug 22 61	Corp: killed at Weldon K.R. June 23, 64.
Evans, Goin B.	21	6 G	Feb 18 62	Discharged April 24, 63. [June 26, 65.
Gould, Page	21	6 H	Aug 14 61	First Serg: wd. April 16, 62: must. out
Gould, Worthen T.	18	do	do	Died Jan. 4, 63, at Belle Plains, Va.
Jones, Stephen F.	44	do	do	Died Feb. 63, at Brattleboro.
Jones, Jacob G.	18	do	do	Died Jan. 24, 62, at Camp Griffin.
Divine, John	30	6 G	Oct 15 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63: must. out June 26, 65.
Lee, John Jr.	32	do	Sept 20 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63: must. out July 15, 65.
Sweeny, James	35	do	Sept 23 61	Discharged Jan. 8, 62.
Leonard, John R.	26	6 F	Oct 3 61	Mustered out Oct. 28, 64.
Whitney, Elijah	31	do	Oct 8 61	First Lieut: resigned June 19, 62.
Hogan, John	22	6 H	Aug 14 61	Wd. April 16, 62: deserted Jan. 19, 63.
Shontell, William	25	8 E	Oct 21 61	Corp: discharged Feb. 12, 63.
Shontell, Benjamin	24	do	Dec 16 61	Discharged Oct. 16, 62.
Shontell, Frederick	22	do	Jan 10 62	Died May 16, 62.
Shontell, Leander	19	do	Dec 16 61	Wd. Sept. 4, 62: must. out Aug. 3, 64.
Amel, Louis	38	do	Oct 7 61	Re-en. Jan. 5, 64: must. out June 28, 65.
Warren, Lorenzo S.	22	do	Dec 7 61	Wd. Sept. 4, 62: dis. April 6, 63.
Warren, Alonzo S.	20	do	do	Died March 19, 63.
Kinson, Benjamin H.	26	do	Oct 3 61	Died June 18, 62.
Wilson, Francis	28	do	do	Corp: died Dec. 5, 62.
Nichols, Roswell S.	41	do	Nov 30 61	Musician: discharged June 30, 62.
Lewis, Frederick A.	18	Cav C	Sept 13 61	Paroled pris: must. out May 23, 65.
Lewis, DeForest L.	20	do	Nov 12 61	Mustered out Nov. 18, 64.
Scott, Elisha	50	do	Sept 20 61	do [Nov. 18, 64.
George, Albert	21	do	Sept 13 61	Pro. Corp: wd. Apr. 1, 63: mustered out
Smith, John W.	41	do	Sept 12 61	Corp: discharged Oct. 9, 62.
Chase, Austin A.	21	do	Oct 3 61	Discharged Nov. 27, 61.
Spencer, George W.	28	do	Sept 20 61	Discharged Oct. 3, 62.
Hastings, Sidney B.	42	do	do	Discharged Nov. 18, 64.
Dudley, William N.	32	do	Sept 12 61	Discharged Jan. 13, 63.
Preston, Philander R.	27	do	Sept 21 61	Wd. July 6, 63: Re-en. Dec. 31, 63; taken pris. June 29, 64; died at Florence, S. C., Jan., 65.
Wells, Warren O.	38	1st Bat	Dec 3 61	Corp: mustered out Aug. 10, 64. [La.
Hills, Zerah	34	do	do	Corp: died June 25, 63, at Port Hudson,
Oakland, George	24	2d Bat	Oct 23 61	Corp: re-en. Feb. 20, 64: mus. out July 31, 65
Hogan, Henry	20	9 I	June 18 62	Pro. Corp: do. Serg: mus. out June 13, 65.
Smith, William P.	19	do	June 30 62	Died Oct. 12, 62.
Cushman, Holmes	27	10 B	July 25 62	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Williams, Hiram	29	do	Aug 1 62	Died Feb. 17, 65, at Washington, D. C.
Morrisett, John	28	do	July 30 62	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Patterson, Robert	35	do	Aug 6 62	Wd. Oct. 19, 64: dis. May 27, 65.
Scaribo, Fabius	28	do	Aug 4 62	Mustered out June 22, 65. [15, 65.
Lewis, Charles J.	25	11 D	Aug 12 62	Sec. Lt: pro. 1st Lt: do. Capt: dis. May
Fifield, William C.	41	6 F	Aug 15 62	Must. out June 19, 65. [out June 19, 65.
Tobin, John W.	18	do	do	Wd. Sep. 19, 64: pro. Co p: do Serg: mus.
Cameron, Sylvester	25	do	do	Mustered out June 19, 65.
Ward, Tertullus C.	26	do	do	Killed in ac. at Gettysburgh, July 3, 63.
Bean, Albert	23	2 D	do	Died Oct. 3, 64, at Sandy Hook, of wds.
Bruce, George W.	23	10 K	Aug 11 62	Deserted July 5, 63.
Jones, Jabez	19	11 I	Dec 5 63	Died at Middlesex, July 10, 65.
Chase, Amos J.	40	Cav C	Nov 24 63	Mustered out Aug. 9, 65.
Buck, William H. H.	22	Cav G	Dec 11 63	Discharged Sept. 15, 65.
Templeton, James A.	45	Cav C	Dec 8 63	Mustered out Aug. 9, 65.
Cameron, John	26	do	Dec 18 63	Wd. May 6, 64: discharged Feb. 22, 65.
Rublec, Otis N.	18	3d Bat	Sept 5 63	Musician: mustered out June 15, 65.
Herrick, Geo. S.	25	do	Nov 2 63	do do
Amel, Louis	19	do	Sept 15 63	do do



<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg. Co.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Chase, Albert H.	19	3d Bat	Aug 29 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Kirkland, William	21	do	Sept 5 63	do
Leonard, Alonzo R.	21	do	do	do
Libby, Frank F.	18	do	Nov 11 63	Promoted Corporal : do
Shontell, William	27	do	Sept 15 63	do
Stone, Charles H.	20	do	Sept 3 63	do
Hastings, Flavel J.	20	Cav C	Dec 4 63	Mustered out Aug. 9, 65. [Aug. 17, 64.
Scott, George W.	18	do	Dec 11 63	Pris. June 29, 64 : died at Andersonville,
Wheeler, Charles	45	10 B	Dec 19 63	Discharged May 15, 65.
Wing, Lemuel B.	18	SS C	Dec 28 63	Discharged Mar. 10, 65. [9, 65.
Murray, Henry	19	Cav C	Dec 31 63	Pro. Serg : wd. Apr. 3, 65 : must out Aug.
Shepley, Elliot W.	43	do	Dec 25 63	Wd. May 5, 64 : Must. out Aug 9, 65.
Towner, John S.	26	do	Dec 18 63	Pris. June 29, 64 : died Oct. 2, 64.
Barton, David	44	10 B	Dec 14 63	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Smith, Abner	42	do	Dec 28 63	Killed in act. at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Magoon, Henry C.	18	4 G	do	Died at Brattleboro, Aug. 20, 64.
Mee, Cornelius	18	11 H	Dec 19 63	Mustered out Aug 2, 65.
Willey, Albert	19	17 C	Sept 3 63	Mustered out July 14, 65 : pro. Corp.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Putnam, Chris. C. Jr.	23	13 I	Aug 25 62	Pro. Serg : must. out July 21, 63.
Whitney, William H. H.	22	do	do	Discharged April 6, 63.
Whitney, Hiram G.	20	do	do	Musician : mustered out July 21, 63.
Whitney, Sidney E.	18	do	Aug 29 62	do
Jones, Dudley B.	31	do	do	do
Jones, Jabez	18	do	do	do
Benjamin, R. Plummer	22	13 B	do	do
Jones, Edwin	18	do	do	do
McElroy, Clession R.	do	do	Aug 25 62	2d Lt : pro. 1st Lt: mus. out July 21, 63.
Luce, Merrill O.	18	do	do	Corp : pro. Serg : do
Potwin, Joseph	36	do	do	Corp : do
Ordway, Royal	30	do	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Barnett, William W.	28	do	do	do
Willey, Albert	18	do	do	do
Flood, Gregory	18	13 H	do	do
Nichols, Eugene	25	13 B	do	do
Miles, Otis G.	31	do	do	Pro. Corp : Must. out July 21, 63.
Chase, Albert H.	18	do	do	do
McCarron, Barney	18	do	do	do
Chamberlin, Burt J.	20	do	do	do
Ruble, Otis H.	18	13 A	Oct 3 62	Musician : do
White, Lucian W.	23	13 B	Sept 1 62	do
Moulton, Stedman D.	30	do	Sept 3 62	Discharged April 24, 63.
Wright, Edwin L.	27	13 C	Aug 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Taylor, Francis F.	18	do	Sept 8 62	Died April 16, 63.
Lawrence, George S.	22	do	Sept 15 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Scribner, Hiram W.	18	do	Sept 8 62	do
Slade, William	42	do	Sept 10 62	do

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Atridge, Nathaniel	21	Rec	Aug 19 64	Discharged Oct. 1, 64.
Cameron, James	18	2 D	July 30 64	Mustered out June 19, 65. [pris, of wds.
Jones, Edwin R.	20	Cav C	Aug 22 64	Died Oct. 7, 64, at Mt. Jackson, Va., while
Nichols, Henry W.	18	2 D	Aug 2 64	Mustered out June 19, 65. [June 19, 65.
Alden, Sylvester O.	27	do	Aug 19 64	Wd. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64 : must. out
Edgerly, James	39	do	Aug 20 64	Died Oct. 31, 64, at Winchester, Va.
Saunders, Asa S.	28	do	do	Mustered out June 19, 65.
Dodge, Wallace W.	21	3d Bat	Aug 22 64	do
Dutton, Charles H.	22	do	do	do
Wakefield, William H.	23	17 E	Aug 31 64	Mustered out June 2, 65.
Andrews, Salmon F.	28	do	do	Mustered out May 13, 65.
Whitney, Geo. M.	34	FrontCav	Jan 3 65	do June 27, 65.
Connor, Francis R.	21	do	do	do
Whitney, Sidney E.	20	do	do	do
Stiles, Orrin	43	2 D	Feb 4 65	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Nichols, Eugene H.	22	do	do	do
Loizell, Julius	18	do	Feb 8 65	do
Smith, James H.	22	7 I	Feb 11 65	Mustered out Feb. 11, 66.
Wells, Warren	do	1st Corps	Jan 25 65	Discharged Jan. 24, 66.
Marsh, Rufus H.	do	do	Feb 14 65	Discharged Feb. 13, 66.
Richardson, Plummer H.	20	6 K	Mar 15 65	Mustered out June 26, 65.



DRAFTED AND ENTERED SERVICE.					
<i>Names.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Reg. Co.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	
Hatch, Zenas	21	2 D	July 13 63	{	Wd. at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64 : died Nov. 11, 64, of wds. rec. Oct. 19, 64.
Vaughn, Henry J.	21	6 E	do		Mustered out June 13, 65.
Woodward, Harrison	22	2 K	do		Discharged Jan. 23, 64.
SUBSTITUTE—FOR M. O. EVANS.					
Hogan, John C.	20	4 I	July 23 63	Pris.	June 23, 64 : sup. died in reb. pris.
PAID COMMUTATION.					
Orrin Bruce,	Francis B. Connor,	Jeremiah Mahoney,	Luther Maxham,		
Myron W. Miles,	Chester Smith,	E. D. Williams,	Chas. H. Willey.		

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Being unable to obtain an official list of the 1812 soldiers, I rely on the recollection of the oldest men in town for the following list of Plattsburgh Volunteers :

Holden Putnam, captain of the Company from Middlesex and vicinity, Horace Holden, Xerxes Holden, Lewis Putnam, Zebina Warren, Nathaniel Carpenter, Alanson Carpenter, Samuel Barnett, David Harrington, Ephraim Keyes, Benj. Chatterton, Nathan Huntley, Abram Gale, Rufus Chamberlin, Rufus Leland, Samuel Meads, Jesse Johnson, Hubbard Willey, " Priest " Cole.

It is related respecting some of the Middlesex volunteers to Plattsburgh : The Sunday previous to the battle, a Middlesex minister, known as " Priest " Cole, preached a fiery war sermon, in which he urged every man capable of bearing arms to bravely turn out and meet the British in case of an invasion. Before the close of that week the march of the enemy towards Vermont was announced, and the reverend minister was one of the volunteers. When Captain Putnam reached the Lake with his company, he drew them up in a line, and gave orders for " all who had the cannon fever and did not want to cross the lake, to fall back to the rear." Not a man stirred except Priest Cole, who stepped back a few paces and there remained. A few days after the battle, Rev. Mr. C. was sitting in Enoch Clark's store, in the house now occupied by L. D. Ainsworth, when Esquire Nathaniel Carpenter entered, and sitting down by his side, slapping him on the knee, remarked, " Priest Cole, I was never more surprised in my life than I was to see you step back and not want to meet the British." Mr. Cole coolly replied, " Esq. Carpenter, it is a great deal easier to preach than to practice."

OUR CHRISTMAS TREE AT THE CHURCH.

BY MRS. ALMA R. VAUGHN.

You have asked for a poem, and what shall it be?
O, yes, I will sing for our new Christmas tree.
Let all come under its boughs, the great and the small.
If the house is not full, 'tis no Christmas at all.
Let us laugh and be merry; all be of good cheer,
For our Christmas day comes only once in a year,—
How delighted and happy we all feel to-night,
How the little ones look on the tree with delight!
But I could not but think, as we just knelt in prayer,
Of the poor and the lowly, have they a gift there?
And my mind it turned back to the thoughts of the
morn,
That 'twas on Christmas Eve that our Saviour was
born.
Though the gift may be humble that's placed on the
tree,
'Tis in memory of Christ;—like His gifts let it be;—
If a gift to the poor or the meek has been given,
You've laid up for yourselves a rich treasure in
Heaven.

We now honor His birthday with gifts and with mirth;
Let us hope for His kindness and love while on earth,
And that Heaven's rich blessings may rest on us all,
That no sorrow, nor evil, nor ill may befall.
Then take not the gifts from the tree with fond pride,
But think 'twas for thee that our Saviour has died;
And receive each gift humbly, to-night, from the tree,
As an emblem of love—of His kindness to thee.

SUNSHINE WILL FOLLOW THE RAIN.

BY MRS. ALMA R. VAUGHN.

Life has its moments of gladness,
Life has its moments of pain;
Yet God, He is near in our sorrow,
Sunshine will follow the rain.

Why are we ever a shading
Our moments of gladness with pain?
Why are we apt to repining?
Sunshine will follow the rain.

NOTHING LEFT UNDONE.

Oh, can we, as the night hrs come,
Review the day with pride, and say,
We have left nothing now undone
Of which we should have done to-day?

For sooa, how soon our days are through,
Our work in life will all be done;
Oh, can we say, as death draws nigh,
No earthly task is left undone?

[We selected from Mrs. Vaughn's poems one or two other pieces, which we should give would it not overrun the pages allotted for Middlesex.—*Ed.*]



MONTPELIER.

BY HON. ELIAKIM P. WALTON.

From the first Vermont grant of the town of Montpelier, Oct. 21, 1780, to Jan. 1, 1849, the territory known by that name embraced the present towns of MONTPELIER and EAST MONTPELIER; hence this paper will for that period give the history of the two existing towns under the original name, and of the present town of Montpelier from the last-named date.

LOCATION.

The original town was located on the longest river which has both its origin and embouchure within the State—the Winooski. In a map published at New Haven, Conn., about 1779, this river was called, "*R. a la Moelle, French R. or Wenusoo R., also Oniain R.*" The first name was given by Champlain in 1609, to the next principal river north, now called Lamoille, and it was erroneously applied to the Winooski on the map referred to; French, or Onion, river was the name given in early New Hampshire charters of towns located on the river, and "*Wenusoo*" and "*Oniain*" were the erroneous readings by the draftsman or engraver, for the genuine and beautiful Winooski, and the equally genuine but strong-flavored Onion, which suggests rather the richness of the broad meadows on either bank than the exceeding beauty of the mingled landscape of water, meads and magnificent mountains.

The town was located in latitude 44° 17' north, and longitude 4° 25' east from the capitol at Washington, and about 10 miles north-east from the exact geographical centre of the State, which is near the west line of Northfield, in the mountain between Northfield and Waitsfield. Four important branches embouch in the town or on its border: Dog river from the south, Stevens's Branch from the south-east and Kingsbury's Branch and North Branch from the north, while the Winooski itself enters near the north-eastern, and runs to the south-western, corner of the town. Dog river gave the passage for the Vermont Central railroad through the mountains to the third branch of White river, which

has its source at the same level as that of Dog river; Stevens's Branch has the same source in one of its branches as the second branch of White river, which cuts through the eastern mountain range by the famous "Gulf" in Williamstown, and a branch of Stevens's, from Barre, gives easy access to the valley of Wait's river. The northern branches of the Winooski give eligible passes to the upper valleys of Wells and Lamoille rivers, and North Branch gives an easy and almost a perfectly straight pass into the valley of the Lamoille, opposite Wild Branch, which cuts through to a branch of Black river, and thus opens a clear way to Lake Memphremagog at Newport. This location of the town, so central and so easily accessible to the surrounding country in every direction, probably had an important influence in making it the political capital of the State, as it certainly has had upon the thrift of its business men. These facts also indicate that in the future, as ability shall be given, the village of Montpelier will become the centre for the intersection of at least five railroad lines, running in the river valleys above named, making it ultimately as accessible by rail as it has been by the ordinary highways. The Central railroad now opens two of these valleys to Montpelier; in the third, the Montpelier and Wells River railroad is now in operation; in the fourth, the managers of the Central road contemplate the laying of a track, and in that event the valley of the North Branch to the Lamoille will alone remain to be occupied. A survey for a railroad there has been made, and the route is proved to be feasible.

EARLIEST GRANTS.

The earliest known grant of any part of the territory, on which the township was located, was made by Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant and acting Governor of the then royal Province of New York, June 13, 1770, under the name of "Newbrook," which was a grant to Jacobus Van Zant. On a map of Vermont, and of parts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, published at New Haven, Conn., when the inhabitants of Vermont held their lands "by the triple title of



honest purchase, of Industry in Settling, and *now lately that of conquest*," the last phrase indicating about 1779 as the date—this New York township seems to have embraced Montpelier eastward from a short distance west of the mouth of North Branch, near the spot on which the State Capitol stands, with parts of Barre, Plainfield and Berlin.*

On the 25th of June, 1770, still another small portion of Montpelier, on the Eastern border of the town, was granted, by the same authority, under the name of "Kingsborough," to John Morin Scott, who was subsequently a delegate from New York in the Continental Congress; and on the 3d of July, 1771, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, and then Governor of New York, granted yet another portion, under the name of "Kilby," to William McAdams. According to the map referred to, this grant covered all but a very narrow gore between the New Hampshire grant of Middlesex and the preceding New York grants of Kingsborough and Newbrook. HON. HILAND HALL has suggested that Newbrook embraced Waterbury and vicinity, Kingsborough, Montpelier and vicinity, and Kilby, Middlesex and vicinity;† but the New Haven map very correctly marks all the towns granted by New Hampshire on the North side of the Winooski, from Colchester to Middlesex, both included, with the names they now bear, except *Belton* for Bolton, and an omission of the corner of Richmond, which is included in Jericho. Immediately adjoining and East of Middlesex is "Kilby," just where Montpelier belongs. The only difficulty

in the case is that "Kilby" contained 30,000 acres, or 6,930 more than Montpelier, which would make "Kilby" cover a part of the present towns of Plainfield and Marshfield, with the whole of Montpelier; but, on the other hand, in that case, the junctions of North Branch and Stevens's Branch with the Winooski should be in "Kilby" on the map, whereas they are in "Newbrook." The writer has conjectured that "Kilby" in fact embraced part of the territory laid down on the map as Middlesex, and that Montpelier was covered by parts of "Kilby," "Newbrook" and "Kingsborough," which would bring Berlin very near its correct place on the map, where it is in fact quite erroneously placed in relation to Middlesex. These statements are of some interest as belonging to the history of the town, yet they are of no possible importance, since the grantees of New York appear never to have availed themselves of their grants, though an attempt was made to survey this region in 1773, by Samuel Gale, which was prevented by Ira Allen.*

The names of the New York grantees do not appear in the list of persons who received compensation for their lands out of the \$30,000 paid by Vermont to New York as a settlement of the long and bitter controversy for title and jurisdiction. The three New York grants were therefore dormant, or had lapsed for want of compliance with prescribed conditions, when, in 1780, a petition was filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Vermont, by Timothy Bigelow, Jacob Davis, Jacob Davis, Jr., Thos. Davis, and others, asking for a grant of unappropriated land. This was at the most critical period in the history of Vermont, when New York and New Hampshire were both claiming jurisdiction of the State, and Congress seemed so strongly bent upon sacrificing it to one of the claiming States, or dividing it between both, that the agents of Vermont in Congress withdrew, and indignantly refused further to attend, though invited to do so.†

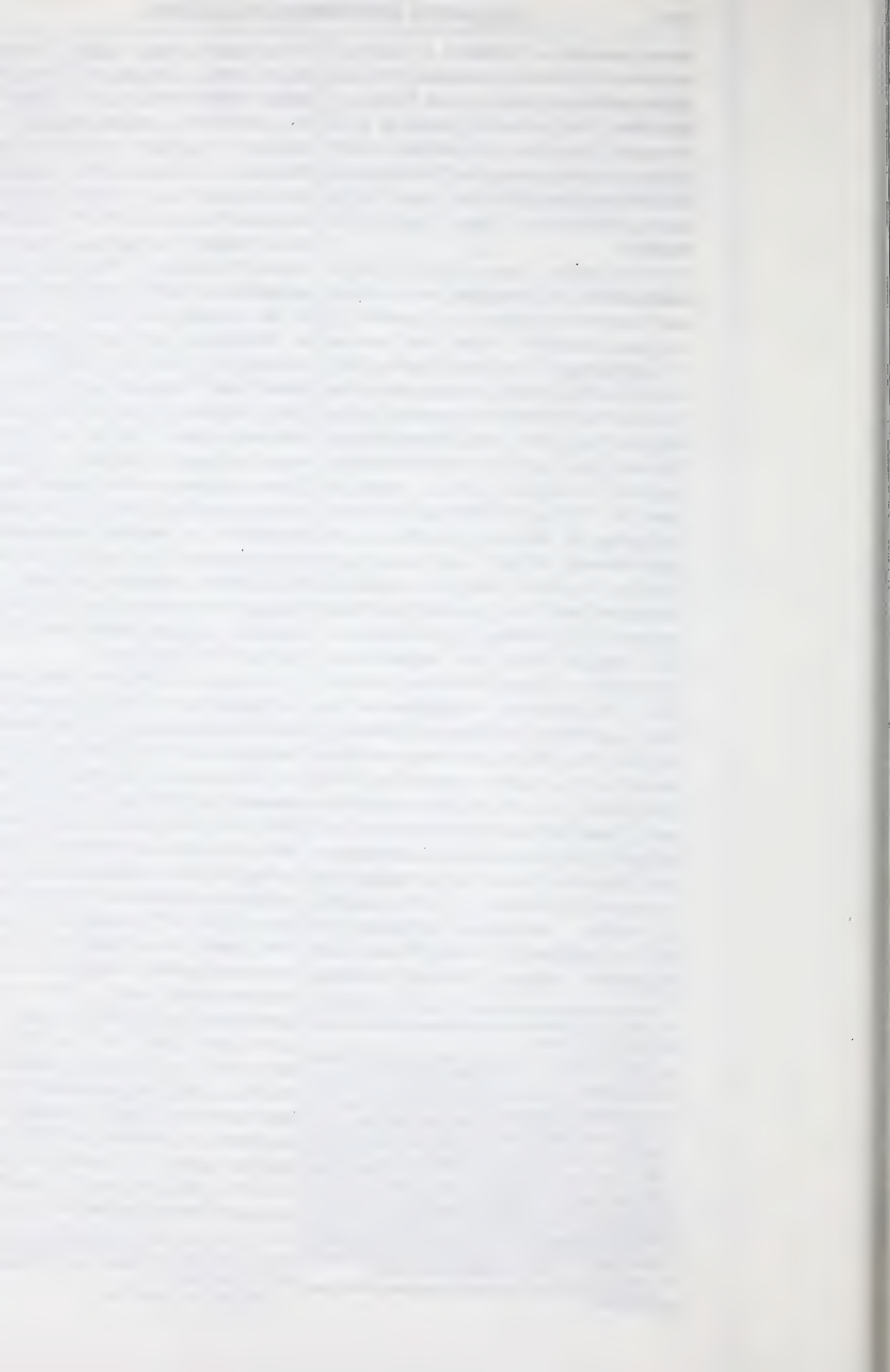
* The explanation on the map brings out so strongly the Vermont spirit of those days, that it is worth copying entire, as follows:

"The Townships or Grants East of Lake CHAMPLAIN are laid down as granted by the State of NEW HAMPSHIRE, Except those that are marked Y Which were granted by the State of NEW YORK on unlocated ground, where they do not interfere with the Hampshire Grants; the Spurious New York grants that interfere with the Older ones are marked with dotted lines, and as they are mostly granted to Officers in the Regular army except a few which have the name of WALLIS, KEMP, and some such other favourites of these Princes of Land Jobbers MOORE, DUNMORE, COLDEN, and TRYON, Stamped on them, it was not thought worth while to note them: Especially as the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont now hold them by the triple title of honest purchase, of Industry in Settling, and now lately that of Conquest."—Map facing page 530 in Vol. 4, of *Documentary History of New York*.

† *Vermont Historical Society Collections*, Vol. I, pp. 154, 155, 156.

* *VI. Historical Society Collections*, Vol. I, p. 356, where Allen states explicitly that Gale's camp was "near the northeast corner of the [then] present town of Montpelier."

† *Same*, Vol. II, pages 31-34.



At this period, two-thirds of the State were occupied by the scouts of the British army and the Green Mountain Boys,* and the British far exceeded the Vermonters in the number of men and in military supplies. In fact, on the very day when the General Assembly authorized the grant of Montpelier, Major Carleton with a British force was at Ticonderoga, just returned from a successful raid on North-eastern New York, in which he had captured Forts Ann and George, and destroyed nearly all the farm-houses and barns in the towns of Kingsborough and Queensborough.†

It was at this critical time that Vermont was forced to rely on policy rather than arms for protection, and the negotiation with Gen. Frederick Haldimand, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Canada, was then instituted. In these desperate circumstances, one of the greatest difficulties was the want of money with which to supply and pay the little army of the infant State—a State which was not only relying solely on its own resources for its own defense, but actually had furnished and was in part supporting Col. Seth Warner's regiment in the Continental army, then and while in service used for the protection of Vermont's most dangerous enemy—New York. For the extraordinary expenses of military defense, the taxes upon a people just entered upon the primeval forests, and having hardly cleared enough to afford a scanty support even in peaceful times, would not suffice; and necessarily, therefore, the State Government relied upon the sale of its wild lands, and of the confiscated estates of enemies, for a fund to meet extraordinary expenses. An essential point of course was, to find purchasers who could make ready pay *in specie, or its equivalent*, and thus supply the pressing needs of the government. Accordingly we find, on the Assembly journal of the 14th of October, 1780, the following entry:

Resolved, that a Committee of five, to join a Committee from the Council, be ap-

pointed to take into consideration the situation of ungranted lands within this State which can be settled, and the several petitions filed in the Secretary's office praying for grants of unlocated lands, and report their opinion *what lands can be granted and what persons will most conduce to the welfare of this State to have such grants*.

The members chosen by ballot are, Mr. Samuel Robinson, Mr. [Edward] Harris, Col. [John] Strong, Mr. [Ebenezer] Curtiss, and Mr. [Joshua] Webb.*

This Committee was deemed so important that on the 17th of October, 1780, the Assembly added to it four members, to wit: Mr. [Matthew] Lyon, Mr. [Benjamin] Whipple, Mr. [Thomas] Porter, and Mr. [Major Thomas] Murdock.† The members of this Committee were selected from the then most important towns in the State, to wit: Bennington, Halifax, Dorset, Windsor, Rockingham, Arlington, Rutland, Tinmouth and Norwich; and the Council completed the Committee by adding leading men of the time, all noted in Vermont history, to wit: Ira Allen, John Fassett, (Jr.,) Jonas Fay and Paul Spooner.‡

The grant of the township of MONTPELIER—a name given by Col. Jacob Davis—was, in this emergency, the first one recommended by the Committee and the first one authorized by the General Assembly.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Saturday Oct. 21st, 1780. }

The committee appointed to take into consideration the ungranted lands in this State, and the several Pitches on file in the Secretary's office, &c., brought in the following report, viz:

"That, in our opinion, the following tract of land, viz: lying east of and adjoining Middlesex, on Onion river, and partly north of Berlin, containing 23040 acres, be granted by the Assembly unto Col. Timothy Bigelow and Company, by the name of MONTPELIER."

Signed, PAUL SPOONER, Chairman.

The aforesaid report was read and accepted, and

Resolved, That there be and hereby is granted unto Col. Timothy Bigelow and company, being sixty in number, a township of land, by the name of MONTPELIER,

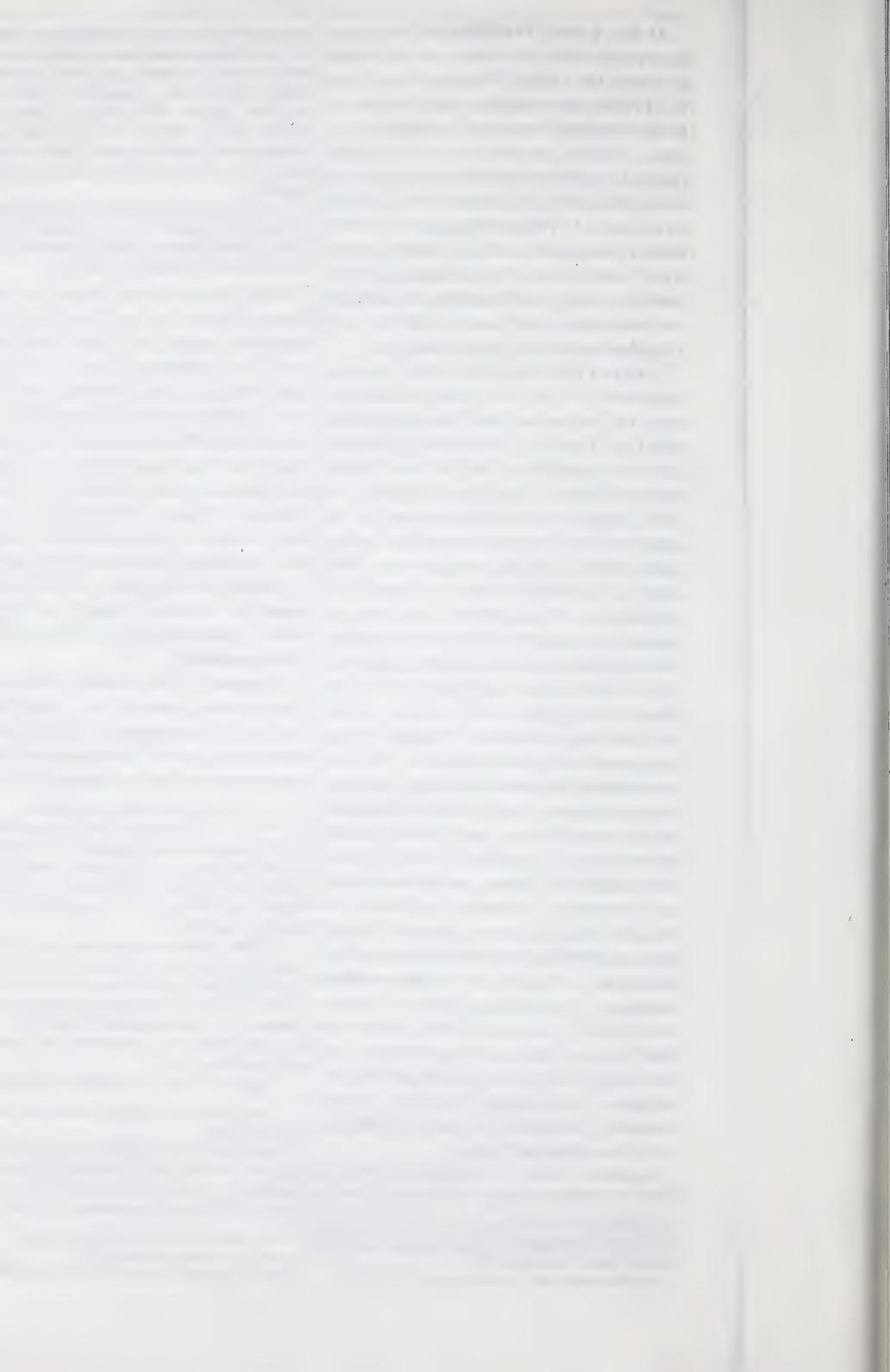
*In October, 1780, the month in which the grant of Montpelier was asked, a British party passed through that town, on their way to attack Royanton.—See B. H. Hall's *Eastern Vermont*, p. 383.

†*Vt. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, Vol. II. pages 36, 41 44, 66-69.

**Ms. Assembly Journal*, 1778-1781, p. 128.

†*Same Assembly Journal*, p. 130.

‡*Ms. Journals of Council*, 1778 to 1780, p. 313.



situate and lying in this State, bounded as follows, viz: lying east of and adjoining Middlesex, on Onion river, and partly north of Berlin, containing 23040 acres: And the Governor and Council are hereby requested to issue a Grant or Charter of incorporation of said township of Montpelier, under such restrictions, reservations, and for such considerations, as they shall judge best for the benefit of the State. *

IN COUNCIL, }
Saturday, 21st Oct., 1780. }

The Governor and Council, to whom was referred the stating the fees for the grant of land made this day, by the General Assembly of this State, having had the same under their consideration, have stated the fees aforesaid at four hundred and eighty pounds for the sd. land, being one township by the name of MONTPELIER, in hard money, or an equivalent in Continental Currency, to be paid by Col. Timothy Bigelow or his attorney, on the execution of the Charter of Incorporation, on or before the 20th day of January next.

Attest, JOSEPH FAY, Secy.

£480. †

Although the sole condition of the grant was the payment of £480, in specie or an equivalent in Continental Currency, by the 20th of January 1781, the first charter was not granted until the 14th of August of that year, when a very imperfect charter was drawn—probably by Thomas Tolman, one of the grantees and Deputy Secretary of the Governor and Council—and executed by Governor Chittenden. In this charter no boundaries were given to the town; the customary five rights reserved for educational and religious purposes were not inserted, but were referred to as in the charter of the town of Ripton; and two onerous conditions were imposed, to wit: first, that within 3 years after the circumstances of the then existing war would permit, 5 acres of land should be planted or cultivated, a house at least 18 feet square on the floor be erected, and one family settled, on each respective Right, on penalty of forfeiture of the land; and, second, reserving all Pine Timber suitable for a Navy to the use and benefit of the Freemen of the State. As this is not the charter of the town, another having been substituted for it, and granted to the original and a few other grantees,

in 1804, it is omitted in this paper, and the reader is referred for a copy to Hon. Daniel P. Thompson's *History of Montpelier*, published in 1860, pp. 21 and 22.

Notwithstanding the imperfection of the charter of 1781, the proprietors proceeded to allot and organize the town under it, beginning with a warning dated June 11, 1784, which was less than three years from the date of the original charter, and fourteen months after the close of the Revolutionary War, by Gen. Washington's proclamation of Apr. 19, 1783. Before noticing the proprietors and the record of their meetings, it is best to give a list of the proprietors, which is embraced in the perfected and now actual charter of the town, that was authorized by a special act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 1, 1804, and executed on the 6th of the same month.

THE CHARTER OF MONTPELIER.

The Governor of the State of Vermont, to all People to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING:

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Vermont, at their adjourned session, holden at Windsor, on the first day of February A. D. 1804, was pleased to pass an act entitled 'an act authorizing the Governor of this State to issue a new charter of Montpelier,'—

Now, therefore, Know Ye, that I, Isaac Tichenor, Governor within and over said State, and in the name, and by the authority of the same, and in pursuance of, and by virtue of the act aforesaid, Do, by these presents, give and grant the tract of land hereafter described and bounded, unto *Timothy Bigelow*, and to the several persons hereafter named, his *associates*, in equal shares, viz:

Ebenezer Waters, Ebenezer Upham, Elisha Wales, Elisha Smith Wales, Joel Frizzle, Bethuel Washburn, John Washburn, Elijah Rood, Thomas Chittenden, George Foot, Elisha Smith, Jedediah Strong, James Prescott, Jacob Brown, Gideon Ormsbee, James Mead, John W. Dana, Timothy Brownson, Gideon Horton, Matthew Lyon, Samuel Horsford, Ithamer Horsford, William Smith, Jacob Spear, Jonas Galusha, Mary Galusha, Noah Smith, Moses Robinson, Moses Robinson, Jun., John Fassett, Jun., Jonas Fay, Abiathar Waldo, Thomas Tolman, Timothy Stanley, Joseph Dagget, Ira Allen, Lyman Hitchcock, James Gamble, Alanson Doug-

* *Ms. Assembly Journal*, 1778-1784 p. 138.

† *Ms. Journals of Council*, 1778 to 1780, p. 315.



lass, Adam Martin, the heirs of Isaac Nash, Jonathan Brace, Howell Woodbridge, James Brace, Henry Walbridge, Jun., Joseph Fay, William Goodrich, Sybil Goodrich, Thomas Matterson, Amos Waters, David Galusha, Jacob Davis, Ephraim Starkweather, Shubael Peck, Jacob Davis, Jun., Thomas Davis, John Ramsdell, Issacher Reed, Isaac G. Lansingh, Ebenezer Davis, Asa Davis, Levi Davis, Ebenezer Stone, and Samuel Allen,—

Which, together with the five following Rights, reserved to the several public uses, in manner following, include the whole of said tract or township, to wit: One Right for the use of a Seminary or College, one Right for the use of County Grammar Schools in said State, lands to the amount of one Right to be and remain for the settlement of a Minister or Ministers of the Gospel in said Township forever, lands to the amount of one Right for the support of the social worship of God in said Township, and lands to the amount of one Right for the support of an English School or Schools in said Township,—which said two Rights for the use of a Seminary or College, and for the use of County Grammar Schools, as aforesaid, and the Improvements, Rents, Interests and Profits arising therefrom, shall be under the control, order, direction and disposal of the General Assembly of said State forever.

And the proprietors of said Township are hereby authorized and empowered to locate said two Rights justly and equitably, or quantity for quantity, in such parts of said Township as they, or their committee, shall judge will least incommode the general settlement of said Tract or Township.

And the said proprietors are further empowered to locate the lands aforesaid, amounting to three Rights, assigned for the settlement of a Minister or Ministers, for their support, and for the use and support of English Schools, in such, and in so many places, as they, or their committee, shall judge will best accommodate the inhabitants of said Township when the same shall be fully settled and improved, laying the same equitably, or quantity for quantity,—which said lands, amounting to the three Rights last mentioned, when located as aforesaid, shall, together with the Improvements, Rights, Rents, Profits, Dues and Interests, remain inalienably appropriated to the uses and purposes for which they are respectively assigned, and be under the charge, direction and disposal of the inhabitants of said Township forever.

Which tract of land, hereby given and granted as aforesaid, is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a Basswood Tree on the

North Bank of Onion River marked MIDDLESEX CORNER, JULY, 13, 1785; thence North 36° East, six miles to a Beech Tree marked MONTPELIER CORNER, JUNE 14, 1786; thence South 54° East, six miles and a half, to a Maple Straddle marked MONTPELIER CORNER, JUNE 17, 1786; thence South 36° West, five miles and five chains, to a Basswood Tree in Barre North line, marked JUNE 19, 1786; thence North 67° West, one mile and sixty seven chains, to Onion River: thence down said river as it tends to the first bound.

And that the same be, and hereby is incorporated into a TOWNSHIP by the name of MONTPELIER.

And the inhabitants that do, or shall hereafter, inhabit said Township, are declared to be enfranchised, and entitled to all the privileges and immunities that the inhabitants of other towns within this State do, and ought, by the laws and Constitution thereof, to exercise and enjoy.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said granted premises, as above expressed, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto them and their respective heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of our State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at Windsor, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1804, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-eighth. ISAAC TICHENOR.

By His Excellency's command,

DAVID WING, JR., Secretary of State.

It will be observed that the boundaries are stated; that all conditions are omitted, the town then being fully organized and well settled, having a population of about 1000; and that the list of grantees and proprietors numbers 65 persons instead of the original 60. The additional names are the five first following that of Timothy Bigelow. It appears from the record of a proprietors' meeting, held in January 1787, that Joel Frizzle (one of the additional five) owned the original right of James Gamble, and his pitch was confirmed to him. Probably the other four became proprietors in the same way—by purchasing original rights. The explanation of retaining in the new charter the names of original grantees who had sold their rights to the five new grantees in that case is, that it was done out of abundant caution, to make the title of the purchasers unquestionable. The original charter is not now to be found,



and probably it was destroyed on the issuing of the new charter, in which case it was fit that the five persons then holding original rights by purchase should have their names recorded in what was thereafter to be the charter of the town. The town record indicates that the copy of the original charter has been cut out, and the new charter substituted for it.

THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS OF MONTPELIER.

The list of grantees is remarkable for the number of the influential men of the State embraced in it, to wit: Thomas Chittenden, Governor; Moses Robinson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Governor, and U. S. Senator; Jonas Galusha, Judge of Supreme Court, and Governor; Ira Allen, State Treasurer, Surveyor-General, Agent to Congress, and the man of all sorts of work in surveying, road-making, financiering, and State politics at home, and in sharp statesmanship and diplomacy abroad; Jonas and Joseph Fay, Secretaries, and Thomas Tolman, Deputy Secretary, and all authors of State papers, the first-named Judge of the Supreme Court, and the first two, agents to Congress, and employed in the Haldimand correspondence; Matthew Lyon, Clerk of the General Assembly, Member of Congress, and an energetic and heroic man in politics and business enterprises; and John Fassett, Jr., and Noah Smith, the first a Councillor, and both Judges of the Supreme Court. With such proprietors, residing in Western Vermont, and most of them remote from Montpelier, it is not surprising that a deep interest was felt in the town, and a powerful influence exerted for its early prosperity in quarters where naturally it would receive little sympathy or favor.

THE "FOUNDER" OF THE TOWN.

The first grantee of Montpelier, who in the Pedigree of the Lawrence family of Massachusetts is styled "*Founder of the town of Montpelier, Vermont*," was Col. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, of Worcester, Mass., born August 12, 1739. He was a distinguished officer in the American War for Independence; a Major under Gen. Ar-

nold in the expedition against Quebec, in 1775-6;* Commander of the 15th Continental Regiment at the capture of Burgoyne and other battles; and a Member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774 and 1775. Washington said, when reviewing Col. B.'s soldiers,—“This is discipline indeed.” His son Timothy was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Massachusetts, for thirty years a member of one or the other branch of the Legislature, and Speaker of the House for eleven years; and his grand-daughter Katharine, daughter of the second Timothy Bigelow, married the late Abbott Lawrence, LL. D., Representative in Congress, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James.† The “founder” of Montpelier died May 31, 1799, ten months before the town was organized, and doubtless his rights to lands in the town all passed to other persons previous to the organization, the deeds of which will probably be found in the records in the Orange County Clerk's office. The author of the pedigree of the Lawrence family of course had the tradition that Timothy Bigelow was the founder of the town, and perhaps full and authentic testimony to the fact.

The writer of this paper can only conjecture the ground on which the chief honor, as founder, should be conceded to Col. Bigelow; but the conjecture is so reasonably founded as to leave no doubt of its accuracy. The original petition of Timothy Bigelow and others for the grant bore the names of at least three of the Davises who were, with Joel Frizzle, the first settlers in the town; and the Davises were all from Worcester County, Mass., of which Timothy Bigelow was a resident.

*Arnold's field officers were Lieut. Col. Christopher Greene, (the hero of Red Bank, on the Delaware,) Lieut. Col. Roger Enos, (afterwards General Commanding in Vermont, under the authority of the State,) and Majors (Return J.) Meigs, [for Connecticut, afterwards of Ohio, and father of the Governor of Ohio, and U. S. Postmaster General of that name,] and [TIMOTHY] BIGELOW.—*Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. I, p. 190. Lossing records that on the expedition, Maj. Bigelow ascended a high mountain, then covered with snow, hoping to gain a sight of Quebec; for which feat the name “Mount Bigelow” was given to it, and is still retained.

†*New England Genealogical Register*, Vol. 10, 1856, facing page 291. *Blake's Biographical Dictionary* states that the second Timothy Bigelow above named during a practice of 32 years, “argued not less than 15,000 cases.” A later biographer reduced the number to 10,000. His death at 51 is not surprising.



At the session in Oct. 1779, the legislature of Vermont established a form of town charters, and appointed Ira Allen to visit sundry states to further the interests of the State.* The Vermont Ms. State Papers contain many petitions for lands granted in 1779, made on a uniform printed form, which was most probably furnished by Allen (then Surveyor-General;) and many petitions in 1779 and 1780, of land companies formed in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and in some cases of officers and men in the continental army. These, it is most reasonable to presume, were among the fruits of Allen's mission, which clearly was to make an interest for Vermont in as many states as possible, and also in the army.

The conjecture then is, that Col. Bigelow was the head of one of these land companies, as Gen. William Prescott, of Massachusetts, certainly was of another. Gen. Prescott was with Col. Bigelow at the capture of Burgoyne, and their residences in Massachusetts were in the same region—the one at Groton and the other at Worcester. At the head of such a company, Col. Bigelow would have been the most active and influential man in forming it, and by his influence, and possibly by his aid, the Davises were enlisted, who were the foremost men at work upon the ground; and their associates, most of them from Worcester and Plymouth Counties, Mass., were by the same influence led to become settlers. Certain it is that many of the early settlers were from that part of Massachusetts. To this day a Montpelier man cannot visit Worcester, Rochester, New Bedford, Yarmouth, and Edgartown, without finding in each town names that were familiar in Montpelier sixty years ago—such as Davis, Clark, Stevens, Burgess, Hatch, Bennett, Hammett, and Nye. The writer is confident that the original petition for the grant, could it be found, would prove that the company was chiefly composed of Massachusetts men, such as Col. Bigelow would most fitly head, and so make him justly

entitled to the credit his descendants have claimed for him.

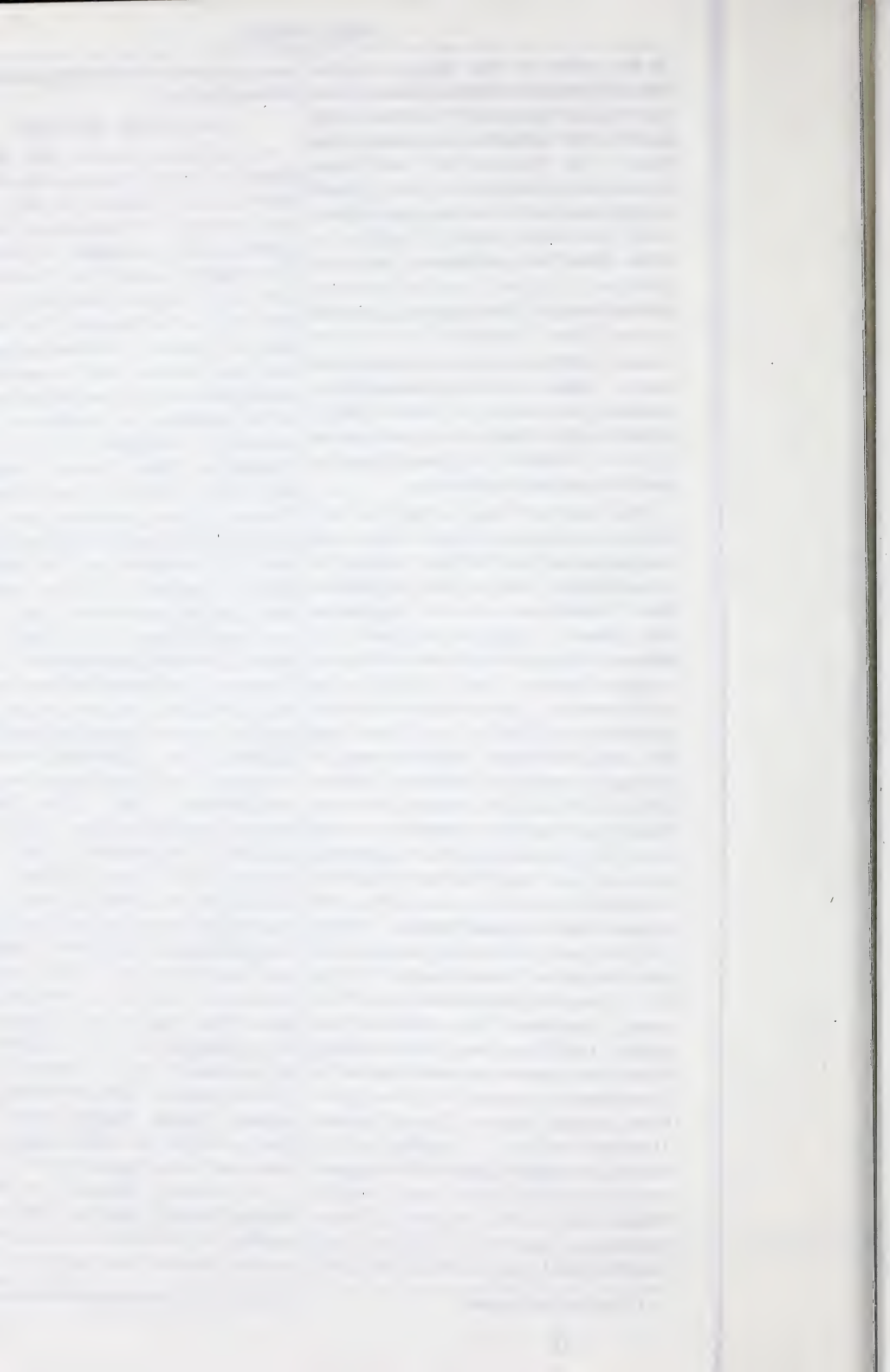
PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

On application of more than one sixteenth of the proprietors, a warning was issued June 11, 1784, for the first proprietors' meeting, "at the house of Eliakim Stoddard, Esq., inn-holder, in Arlington, [Bennington county,] on Tuesday the 17th day of August [then] next, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon," for the purpose of choosing moderator, proprietors' clerk, and treasurer, and to see what the proprietors would do respecting a division of the township. A meeting was holden accordingly, composed of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, Hon. Timothy Brownson, Maj. Gideon Ormsby, Jonas Galusha, and Thomas Tolman, esquires, and Messrs Joseph Daggett and John Ramsdell—who acted for themselves, and for others by power of attorney. Of these seven persons a majority were men of the highest worth and influence in the State: Governors Chittenden and Galusha; Timothy Brownson, President of the Board of War, and Councillor from 1778 to 1795, and "one of the most trusted and confidential advisers of Gov. Chittenden during the whole period of his perilous and successful administration;"* Maj. Gideon Ormsbee, who was then and for many years a representative of Manchester in the General Assembly, and Thomas Tolman, Deputy Secretary to the Governor and Council. The officers elected by the meeting were: Gideon Ormsbee, moderator; Thos. Tolman, clerk; and Jonas Galusha, treasurer. It was voted to lay out a first division of lands in the town, in lots of 150 acres each, and a committee of six was appointed for the purpose, to wit: Thomas Tolman, Samuel Horsford, Gideon Ormsbee, Jonas Galusha, Joseph Daggett, and Samuel Beach—all but Mr. Beach being proprietors, and he was the surveyor.

The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in April, 1785, but there was no meeting at that time, and, under a new warning, the next meeting was at Arling-

* *Vt. Hist. Coll.*, vol. I, p. 405.

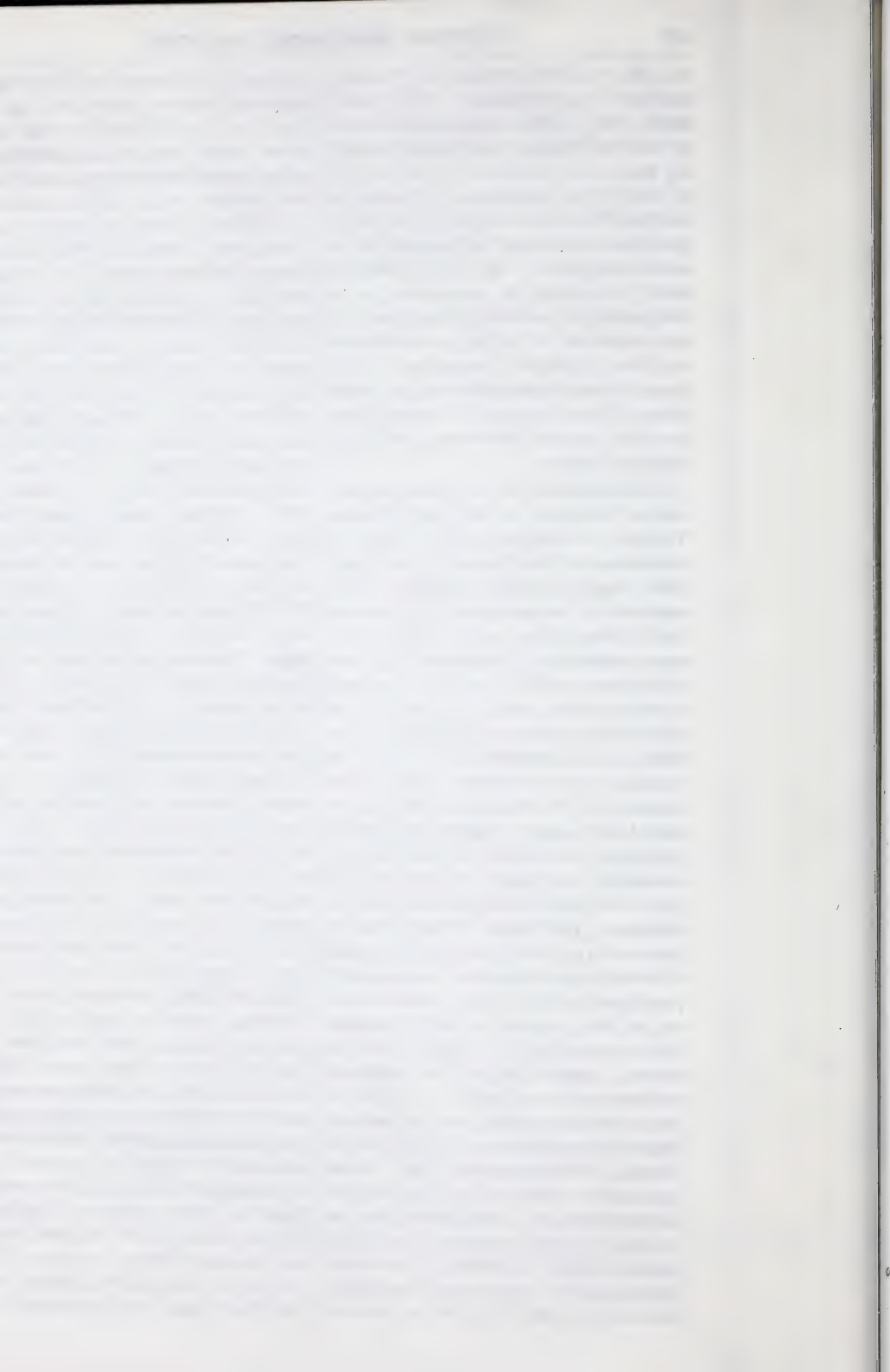
* Hiland Hall's *Early History of Vermont*, p. 458.



ton, Jan. 11, 1786, of which Col. Timothy Brownson was moderator. The appointment of Mr. Tolman as clerk and the order for the first division were ratified, providing that 5 acres should be added to each lot or right, as an allowance for highways, and that the division should be laid out in good form and as near to the centre of the town as might be. Col. Jacob Davis offered to complete the survey for £1 3s. 10d. per right, and this was accepted. A new committee for laying out the division was then appointed, consisting of Col. Jacob Davis, Ebenezer Waters, (or, on his failure, Caleb Ammadon,) Samuel Horsford, Col. Samuel Robinson, and Capt. Abiather Waldo.

By adjournment, the next meeting was held at the house of the clerk, Thomas Tolman, in Arlington, Jan. 9, 1787. In the absence of Col. Brownson, Col. Jacob Davis was appointed moderator. The members of the committee to lay out the first division, who were present, were sworn before Gov. Chittenden to a faithful discharge of their trust, and then submitted a return, plan and survey-bill of the division, which was accepted and ordered to be recorded. A "draft," or drawing by lot, was then made, in the presence of the meeting, as the law required, and a lot or right in the first division was in that way assigned to each proprietor. Accounts were allowed, £77 9s. to Col. Jacob Davis for laying out the division—£5 to Thomas Tolman for clerk's fees—and 15s. to the collector for expense of advertising the first tax. A tax on each proprietor's right, of £1 5s. was then laid, out of the proceeds of which treasurer Galusha was directed to pay the above accounts. Joseph Daggett was appointed collector, and was directed to collect the tax in time for a vendue sale of lands, in default of payment on any right, on the 2d Tuesday of the succeeding June. It was represented to this meeting that Joel Frizzel had become an actual settler, and had made his "pitch" as owner of the right of James Gamble; whereupon it was voted that his pitch be granted and confirmed to him on the right of Gamble, and a lot of

103 acres, (the three as an allowance for highways,) was thus allowed to him, and located on the Winooski, at the S. W. corner of the town, adjoining Middlesex, subsequently known for many years as the John Walton farm, and now owned by Col. Elisha P. Jewett, and known as the Jewett farm. It was also voted to lay out a second division of lands but excluding pine lands, to contain 66 lots, excluding the rights of James Gamble, (provided for in Frizzel's pitch,) Jacob Davis, Jacob Davis, Jr., and Thomas Davis, who, in lieu of rights to be drawn, were allowed to select two lots of 186 acres each, within the second division, convenient for a saw-mill and a grist-mill. It was then voted to make a third division, called the "Pine Pitch Division," lying between Frizzel's pitch and the second division, being the land reserved in the second division, and this was to be divided into 70 equal lots. This division was small, 17 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre to the proprietor of each right. It was on the hill west of Green Mount Cemetery, and Thompson stated, on the authority of the late Simeon Dewey, Esq., who sawed the greatest part of the pine on this division, that the trees were of the most splendid northern sort, not excelled elsewhere in Vermont, or in New Hampshire, or even Maine. The condition of the first charter, then existing, as to pine suitable for a navy, received an interpretation most liberal to the proprietors of the town, many of whom sold their right to Col. Davis, and most of the lumber unquestionably went into vessels that were securely anchored on dry land. The State was not a loser by this appropriation, however, since the pines from that hill sheltered many a man who had served his State and country on sea and land in the revolutionary struggle, and who gave sons and grandsons to serve them in the war of 1812 and in the last and greatest struggle of all. Col. Davis was employed to survey these two divisions on the same terms as for the first division; and Ebenezer Waters, surveyor, Col. Jacob Davis, Parley Davis, Nathan Waldo and Joel Frizzel were appointed a com-



mittee to lay them out. After other formal business, the meeting adjourned to the second Tuesday of the next June, at the house of Capt. Elisha Wales, in Arlington.

June 11, 1787, the proprietors met pursuant to adjournment, Col. Timothy Brownson in the chair. Ebenezer Waters, Col. Jacob Davis, and Nathan Waldo, of the committee to lay out the second and third divisions were sworn, and then submitted their report, which was accepted by a unanimous vote. A drawing was then made, "the same being done deliberately, correctly, and in open meeting," by surveyor Waters, so as to allot the land in the second and third divisions equally to each proprietor. On the 12th, the accounts for surveys, &c., were allowed and a tax voted; Col. Jacob Davis and Parley Davis were appointed a committee to lay out and make the necessary highways; and the meeting adjourned to the second Tuesday in January, 1788. On the same day, June 12, 1787, a vendue sale of proprietors' lots took place for non-payment of taxes, and the sales were recorded, and rules for redemption adopted. About half of the original proprietors' rights to the first division were sold, and mainly to Col. Jacob Davis, and the proprietors' clerk, Thomas Tolman.

The meeting at Arlington in January, 1788, extended the time for completing roads until the succeeding June; assessed a tax of 3s. per right for making roads; allowed the accounts of its officers, and adjourned to the first Wednesday of June following, at the house of Jonas Galusha, in Shaftsbury.

June 4, 1788, the proprietors met according to adjournment; accepted the report of the committee appointed to make roads; allowed their accounts, and assessed an additional tax of 19s. per right for the construction of roads.

The next proprietors' meeting was held, on due warning, at Montpelier, Aug. 28, 1792, of which Clark Stevens was moderator, and David Wing, Jr., clerk—both of Montpelier. The meeting ordered the fourth and last division of lands to be made under the direction of Col. Jacob

Davis, and adjourned to the second Tuesday of May, 1793, at the house of Col. Jacob Davis, in Montpelier.

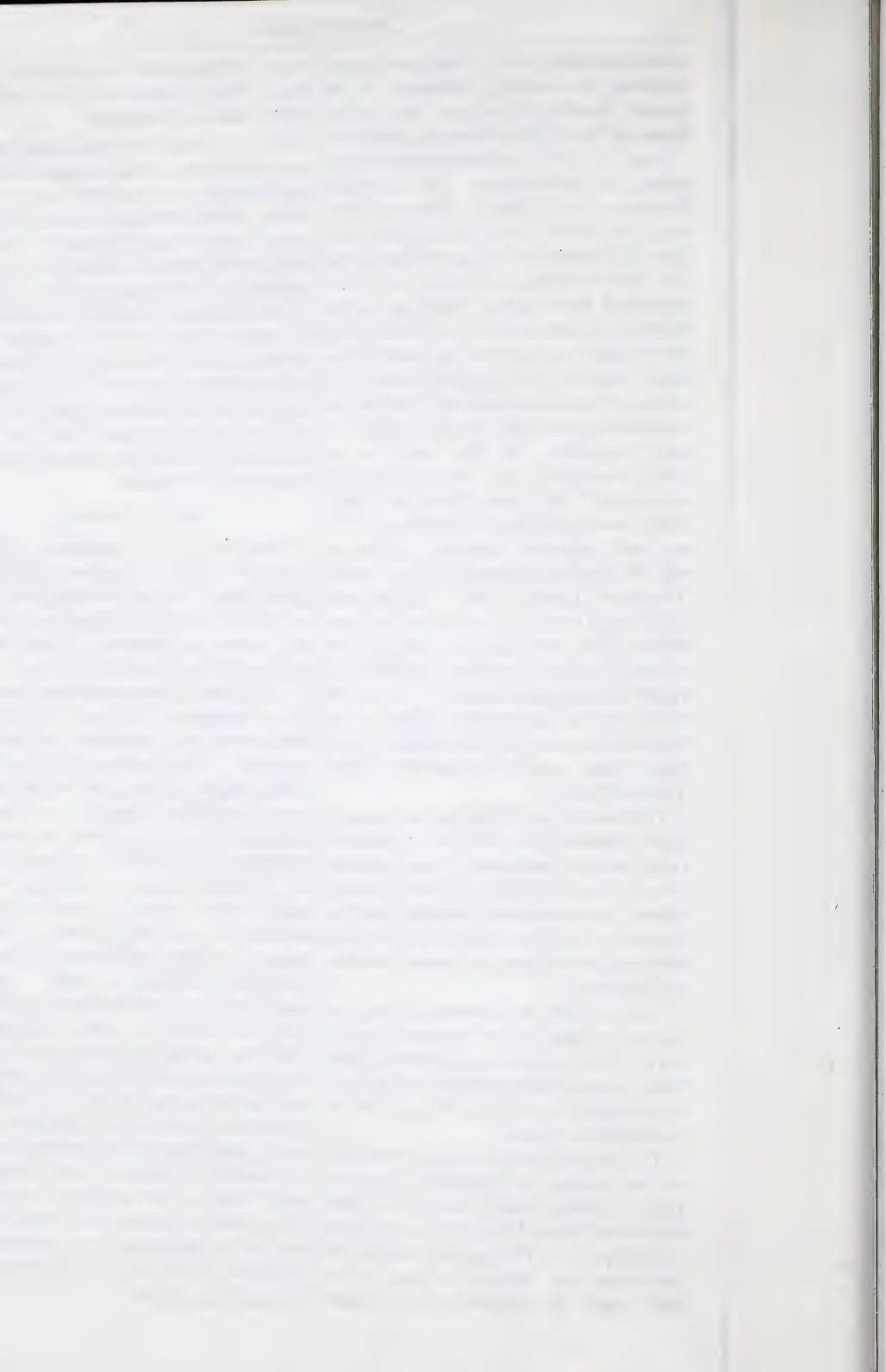
May 14, 1793, the proprietors met as per adjournment, when the fourth division was accepted and allotted in 70 equal parts. After allowing the accounts for the same, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the (public) house of David Wing, Jr., in Montpelier, on the 14th of May, 1795.

The adjourned meeting assembled at the time named; "and there appearing no business before the meeting, *Voted*, that this meeting be dissolved." This was the last meeting of the proprietors, the land all having been allotted, and the town passed by formal organization under a legal town government.

FIRST SETTLERS.

According to his agreement with the proprietors, made in January, 1786, Col. Jacob Davis with a surveying party entered the town that year, and surveyed and laid out the first division of lands, his report having been made in January, 1787; but this service did not technically amount to "a settlement," although Col. Davis then undoubtedly determined to settle in the town. In the spring of the same year, 1786, previous to the survey of the first division, Joel Frizzel entered upon the south-west corner lot of the town, on the farm formerly of John Walton, and now of Col. E. P. Jewett, cleared a small part of it, planted corn, erected a small log-house, and resided in it with his wife, a French woman. "This," said Zadock Thompson, "was the first family in town."* In the later edition, he qualified this, by calling it "the first attempt to settle," adding that "the first permanent clearing and settlement was not made till the spring after"—that is, the spring of 1787. Daniel P. Thompson concurred with this last statement, giving the Davises the honor of first "permanent settlement," and characterizing Frizzel as an occasional sojourner, in his calling as trapper and hunter, in this part of the wilderness, who "squatted on the banks of the river, in the south-west

* *Vermont Gazetteer*, 1824.



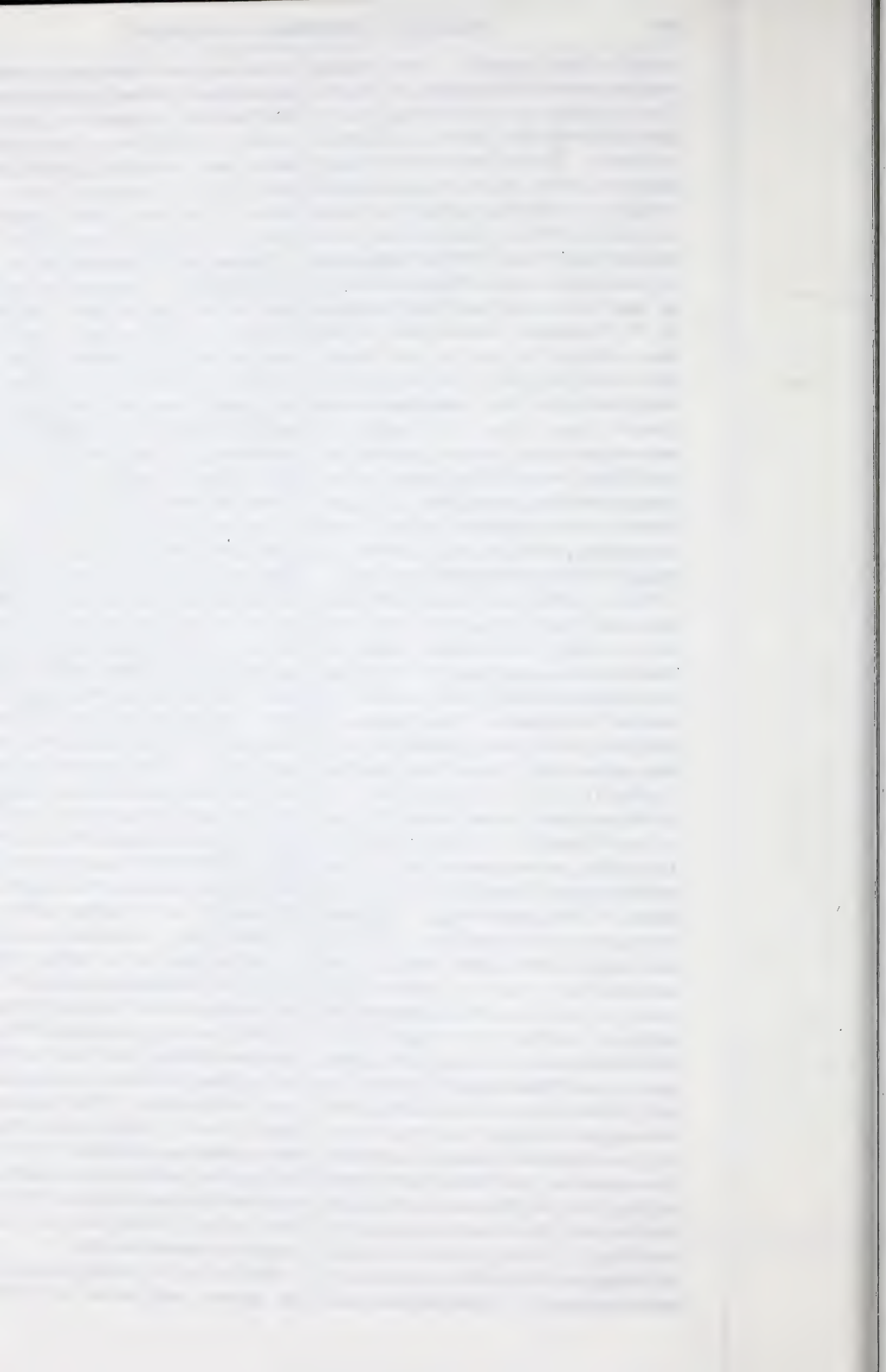
corner of the township." The Davises need no honor at the expense of Frizzel. They certainly were the leading men in point of everything but the mere date of settlement. Frizzel was officially recognized as a settler; his pitch was confirmed to him; the charter recognized him as an original proprietor in the right of James Gamble; and in Jan. 1787, the proprietors appointed him as one of the committee to lay out the second and third divisions. D. P. Thompson conceded that he may have remained "a year or two longer" after the laying out of these divisions, which would give him a residence in the town of about 5 years. The writer does not hesitate to say, on these grounds, that Joel Frizzel was the first actual settler, dating from the spring of 1786. In a year, however, he was followed by much more enterprising, energetic and valuable men, though without their families until 1788.

May 3, 1787, Col. Jacob Davis, with his cousin Parley Davis, and a hired man, left his family in Brookfield, taking one horse and as large a quantity of provisions as could be carried, and on that day reached the house of Seth Putnam, in Middlesex, whose farm joined the lot in Montpelier which Frizzel then occupied. On the 4th, Col. Davis and party cut a bridle-road from Putnam's along the bank of the Winooski to a hunter's camp in Montpelier, on the ground now occupied by Washington County jail, nearly in the centre of Montpelier village. The hunter's hut was a very good one, well roofed, and walled on three sides, and was used until, in 8 or 10 days, a substantial log-house, 32 by 16 feet, was constructed and occupied. At this time two sons of Col. Davis had reached the camp, Jacob, junior, aged 19, and Thomas, aged 15 years. The party immediately made an onslaught on the magnificent maple forest then standing, and cleared the land now bounded by Court street on the North, North Branch on the East, the Winooski on the South, and the State House and depot grounds on the West. This was the first occupancy of Montpelier village with an intention to settle permanently. This land was cleared

in time to plant it with corn, of which a good crop was realized; and early in June, Col. Davis left to attend the proprietors' meeting at Arlington on the 11th, and Parley Davis proceeded to survey and locate on a lot of about 300 acres at the centre of the town, which became his home for a long and honorable life.

The work of clearing the land was continued during the summer, and embraced most of the meadow land between the hills and the Winooski as far west as the knoll on which the Parson Wright house stands, now occupied by the widow of the first pastor's son, the late Jonathan Edwards Wright. This included the meadow land south of State House hill and west of North Branch, being nearly 50 acres. Thompson stated, on the authority of surviving contemporaries, that Col. Davis alone felled, trimmed out and cut into logging lengths, an acre of forest of average growth per day, and continued at this rate for several successive days. There was time then in that season for other work, and it was vigorously used. Col. and Parley Davis having been appointed in June, a committee to lay out and construct necessary roads, this work was entered upon at once. The first road constructed was from the Union House bridge, now the entrance to School street, skirting the hill nearly on the present line of Court and High streets to the Winooski at the Parson Wright place, and then following the river, substantially as the highway still does, to Middlesex line. The second road cut out by the Davises was in Berlin, being the present road from near the crest of Berlin hill, passing on the east side through the Andrew Cummings farm to the Winooski, and then following the river to the Gas works, where the stream was fordable, except in high water. This intersected a road, or more properly path, which had been opened through Berlin to the mouth of Dog river, and thus made a shorter route from the older eastern towns to Montpelier. Over this road, in fact, most of the early settlers in Montpelier came.

The food of the sturdy foresters during the summer and autumn of 1787, was



mainly of the fish of the streams and the game of the woods; but these were of the best. The streams were full of trout, some of them weighing 5 pounds; and the woods with wild game, such as moose, bears in abundance, deer, partridges, etc., and these, with the few condiments brought in by the party, vegetables and corn of the summer's growth, and a little flour from the older settlements, furnished bills of fare tempting even to gourmands, and were amply sufficient for the pioneers of the settlement. All their work that year was preparatory for settlement. The log-house was not furnished with cellar, floor, oven and chimney until autumn, and then, having secured the fruits of the first harvest, Col. Davis returned with his sons to Brookfield, to prepare his family for moving into the new town and the new house with the first sufficient fall of snow.

The family consisted of Col. Davis and wife, two sons, and four daughters. The sons have already been named. The daughters were Rebecca, who became wife of Hon. Cornelius Lynde of Williamstown; Hannah, wife of Hon. David Wing, Jr., of Montpelier, Secretary of State; Polly, wife of Capt. Thomas West of Montpelier; and Lucy, wife of Capt. Timothy Hubbard of Montpelier. Another daughter was born in Montpelier.

Near the close of December, 1787, Col. Davis dispatched his sons Jacob and Thomas, with their sisters Rebecca and Polly—all that could be carried at once—to Montpelier, intending to complete the removal of the family by a second journey of the team, with which Jacob Davis returned to Brookfield. But a series of heavy snowstorms made the journey impracticable; and thus the lad Thomas and the two girls were the only tenants of the new homestead until March. "Not another human face," said Thompson, "made its appearance at this lonely, snow-hedged and forest-girt cabin." Most welcome then was the advent of the remainder of the family in March, 1788.

FIRST THINGS.

The summer work of 1788 comprised the tilling of the ground previously cleared; the

clearing of the remainder of the meadow to the Parson Wright place, and part of that east of North Branch, now occupied by Main Street; extending the clearing on the west side to the falls on which now stand the works of Lane, Pitkin & Brock; and the erection of the first dam and saw-mill on those falls.

During the next summer, 1789, Col. Davis erected the first grist-mill on the falls of North Branch; and thus preparations were made to tempt new settlers with facilities for the erection of dwellings and converting the crops of corn and grain in the neighborhood into bread-stuffs.

Sept. 22, the first birth in town occurred, being that of Clarissa Davis, youngest daughter of Col. Jacob Davis, and wife of Hon. George Worthington of Montpelier.

Col. Davis employed all the men whose services could be commanded, his house of course being head-quarters, and moreover serving as hotel for all visitors. A larger house was a necessity; and therefore, in the summer of 1790, the Colonel erected a large house, of two stories, with four spacious rooms in each story, and an attic that served on occasions as a welcome dormitory. This was the first completed frame house in Montpelier. After Col. Davis left it, this dwelling became the first County jail-house, and was such until 1858, when it was removed to another part of Elm Street, where it is still used as a dwelling-house. A frame for a house had been erected a few days before Col. Davis's, but the house was not completed so soon as his. It was on the hill one mile northeast of the village, and was long known as the Silloway house, though it was built by James Hawkins, the first blacksmith in Montpelier, and finished in 1791. About the same time Hawkins also built the third frame house, in which the first store was opened by Dr. Frye, in 1791. This house stood until 1873, and was the first dwelling-house on the west side of Main Street, nearest to the Arch Bridge. These were quickly succeeded, all built by the energetic Hawkins, by the first Union House, which was the hotel kept by Houghton,



Tufts, Cottrill (before taking the Pavilion,) Lamb, Mann, and others in our remembrance, and was burnt in 1835; and the Cadwell house, near the junction of Main and State Streets, once the finest residence in the village, and the favorite boarding-place of governors and other dignitaries, the wreck of which still stands, to the regret of many who would have so eligible a location for business purposes worthily improved.

The first wagon was brought into town in 1789, from Vergennes, by Thomas Davis, who had to cut much of his way from Williston to Montpelier, and scale "Rock Bridge," in Moretown, by an ingenious piece of engineering, which is fully described by Thompson.

The first notable stranger in Montpelier was Prince Edward of England, Duke of Kent, son of George III. and father of Queen Victoria. He was the guest of Col. Davis for a night in the winter of 1790-'91, coming with an armed retinue of 20 men, to defend him from violence, and serve as "tasters" to try his food and save him from poison. Col. Davis so far assured the prince of personal safety, that he consented to dismiss most of his attendants, who returned to Montreal, and the prince continued his journey to Boston in a more modest and sensible style. *

The first male child born in town was James, son of Solomon Dodge, April 5, 1790. The first marriage recorded is that of Jacob Davis Jr. of Montpelier and Caty Taplin of Berlin, the ceremony being performed by the father of the bride, John Taplin Esq., Oct. 3, 1791.

The first school was kept in a log house on the river near Middlesex line, by Jacob Davis, jr., and continued from about 1789 to 1791. In 1791 a school was kept in the village, in Col. Davis' house, by David Wing, jr., who was subsequently Secretary of State; and in 1794, the town was divided into six districts, and schools were regularly maintained thereafter.

The first tavern was built for Col. Davis on Main street, in 1793. It was the original "Union House," on the site of the

Unitarian church. This tavern was burnt in 1835, rebuilt and again burnt in 1859, and the third Union house was erected on its present site. The second tavern, known as the "Hutchins Tavern," and afterwards the "Shepard Tavern," was built about 1800, opposite the entrance of Barre to Main street. The "Pavilion" was built in preparation for the Legislature in 1808; it was probably the finest hotel in the State then, and indeed for many years, and had a high reputation, specially under THOMAS DAVIS, and MAHLON COTTRILL.

The first physician was Spaulding Pierce, in 1790; the first lawyer, Charles Buckley, 1797; the first minister, Ziba Woodworth, free will Baptist, and one of the first settlers; and the first mechanics were Col. Larned Lamb, carpenter and mill-wright—James Hawkins, blacksmith, David Tolman, clothier, Paul Knapp, brick-maker.

The first thanksgiving day observed in the town was Dec. 1, 1791. The first social ball occurred at the house of Col. Davis, on the evening of the next day, Dec. 2; and that was succeeded immediately by the first death noted in the record of the town—thus:

"Theophilus Wilson Brooks, drowned Dec. 3d, 1791."

In fact, however, his death was accompanied by that of his betrothed, Miss Betsey Hobart, daughter of Capt. James Hobart, one of the first settlers of Berlin. An account of this unusually sorrowful event, written two days after and printed in a New York City newspaper, Dec. 31, 1791, has recently come into the possession of *The Vermont Historical Society*. It is as follows:

Extract of a letter from Montpelier, (Vt.), dated December 5, 1791.

A melancholy accident took place here last Saturday morning, of which the following is an account: On Friday, the 2d instant, being the day after Thanksgiving in this State, the young people in this neighborhood assembled to spend the evening in dancing. Amongst others, two young gentlemen from this town waited on two Misses Hobart, of Berlin, on the other side of Onion river. After having spent the greater part of the night in merriment,

*Thompson's *Montpelier*, p. 53.





Wm. Lottrell



they parted about two o'clock in the morning. The above-mentioned couples having to cross the river in a canoe, they four, (together with the ferryman,) imprudently got in all at once, and had not got far from the shore before the canoe upset; but by the exertions of the ferryman, they righted her, and he, together with a Mr. Putnam, one of the young gentlemen, and one of the girls, got in; but in helping the other girl in, they unfortunately upset the second time. They then endeavored for the shore. Mr. Putnam, at the danger of his life, swam ashore with the younger Miss Hobart under his arm; but were both of them so far chilled as to be unable to stand, having swam more than forty rods, as the water was high and the current swift, before they reached the shore. The ferryman got ashore by the help of the canoe; the other couple perished in the water. The young gentleman drowned is Mr. Theophilus Wilson Brooks, son of Deacon Brooks, of Ashford, Connecticut, a valuable young man, aged 25. The young woman is a daughter of Capt. Hobart, of Berlin, an amiable young woman, about twenty years of age. The body of the young woman was found about a mile below, yesterday morning. Mr. Brooks is not yet found.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In this connection, the vital statistics of the town in its earliest years may as well be stated. From the settlement of the first family in the spring of 1786 to the summer of 1799—more than 13 years—the number of deaths recorded was 16. Of these, 3 were accidental, and 9 of diseases incident to infants and children; and of the 4 remaining, adult cases, 2 were of consumption, 1 of fever, and 1 of a disease unknown. The number of births in the same period is stated by Thompson at 130. The population in 1791 was 113, and in 1800, 890—Thompson's estimated average for the whole time, 400. The rate of deaths was therefore less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ per annum, and the percentage five-sixteenths of 1 percent. per 100 of population. The registration report states the percentage of deaths in the whole State to population, in 1858, to be 1.14, which is more than three times greater than in Montpelier for the first 13 years. The rate of births in Montpelier was 1 to every 40 persons; whereas in the State, in 1858, the rate was only 1 to

every 49 persons. The difference between the town and the State in the proportion of births to deaths is most remarkable; in the town the births being more than eight times the number of deaths, while in the State, the number of births, in 1858, was less than twice the number of deaths. It certainly must be conceded that Montpelier was, at the start, a remarkably fruitful and healthy town. This is presumed to be true of nearly all Vermont towns at the first settlement—of all that were not exposed, by their location, to peculiar malarial influences. Few but hardy and energetic men and women would brave the perils and hardships of frontier life, and the labor of converting pathless forests into habitable, traversable and tillable fields; and such people are proof against most diseases.

Thompson stated other striking facts as to the health of the village of Montpelier, in his chapter on epidemics, which we quote nearly in full. The records of Rev. Mr. Wright, noted by Thompson, were undoubtedly more complete than the town records. The good parson was, from religious principle, as well as from strong sympathy, a visitor to the bedside of all the sick and dying, and his parish then included the entire village.

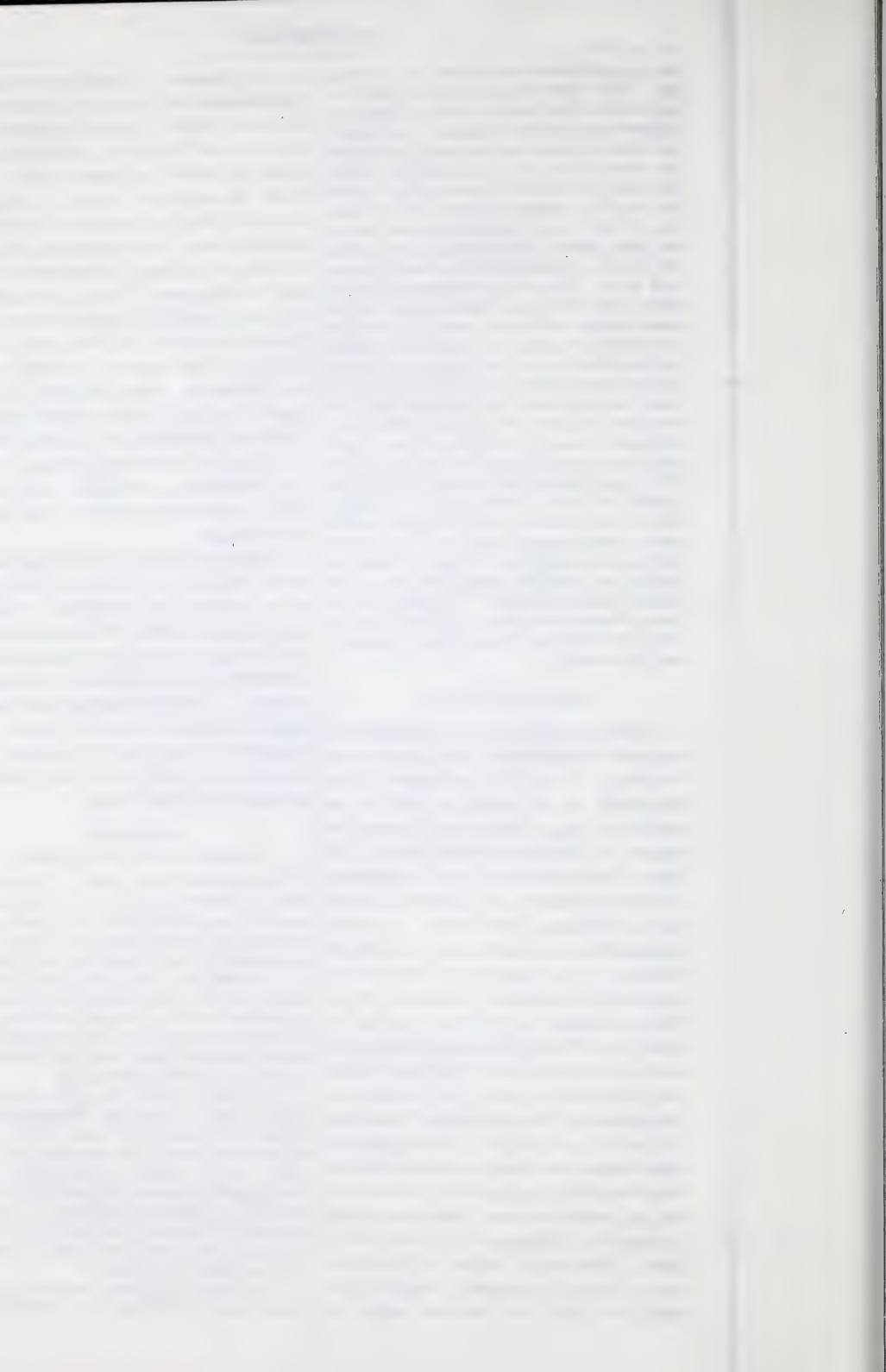
EPIDEMICS.

FROM D. P. THOMPSON'S HISTORY.

Endemics we have none. From first to last no diseases have made their appearance in town which could be discovered to be peculiar to the place, or to have been generated by any standing local causes. Of epidemics, Montpelier has had its share, but still a light share compared, as we believe, with a majority of the towns in the State, only four deserving the name having occurred from the first settlement of the town to the present day.

The first of these was the dysentery, which fatally prevailed throughout the town, in common with most other towns in Vermont, during the summer and fall of 1802. The victims in Montpelier were: Mrs. Sophia Watrous, wife of Erastus Watrous, Esq.; Erastus Hubbard, a younger brother of Timothy Hubbard; John Wiggins, another young man, and a considerable number of children.

The second epidemic was the typhus fever, which prevailed to a considerable

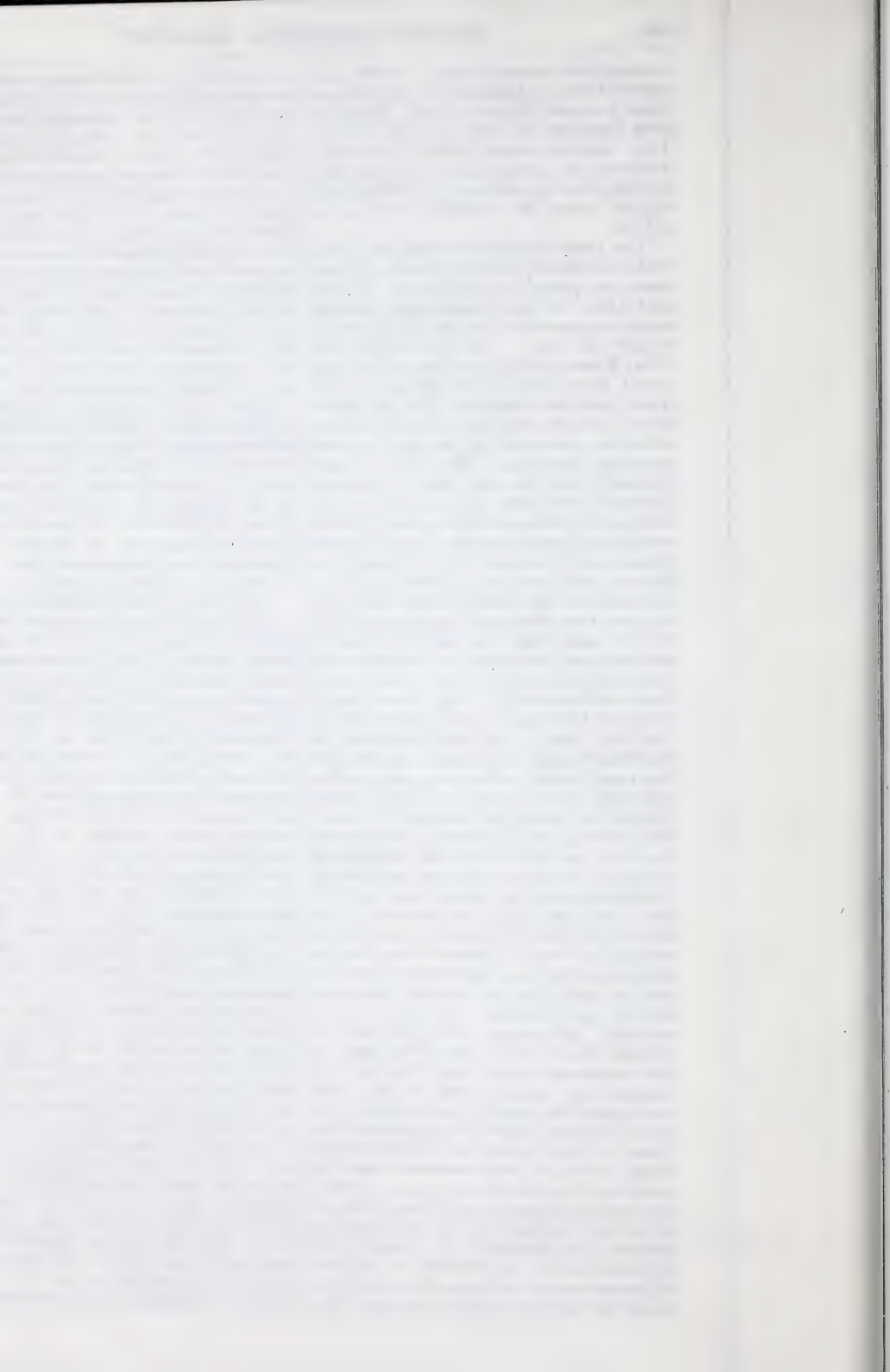


extent in the summer season of 1806, and proved fatal to Montpelier's favorite and most honored citizen, David Wing, Jr., then Secretary of State. Luther Mosely, Esq., another valued citizen, also fell a victim to the same disease, together with a young man by the name of Cutler, a girl by the name of Goodale, and several others.

The third epidemic visiting the town was that fearful disease known by the name of spotted fever, which, to the general alarm of the inhabitants, suddenly made its appearance in the village in the winter of 1811. The first victim was Sibyl Brown, a bright and beautiful daughter of Amasa Brown, of the age of nine years, who, on Saturday, Jan. 2d, was in school, on the evening of that day sliding with her mates on the ice, and the next morning a corpse. The wife of Aaron Griswold, and the first wife of Jonathan Shepard, were next, and as suddenly destroyed by this terrible epidemic, which struck and swept over the village, to which it was mostly confined, like the blast of the simoom, and was gone. There were over 70 cases in this village, and, strange to tell, but three deaths of the disease, which at the same time was nearly decimating the then 400 inhabitants of Moretown, and sweeping off 60 or 70 of the 2,000 inhabitants of Woodstock. The chief remedy relied on here was the prompt use of the hot bath, made of a hasty decoction of hemlock boughs; and the pine-board bathing vessel, made in the shape of a coffin, was daily seen, during the height of the disease, in the streets, borne on the shoulders of men, rapidly moving from house to house, to serve in turn the multiplying victims. So strange and unexpected were the attacks, and so sudden and terrible were often the fatal terminations of the disease, that it was likened to the Plague of the Old World. Some of its types, indeed, so closely resembled the Plague, as well to justify men in deeming them one and the same disorder. A bright red spot, attended with acute pain in some instances, appeared in one of the limbs of the unwarned victim, and, like the old Plague spot, spread, struck to the vitals and caused his death in a few hours. In other instances, a sort of congestion of the blood, or silent paralysis of all the functions of the life, stole unawares over the system of the patient, his pulse faltered and nearly stopped, even before he dreamed of the approach of the insidious destroyer. The late worthy Dr. James Spalding once told us, that he was the student of an eminent physician, in Alstead, N. H., when the epidemic visited that place, that

he frequently went the rounds with his instructor in his visits to his patients, and that on one of these occasions they made a friendly call on a family in supposed good health, when the master of the house congratulated himself on the prospect that he and his young family were about to escape the disease which had been cutting down so many others. Something, however, in the appearance of one or two of the apparently healthy group of children present attracting the attention of the old Doctor, he fell to examining their pulses, when in two of them he found the pulse so feeble as to be scarcely perceptible; but keeping his apprehensions to himself, he made some general prescriptions for all the children, and left, hoping his fears would not be realized. Within three days both of those children were buried in one grave. The physicians who had charge of these cases in Montpelier were Dr. Lamb, Dr. N. B. Spalding, Dr. Woodbury, and Dr. Lewis, of Moretown. Volumes have been written on the causes of this and similar epidemics, and yet to this day the subject is involved in clouds of mystery.

The fourth epidemic followed soon after the last, and in some instances, assumed some of its peculiar types. This occurred in the winter of 1813, and was here generally called the typhus fever, though it partook more of the characteristics of peripneumony, or lung fever, being the same disease which first broke out the fall before, among the U. S. troops at Burlington, and by the following mid-winter had become a destructive epidemic in nearly every town in the State, carrying off, according to the statistics of Dr. Gallup, more than 6,000 persons, or one to every 40 of its whole population. In this whole town, during the year 1813, the number of deaths—most of which were of this disease—was 78, among which were those of Capt. N. Doty, R. Wakefield, C. Hamblin and others, in the prime of life. This great number of deaths in one year was, beyond all comparison, greater than ever occurred before, or has ever occurred since, it is believed, in proportion to the population, which was then about 2,000; while the average number of deaths in town per year, about that period, was, as near as can now be ascertained, but a little over 20, and of course but little more than one death in 100. In the village, according to records left by the Rev. Chester Wright, the average number of deaths for the five years preceding 1813 was but four per year, which must have been considerably less than one to 100 yearly. This seems to be confirmed by another record left by Mr. Wright, of the number of deaths occurring



each year in the village for the 14 years succeeding 1816, by which it appears that the average number of deaths in the village, during that whole period, was but 10 yearly, while the population during the last-named period increased from nearly 1,000 in 1816 to nearly 2,000 in 1830; so that the rate of mortality during the whole 19 years, of which we have given the approximate statistics, was, with the exception of 1814, always greatly less than one to every 100 inhabitants; all going to confirm what we have before stated respecting the peculiar healthiness of the location of our town, and especially of our village, from the earliest times to the present day.

*Notices of Proprietors' Meetings, of taxes, and of Sales of lands for Taxes in Montpelier—Compiled by HENRY STEVENS, Senior, from files of the [Windsor] VERMONT JOURNAL and the [Bennington] VERMONT GAZETTE.**

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

March 4, 1791, Jacob Davis, Clark Stevens and Jonathan Cutler presented a petition to John Taplin, of Berlin, a justice of the peace for the County of Orange, praying that a warrant might be issued for calling a meeting of the inhabitants to organize the town. Though this petition was not legal, (having the signatures of only three freeholders, while the statute required four,) Justice Taplin took no notice of the defect, but issued a warrant "to Clark Stevens, one of the principal inhabitants of Montpelier," requiring him to

* It will be observed that these legal notices cover a much larger amount of taxes than that given in the preceding text. Compilations like the above, for many towns, may be found in the State Library, at the end of an old volume of the Windsor Journal.

	Journal.	Gazette.
	No. 48	No. 55
Proprietors to meet Aug 17, 1784.	—	114
Ditto, Sept 12, 1785, [not holden.]	108	117
Ditto, 2d Wednesday of Jan 1786.	118	122
Taxed 25s 8d per right, Jan 9, '87.	184	190
Proprietors to meet 2d Tuesday of June, 1787.	193	203
Sale of lands for the tax of 25s 8d, June 12, 1787.	196	203
Taxed 219s 4d by the proprietors, June 12, 1787.	207	212
Lands to be sold for said tax, Oct. 16, 1787.	215	222
Lands to be sold for town tax, Jan 3, 1788.	226	234
Taxed 19s 6d per right by the proprietors (June, '88.)	258	Vol. 6, No. 5
Lands to be sold for said tax last Wednesday of Oct, 1788.	269	" 6, 16
Taxed 227 14s 5d for the general survey.	276	" 6, 24
Lands to be sold for do, Feb 16, '89.	284	[no sales.]
Two penny tax to be paid in labor, May, June and July, '89.	290	Vol. 6, 40
Lands to be sold for the general survey tax, March 16, 1789.	299	" 6, 34
Lands to be sold for the 2 penny tax, June 23, 1791.	403	" 8, 49
Proprietors to meet Aug 28, 1792.	405	

warn a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town, to meet at the house of Jacob Davis on Tuesday, the 29th day of March, 1791, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to choose a moderator, clerk, selectmen, treasurer, and all other town officers, and to see if said town will choose some proper person to remove the proprietors' records into the town. This warrant was dated March 8, 1791, and on the same day Mr. Stevens posted his warning in accordance with the warrant and the statute. Pursuant to the warning a meeting was holden, of which the following is the record:

FIRST TOWN MEETING.

At a town meeting of the inhabitants of Montpelier, legally warned and met at the dwelling-house of Col. Jacob Davis, in said Montpelier, on the 29th day of March, 1791,—

Proceeded to choose a Moderator, &c. &c.

1st, *Voted*, and chose Col. Jacob Davis Moderator to govern said meeting.

2nd, *Voted*, and chose Ziba Woodworth Town Clerk.

3d, *Voted*, and chose James Hawkins 1st Select Man.

4th, *Voted*, and chose James Taggart 2d Select Man.

5th, *Voted*, and chose Hiram Peck 3d Select Man.

6th, *Voted*, and chose Jonathan Cutler Town Treasurer.

7th, *Voted*, and chose Parley Davis Constable and Collector.

8th, *Voted*, and chose Josiah Hurlburt Highway Surveyor.

9th, *Voted*, and chose Benj. I. Wheeler Highway Surveyor.

10th, *Voted*, and chose Solomon Dodge Highway Surveyor.

11th *Voted*, and chose Col. Jacob Davis Lister.

12th, *Voted*, and chose Benj. I. Wheeler Lister.

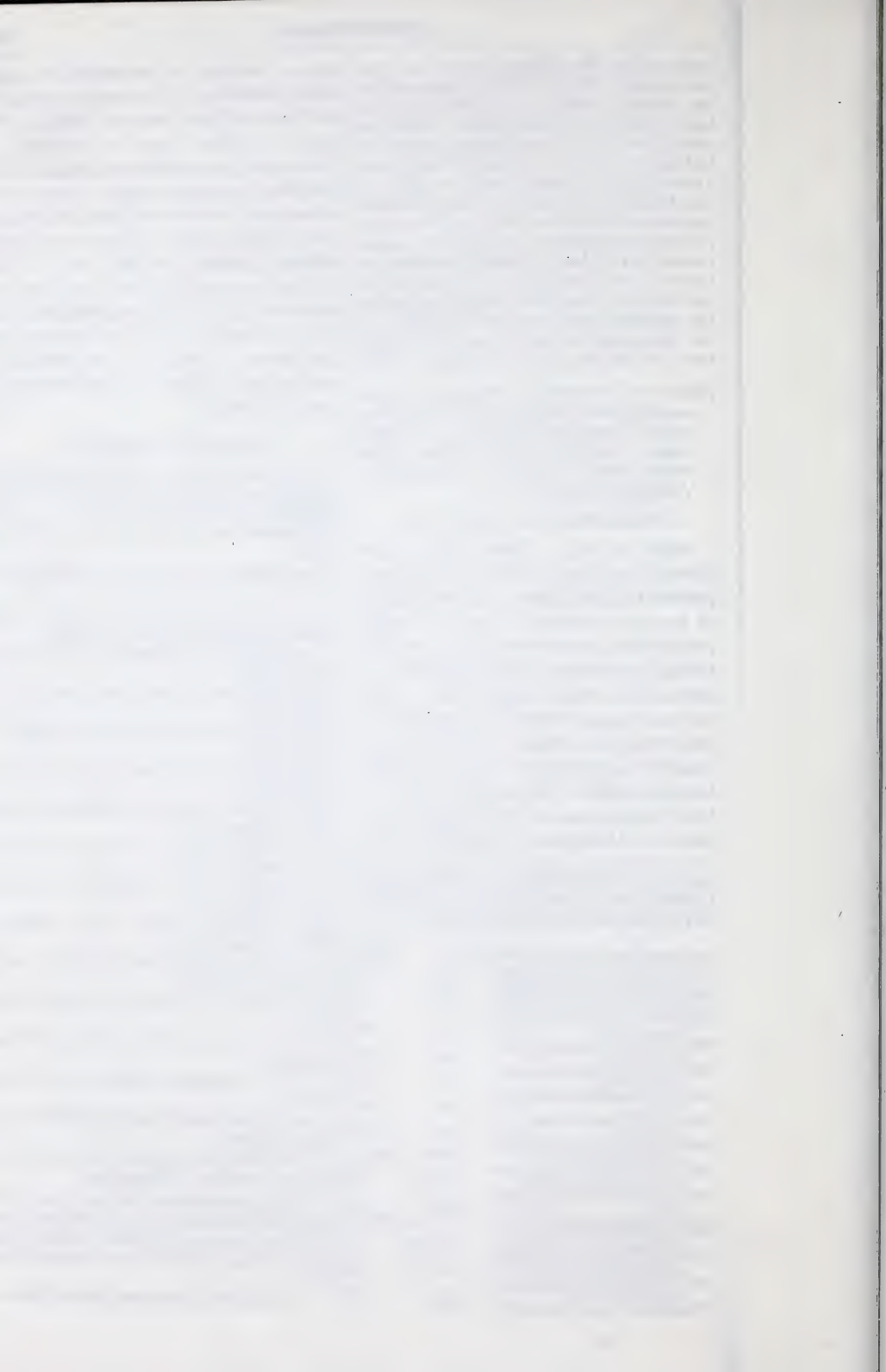
13th, *Voted*, and chose Clark Stevens Lister.

14th, *Voted*, and chose Col. Jacob Davis Fence Viewer.

15th, *Voted* to adjourn said meeting till the 1st Tuesday of September.

The aforementioned officers were duly sworn and affirmed to the faithful discharge of their respective offices, before John Taplin, Justice of the Peace for said County.

ZIBA WOODWORTH, Town Clerk.



On the record is the following list of voters who took part in the organization of the town, to which we have added, whenever possible, the region from which these original freemen of the town came.

Benjamin I. Wheeler, Rehoboth, Mass.; David Parsons, Oxford, now Charlton, Mass.; Parley Davis, Oxford, now Charlton, Mass.; Ebenezer Dodge, Peterborough, N. H.; Solomon Dodge, Peterborough, N. H.; Nathaniel Peck, Royalston, Mass.; David Wing, Rochester, Mass.; Lemuel Brooks, Ashford, Ct.; Clark Stevens, Rochester, Mass.; Jonathan Snow, Rochester, Mass.; Hiram Peck, Royalston, Mass.; James Hawkins, James Taggart, John Templeton; Elisha Cummins, born in Sutton, Mass.; Jonathan Cutler, Charles McCloud; Col. Jacob Davis, Oxford, now Charlton, Mass.; Isaac Putnam; Nathaniel Davis, Oxford, now Charlton, Mass.; Ziba Woodworth, Bozrah, Conn.; Jerathmel [B.] Wheeler, Rehoboth, Mass.; Smith Stevens, Rochester, Mass.; Charles Stevens, Rochester, Mass.; Edmund Doty; Duncan Young, a Scotchman, from Burgoyne's army; Freeman West, New Bedford, Mass.

The name of Josiah Hurlburt appears in the list of town officers elected, and it is presumed he was a citizen of lawful age. Jacob Davis, Jr., was also of age and a citizen at that time. Thompson states that David Wing Jr. and Larned Lamb were then Freemen of the town, and suggests that they may have been absent on the day of the meeting. This would make the whole number known to be freemen of the town at the organization, 30. The total population, by the census taken that year, was 113, which was small for the number of voters; but doubtless several who acted in town meeting had not then brought their families into town.

These names indicate, as the fact was, that on the organization of the town, settlements had been made in every quarter of it, on the hills and in the river valleys. Even now the farms of these men are easily recognized, and many are owned by the descendants of the original settlers. The early occupancy of the town so generally was doubtless due to the provision in the original charter, which required "that each proprietor, his heirs or assigns,

shall plant or cultivate 5 acres of land, and build an house at least 18 feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right, within the term of 3 years after the circumstances of the war will admit of a settlement with safety, on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right, or share of land, in said township, not so improved or settled."

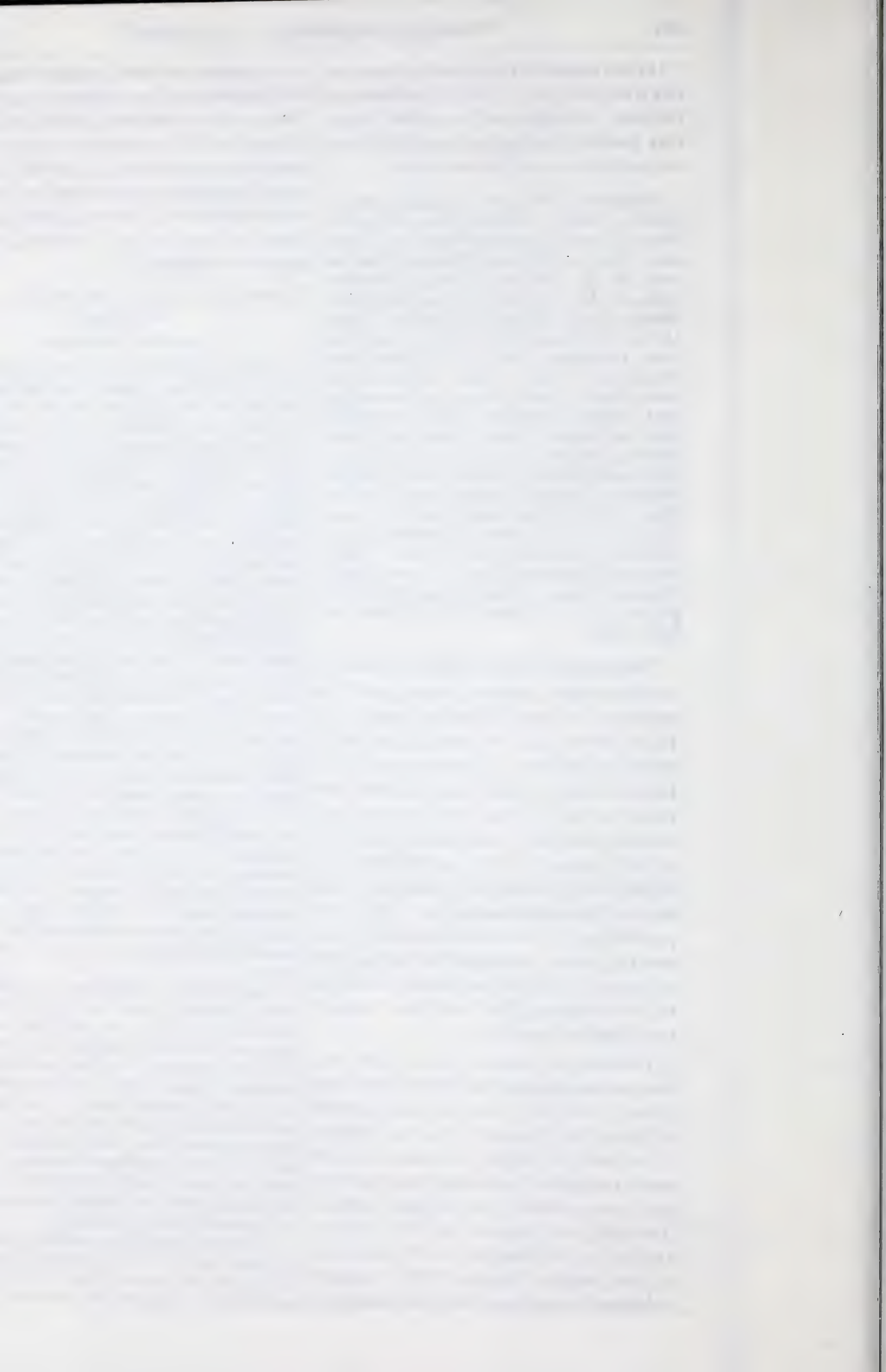
HABITS AND CHARACTER OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

FROM D. P. THOMPSON.

Among the whole list of the 27 freemen who joined in its organization we find but one or two who did not become, not only the permanent residents of the town, but the permanent owners of the farms they first purchased and improved for their homes. And in looking, now, over that ever to be honored roll of men, then all farmers, consisting of the Wheelers, the Davises, the Templetons, the Putnams, the Stevenses, the Cummins, etc., and then glancing over the town, we can scarcely find one of the original homesteads of all those thus settling which is not still in the possession of some one of their descendants. This fact alone speaks volumes in praise of the original inhabitants of the town. It speaks in such praise, because it presupposes and proves the existence, in them, of that invaluable combination of traits of character which can alone ensure full success in building up an abidingly thrifty town, and a well-ordered and respectable community—the resolution and physical endurance necessary for subduing the forests, the frugality and economy in living required for retaining and increasing the amount of their hard earnings, and the foresight and general capacity for business indispensable for the successful management of their acquisitions.

That the first inhabitants of Montpelier were generally men of great physical powers, resolution and stability of purpose, and that they applied their energies of body and mind to the best effect, in clearing up and improving their township, may be well enough seen in the pictures we have already drawn of the first years of the settlement, but more certainly so in the noble results of their exertions, which, after 20 years, stood developed in their individual thrift, in their aggregate wealth and pecuniary independence.

But those results, were not brought about by hard labor alone. Strict frugality in living lent its scarcely less important aid in the work. Nature has but few wants;



and these settlers and their families seem to have been well content to put up with her real requirements. The ambition for display in dress, equipage and costly buildings was a forbidden, and an almost unknown, passion among them. And all expectations of making property without work, or of living on credit, were ideas which were still more scouted. They dressed comfortably but very plainly, wearing, for the 12 or 15 years of the settlement at least, scarcely anything but what was the product of their own looms and spinning-wheels. With these implements, so necessary for the times, nearly every household was supplied. The girls spun, and the mothers wove, from their own wool, the flannels to be dressed or pressed for their best winter wear, and from their own flax the neat linen checks for their gowns and aprons for summer. Then the females of that day made their health, their husbands' or fathers' wealth, and established enduring habits of industry for themselves, as they were passing along in their daily routine of household employments. And who does not see how much better it would in reality be for the health, constitutions and habits of the females of the present day, if they were compelled to resort to the same way of clothing themselves and their families. Foreign manufactured goods were scarcely used at all for clothing during the first dozen years of the settlement. The wives who came into town with their husbands might have brought with them, perhaps, their calico gowns; and it was known that "Marm Davis," as that pattern of housewives, the help-meet of Col. Davis, was called, had brought with her a silk gown—the one, it is believed, in which she was married: but it is not known that there were any others. The first silk dress that was ever purchased and brought into Montpelier for one of its lady residents was one obtained for the wife of Judge David Wing, and was first worn by her at a meeting late in 1803.

"I well remember when that first silk gown made its appearance," recently said an aged lady cotemporary of the favored possessor of the rare garment, to us while making enquiries about such matters. "It was a meeting held in one of Col. Davis' new barns. Hannah, that is Mrs. Wing, came in with it on, and made quite a sensation among us, but being so good a woman, and putting on no airs about it, we did not go to envying her. We thought it extravagant, to be sure; but as her husband had just been elected Secretary of State, and might wish to take her abroad with him, we concluded at length that the

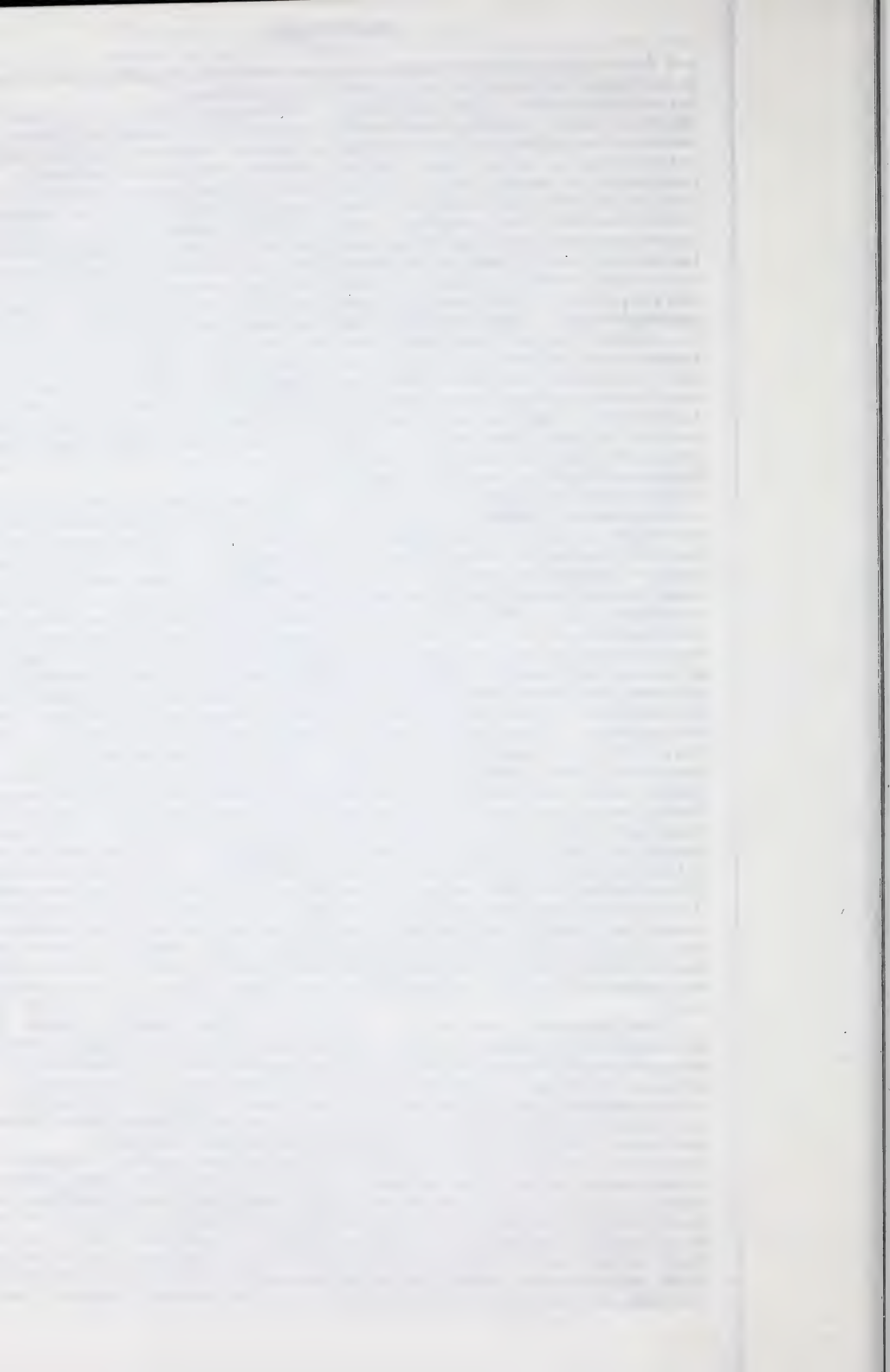
purchase might be perhaps, after all, quite a pardonable act."

Ribbons and laces were not worn nor possessed by the women; and the wearing of bonnets, which are thought to require trimmings made of such materials, was scarcely more frequent. Instead of bonnets, they generally wore for head-dress when going abroad, the more substantial, but no less neat and tasteful, small fur hats, which were then already being manufactured in several of the older towns in the State. And it was not till a merchant had established himself in town that any innovation was made in these simple kinds of female attire. Then, for the first time, calico gowns became common—the best qualities of which cost 75 cents per yard, but of so strong and substantial a fabric that one of them would outwear two, or even three of most of those of the present day.

The men dressed as plain, or plainer. Tow cloth for summer, and striped undressed woollens for winter, were the standing materials of their ordinary apparel. For public occasions, however, most of them managed to obtain one dress each, made of homespun woolen, colored and dressed cloth, which, as they used them, were generally good for their lifetimes. The first "go-to-meeting" dresses of the boys were also, of course, domestic manufacture, and generally of fustian. A new fustian coat was a great thing in the eyes of a boy of fourteen in those days.

But as their days of gallantry approached, their ambition sometimes soared to a new India cotton shirt, which then cost 62 cents per yard, though now not a fourth of that amount. The men wore fur caps or felt hats for every-day use, but some of them, fur hats on public occasions; and a few of the wealthier class, especially if they became what was called public characters, bought themselves beaver hats, which stood in about the same relation among the outfits of the men as did silk gowns among those of the women, such hats at that time costing \$30 each. But this was not so very bad economy as might be supposed, after all, since one of the clear beaver hats of that day would not only wear through the lifetime of the owner, but the lifetime of such of his sons as had the luck to inherit it.

The ordinary articles of family food were corn and wheat bread, potatoes, peas, beans and garden vegetables, pork, fish and wild game. Sweet-cake, as it was called, was rarely made, and pastry was almost wholly unknown. Indeed, we have been unable to learn that a pie of any kind was ever seen on a table in town till nearly



a dozen years after it was first settled. About that time, however, one of the elder daughters of Col. Davis, on noticing some fine pumpkins that were brought to the house during the harvesting, conceived the ambitious idea of making a mess of pumpkin pies, and obtaining at last the reluctant consent of her mother to let her make the experiment, she made a batch which took to a charm with the whole family and the several visitors invited to partake of the novel repast. After this, pumpkin pies became a staple of the tea-table on all extra occasions.

Laboring men who, in felling the forest, logging, or boiling salts, as the first state of making potashes and pearls was called, often went considerable distances from their homes to work, generally took their dinners along with them into the woods, leaving the women to take care of the cattle and everything requiring attention about home. These dinners generally consisted of baked or stewed pork and beans, and not unfrequently of only bread and raw salt pork. Colonel Davis always used to recommend to his laborers to eat their pork raw or without any kind of cooking, contending that it was more healthy when eaten in that way than in any other. Some of the new hands that had been hired in by the Colonel at last, however, rebelled against the practice. Among the latter was Lemuel Brooks, the afterwards well-known Captain Brooks, who assured his fellow-laborers one day, after they had been making their dinners on raw pork, that he was determined to set his wits to work and see if he could not, by the next noon, get up a more christianlike dinner. Accordingly he came on the next morning with gun and ammunition, and just before noon stepped off into the neighboring thickets, and shot two or three brace of partridges, which, in their chosen localities, were as plenty as hens about a farm-house. And having speedily plucked and dressed the birds, he suspended them by the legs over a fire struck and built for the purpose, with a thick slice of pork made to hang directly above each, so that the salt gravy should drip upon or into them, and moisten and season them while cooking. As soon as he had thus prepared his meal, he hallooed to the men, and in his usual jovial and humorous manner, bid them come in and partake of his "new invented dinner of parched partridges." And parched partridges thenceforward became a favorite meal among the woodmen of the settlement.

The out-door work, at the period of which we have been speaking, was by no

means all performed by the male inhabitants. Wives and daughters considered it no disparagement to go out to work in the fields, or even into the forest, whenever the occasion required it at their hands. They boiled salts and made maple sugar at times in the woods, and often in busy seasons, worked with their husbands, fathers or brothers, in making hay, harvesting grain, husking corn and digging potatoes in the field. The wives and daughters of the rich and poor alike cheerfully engaged in all these out-door employments, when the work, for want of the necessary male help or other circumstances, seemed to invite their assistance. Even Colonel Davis, whose family was regarded as standing in the first position in society, could be seen leading his bevy of beautiful daughters into his fields to pull flax.

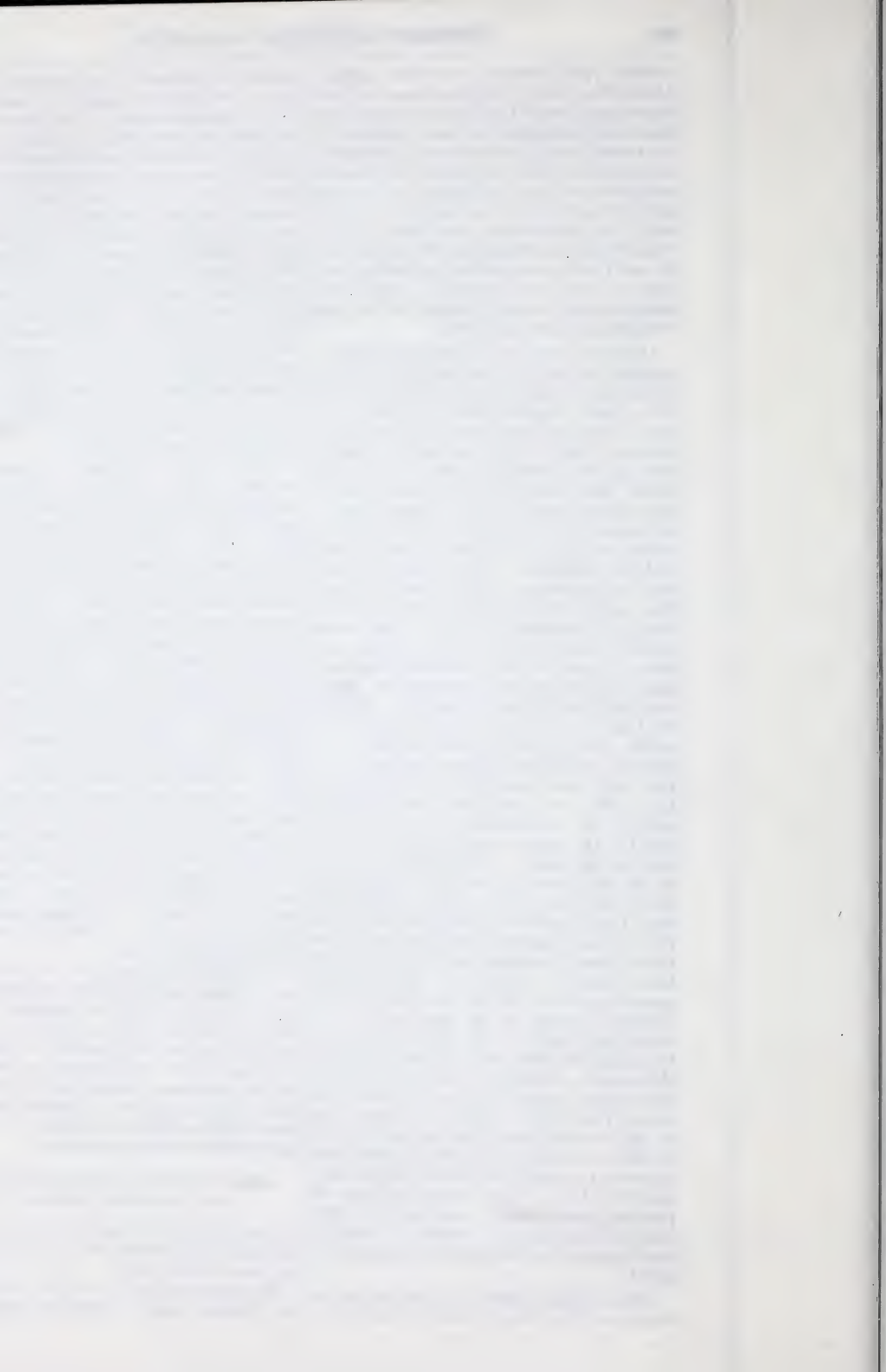
But frugality in modes of dress, the supplies of the table, and other domestic arrangements for saving expenses and living within their means, did not constitute the whole of their system of economy. Their provident forecast taught them the evils of debt. For they felt that under the depressing influence of that sort of slavery, they could never enjoy that feeling of proud independence which they carefully cherished, and which constituted the best part of their happiness. They rightly appreciated, also, the bad moral tendencies of that evil, than which scarcely nothing more silently and surely tends, with its numberless temptations, to do what we otherwise would not do, to debase our best feelings and convictions as men, and undermine our best civic virtues as freemen. Our first settlers, therefore, carefully avoided it, making their calculations far ahead so to live, so to purchase, and so to enlarge their plans of improvement, as to keep out of debt, and often foregoing the most tempting of bargains rather than increase it.

To enable the reader to estimate the cost of living and the profits of farming, as well as to appreciate the frugality of settlers, it will be well to note a few of the prevailing prices of labor, stock and other products of the day, as well as those of the few necessary articles which the settlers were compelled to import for their use and consumption in living, or in pursuing their ordinary avocations.

PRICES OF LABOR, STOCK, EXPORTED AND IMPORTED ARTICLES.

The wages of the best class of laborers were \$9.00 per month, and 42 to 50 cents for casual day's work.

The common price of wheat was 67 cts. per bushel; Indian corn, 50; oats, 25;



potatoes, 25; best yoke of oxen, \$40.00; best horses, \$50; best cows, \$25; salts of lye, \$4 to \$5 per cwt.; pork, in dressed hogs, \$4 to \$6; beef, averaging \$4.

Of articles imported, the prices were: For rock salt, \$3 per bushel; common, \$2.50; loaf sugar, 42 cts. per lb.; brown, 17 to 20 cts.; common W. I. molasses, \$1.17 per gallon; green tea, \$2 per lb.; poorest Bohea, 50 cts. per lb.; nutmegs, 12 cts. each; ginger, 34 cts. per lb.; pepper, 75; iron shovels, \$1.50 each; broad-cloth, \$8 to \$10 per yd.; E. I. cotton cloth, 62 cts.; calico, 50 to 75 cts.; W. I. rum, \$2 per gallon; dry salt fish, 11 cts. per lb.

And yet, with these extremely low prices for their products, and enormously high ones for their imported necessities, the settlers, such was their industry and frugality, steadily progressed along the way to independence and wealth. But though the openings in the forest, rapidly increasing in extent and number, the more and more highly cultivated fields, the better and better filled barns, and the constantly multiplying stock of the barnyards, made their yearly progress in thrift clearly obvious to all, yet the ratio of that progress can be accurately estimated only from the financial statistics of the town. And for this purpose we subjoin the several grand lists of the town from its organization for the next succeeding fifteen years, or to and including 1857, all taken yearly and on the same plan.

GRAND LISTS OF MONTPELIER FROM 1792 TO 1806, INCLUSIVE.

1792, \$2,141.67; 1793, \$3,075.00; 1794, \$4,531.67; 1795, \$5,705.83; 1796, \$7,660; 1797, \$9,794.18; 1798, \$10,963.93; 1799, \$14,538.75; 1800, \$15,390.93; 1801, \$16,979.77; 1802, \$17,437.13; 1803, \$18,126.99; 1804, \$19,310.91; 1805, \$22,920.55; 1806, \$25,883.80.

The increase of the population of the town, in the meanwhile, will be seen by the different enumerations of the U. S. Census, the whole of which, as we may not find a more convenient place for them, we will also here insert.

CENSUS OF THE TOWN.—By the first enumeration, 1791, 113; in 1800, 890; 1810, 1,877; 1820, 2,308; 1830, 2,985; 1840, 3,725; 1850, Montpelier, 2,310, East Montpelier, 1,448, united, 3,758; 1860, Montpelier, 2,411, East Montpelier, 1,328, united, 3,739; 1870, Montpelier, 3,023, East Montpelier, 1,130, united, 4,153; 1880, Montpelier, 3,219, East Montpelier, 972, united, 4,191.

This statement shows a steady increase except in 1860, '70 and '80, when East Montpelier lost materially. From 1840 to

1860 the old town as a whole was nearly stationary, while the present town, or the old village, has constantly increased.

PART II. HISTORY SUBSEQUENT TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The strictly civil history of the town from its organization is that of every town in Vermont—a record of town meetings, of roads laid, school districts established, taxes voted, cemeteries provided, and lists made of persons warned out of town that they might not become chargeable to it as paupers;* of elections, national, state and town, and of annual reports and returns required; of intentions of marriage, marriages, births and deaths—very incomplete. These fill volumes, and are of no use but for occasional reference, and instead of these it is deemed best to give condensed statements, under different heads, of what has served to make the town, and most to mark its history, mainly outside of its official records.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Votes for President from 1828 to 1880.†

1828, John Quincy Adams, (National Republican,) 185; Andrew Jackson, (Democratic,) 171.

1832,‡ Andrew Jackson, (Democratic,) 284; Henry Clay, (Nat. Repub.) 163; Wm. Wirt, (anti-Masonic,) 70.

1836, Martin Van Buren, (Democratic,) 311; Wm. Henry Harrison, (Whig,) 246.

1840, Martin Van Buren, (Democratic,) 348; Wm. Henry Harrison, (Whig,) 340; scattering 5.

1844, James K. Polk, (Democratic,) 348; Henry Clay, (Whig,) 250; James G. Birney, (Abolition,) 55.

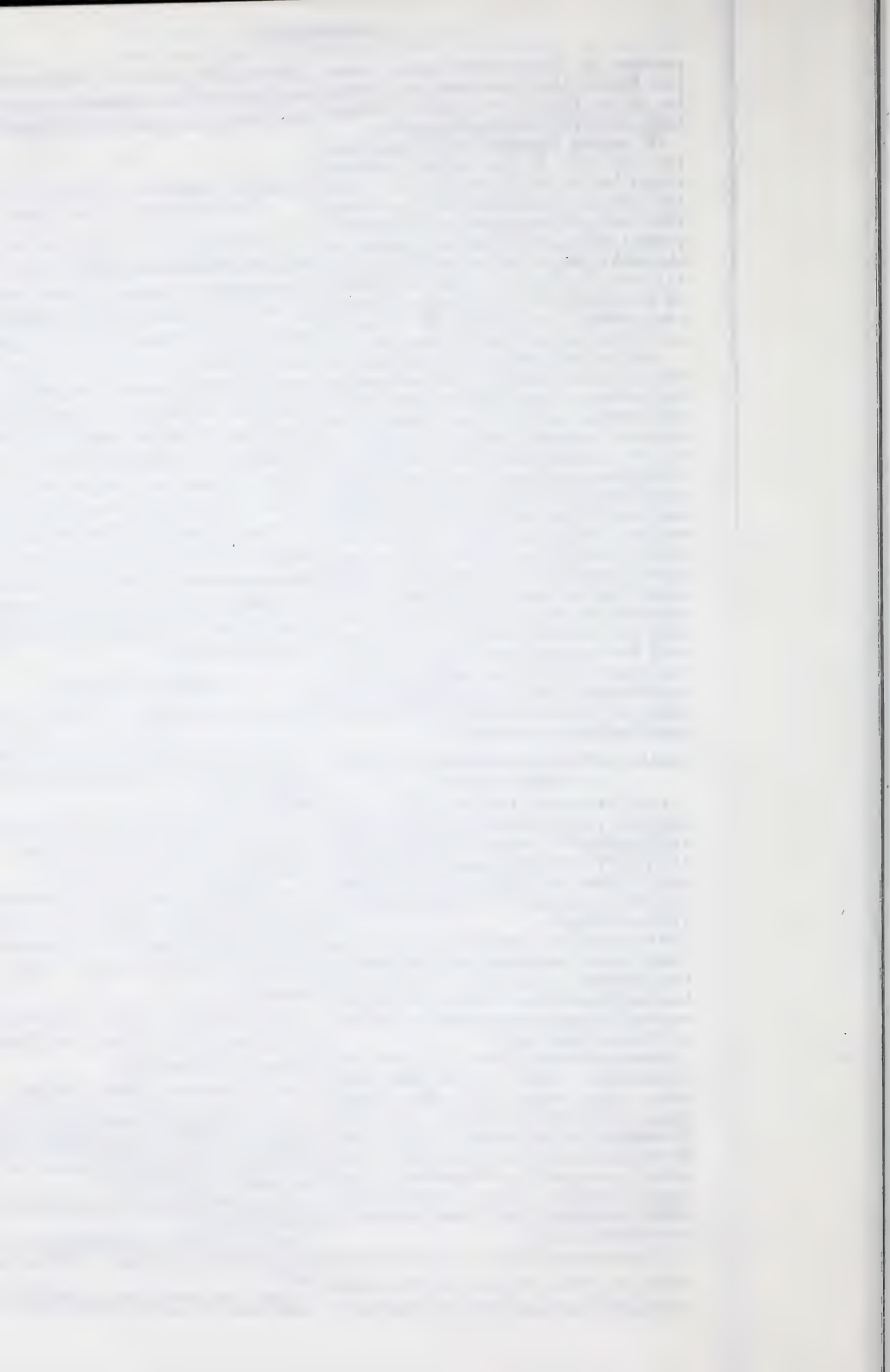
1848,§ Zachary Taylor, (Whig,) 403;

*These lists contain the names of the wealthiest as well as of the poorest citizens, with their families, irrespective of character, color or condition, and were intended to embrace every person who at the time had not become legally chargeable to the town in case aid or support should be needed.

†The first recorded vote is that of 1828, the presidential electors having been previously elected by the General Assembly.

‡There is no record of presidential vote, and the votes given above were for State officers that year, being the nearest approximation to the presidential vote.

§At all of the elections thus marked [§], members and officers of the Legislature voted in Montpelier.



Lewis Cass, (Democratic,) 333; Martin Van Buren, (Free-Soil,) 249.

After the Division of the Town.

1852, Winfield Scott, (Whig,) 388; Franklin Pierce, (Democratic,) 222; John P. Hale, (Abolition,) 171.

1856, § John C. Freemont, (Republican,) 726; James Buchanan, (Democratic,) 198; scattering, 1.

1860, § Abraham Lincoln, (Republican,) 541; Stephen A. Douglass, (Democratic,) 180; Edward Everett, (Conservative,) 3; John C. Breckenridge, (pro-slavery Dem.) 2.

1864, § Abraham Lincoln, (Republican,) 664; Geo. B. McClellan, (Democratic,) 157.

1868, Ulysses S. Grant, (Republican,) 416; Horatio Seymour, (Democratic,) 148.

1872, Ulysses S. Grant, (Republican,) 496; Horace Greeley, (Liberal,) 223; Charles O'Connor, (Democrat,) 3.

1876, § Rutherford B. Hayes, (Republican,) 577; Samuel J. Tilden, (Democrat,) 423.

1880, James A. Garfield, (Republican,) 651; W. S. Hancock, (Democrat,) 382; scattering, 2.

In ten of the above elections the majority of votes cast in Montpelier was for the candidate elected; in one instance the plurality was for the candidate elected; in one instance the plurality and in two instances the majority was for candidates who were not elected. In 10 elections out of 14, therefore, the preference of Montpelier has coincided with that of the nation; four times on the Democratic side, and six times on the Republican side.

Votes for Governor from 1792 to 1880.

1792, Thomas Chittenden 24.

1793, Thomas Chittenden 23, Samuel Hitchcock 2, Parley Davis 1.

1794, Thomas Chittenden 26, Elijah Paine 25, Nathaniel Niles 1.

1795, Thomas Chittenden 27, Isaac Tichenor 19.

1796, Isaac Tichenor 24, Thos. Chittenden 17, Paul Brigham 1.

1797, Elijah Paine 22, Samuel Hitchcock 6, David Wing, Jr., 3, Lewis R. Morris 1.

1798-99, Unanimous for Isaac Tichenor, the votes being 47 and 64.

1800, Isaac Tichenor 59, Paul Brigham 2, Edward Lamb 1.

1801, Isaac Tichenor 51, Paul Brigham 1, Israel Smith 1.

1802, Isaac Tichenor 49, Israel Smith 13, Joseph Wing 1.

1803, Isaac Tichenor 59, Jonathan Robinson 12.

1804, Isaac Tichenor 65, Jona. Robinson 28, Lewis R. Morris 2, Jonas Galusha 1.

1805, Isaac Tichenor 69, Jona. Robinson 16, Israel Smith 1.

1806, Isaac Tichenor 58, Israel Smith 23, James Fisk 1.

1807, Isaac Tichenor 68, Israel Smith 21.

1808, Isaac Tichenor 117, Israel Smith 109; Wm. Chamberlain 2.

1809, Jonas Galusha 155, Isaac Tichenor 112, Paul Brigham 4, Charles Marsh and Edward Lamb 1 each.

1810, Jonas Galusha 147, Isaac Tichenor 107, Paul Brigham, Elijah Paine and James Fisk 1 each.

1811, Jonas Galusha 150, Martin Chittenden 103, Paul Brigham 2, Wm. Chamberlain and Benjamin Swan 1 each.

1812, Jonas Galusha 163, Martin Chittenden 147, Paul Brigham 2, Timothy Merrill and Salvin Collins 1 each.

1813, Jonas Galusha 172, Martin Chittenden 150, Paul Brigham and William Chamberlain 2 each, Chauncey Langdon 1.

1814, Jonas Galusha 163, Martin Chittenden 156, Wm. Chamberlain and Edward Lamb 1 each.

1815, Martin Chittenden 175, Jonas Galusha 171, Paul Brigham and Nahum Kelton 1 each.

1816, Jonas Galusha none, Sam'l. Strong none; number of votes not recorded.

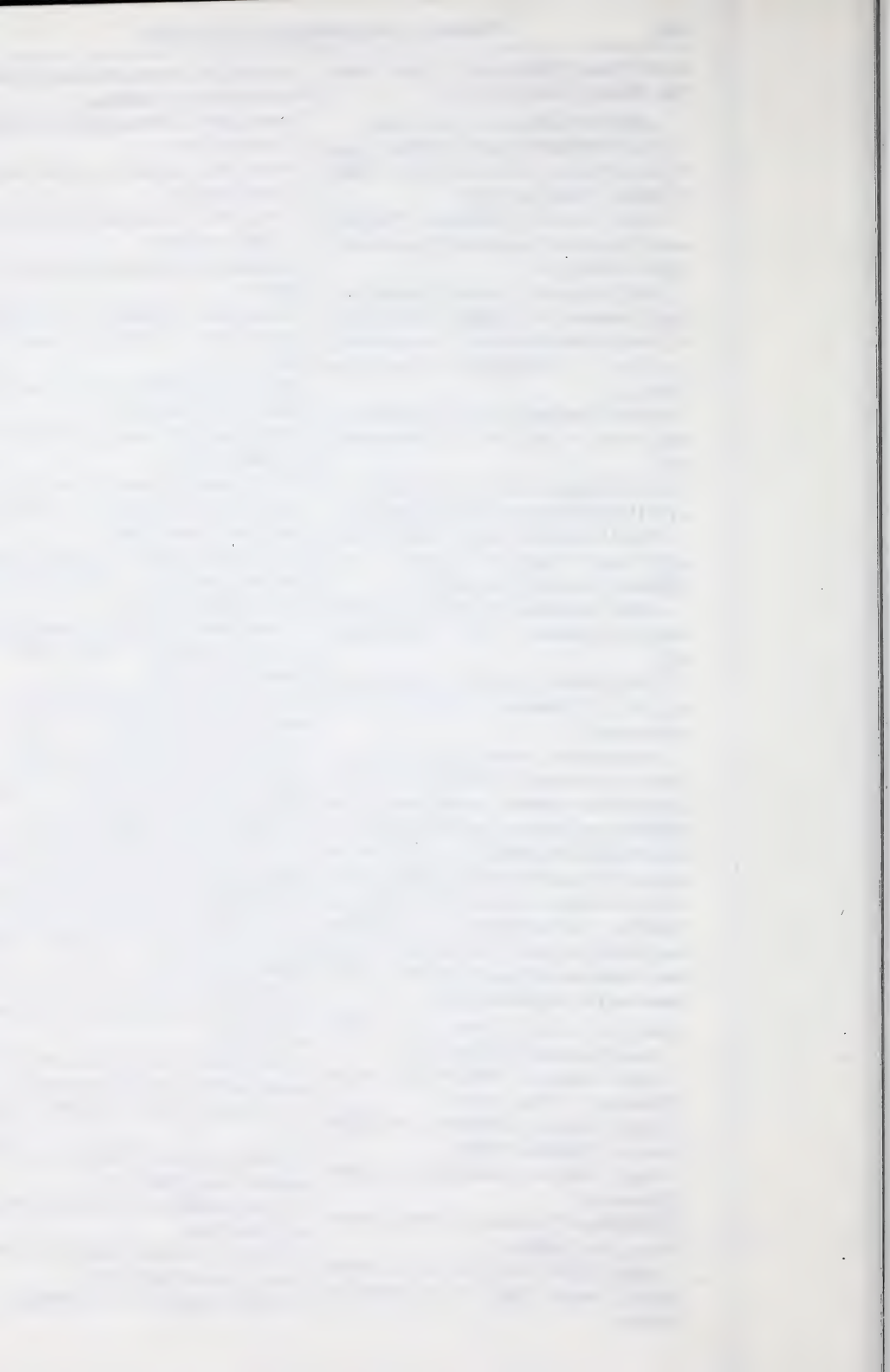
1817, Jonas Galusha 147, Isaac Tichenor 72.

1818-19, Jonas Galusha 155, Charles Marsh 1; same each year.

1820, unanimous for Richard Skinner; 191 votes cast.

1821-22, Richard Skinner 172, Dudley Chase 2; same both years.

1823, Cornelius P. Van Ness 145.



1824, Cornelius P. Van Ness 126, Samuel C. Crafts 1.

1825, Cornelius P. Van Ness 227, Samuel C. Crafts 5, Wm. A. Griswold 1.

1826, Ezra Butler 189, Lemuel Whitney 56, Joel Doolittle 2, Samuel C. Crafts 1.

1827, Ezra Butler 359; opposition vote not published; no town record.

1828, Samuel C. Crafts 187, Joel Doolittle 2.

1829, Samuel C. Crafts 190, Joel Doolittle 74, Heman Allen 11, Chauncey Langdon 2, Ira Allen and Silas Crafts 1 each.

1830, Samuel C. Crafts 181, Ezra Meach 172, Wm. A. Palmer 37.

1831, Ezra Meach 234, Heman Allen 141, Wm. A. Palmer 77, Samuel C. Crafts 1.

1832, Ezra Meach 284, Samuel C. Crafts 163, Wm. A. Palmer 70.

1833, John Roberts 216, Wm. A. Palmer 193, Ezra Meach 114, Horatio Seymour 18, James Bell 3, D. A. A. Buck 1.

1834, Wm. C. Bradley 347, Wm. A. Palmer 154, Horatio Seymour 118, Samuel C. Crafts 1.

1835, Wm. C. Bradley 302, Charles Paine 115, Wm. A. Palmer 52, Wm. A. Griswold and Dudley Chase 1 each.

1836, Wm. C. Bradley 375, Silas H. Jennison 281, Wm. Slade 1.

1837, Wm. C. Bradley 346, Silas H. Jennison 292.

1838, Wm. C. Bradley 388, Silas H. Jennison 305.

1839, Nathan Smilie 405, Silas H. Jennison 340, Timothy Goodale 3, Lyman Fitch 1.

1840, Paul Dillingham, Jr., 428, Silas H. Jennison 386, Solomon Sias 5, scattering 3.

1841, Nathan Smilie 445, Charles Paine 261, Titus Hutchinson 43, Samuel C. Crafts and H. F. Janes 1 each.

1842, Nathan Smilie 430, Charles Paine 272, Charles K. Williams 22, C. B. Williams 1.

1843, Daniel Kellogg 404, John Mattocks 248, Charles K. Williams 26.

1844, Daniel Kellogg 420, Wm. Slade 318, Wm. R. Shafter 70, scattering 1.

1845, Daniel Kellogg 382, Wm. Slade 238, Wm. R. Shafter 83, scattering 2.

1846, John Smith 385, Horace Eaton 269, Lawrence Brainerd 99, Heman Allen 2.

1847, Paul Dillingham, Jr., 366, Horace Eaton 255, Lawrence Brainerd 100, Daniel Kellogg 4, Jedediah H. Harris 1.

1848, Paul Dillingham, Jr., 376, Carlos Coolidge 258, Oscar L. Shafter 118.

After the Division of the Town.

1849, Carlos Coolidge 248, Horatio Needham 248.

1850, Charles K. Williams 259, Lucius B. Peck 236, John Roberts 12.

1851, Charles K. Williams 238, Timothy P. Redfield 223, John S. Robinson 14.

1852, Erastus Fairbanks 242, John S. Robinson 125, Lawrence Brainerd 89.

1853, Erastus Fairbanks 220, John S. Robinson 173, Lawrence Brainerd 68, Stephen Royce 1.

1854, Stephen Royce 248, Merritt Clark 165, Lawrence Brainerd 9, Wm. C. Kittredge 1.

1855, Stephen Royce 378, Merritt Clark 144, Wm. R. Shafter 3.

1856, Ryland Fletcher 284, Henry Keyes 155, scattering 4.

1857, Ryland Fletcher 197, Henry Keyes 100, scattering 2.

1858, Hiland Hall 236, Henry Keyes 124, Wm. R. Shafter 3, Philip C. Tucker 1.

1859, Hiland Hall 265, John G. Saxe 123.

1860, Erastus Fairbanks 326, John G. Saxe 140, Robert Harvey 4.

1861, Andrew Tracy 199, Frederick Holbrook 146, Wm. R. Shafter 2, Hiram Atkins 1.

1862, Frederick Holbrook 173, Paul Dillingham 19, B. H. Smalley 6, Levi Underwood 5, scattering 4.

1863, John G. Smith 318, Timothy P. Redfield 67.

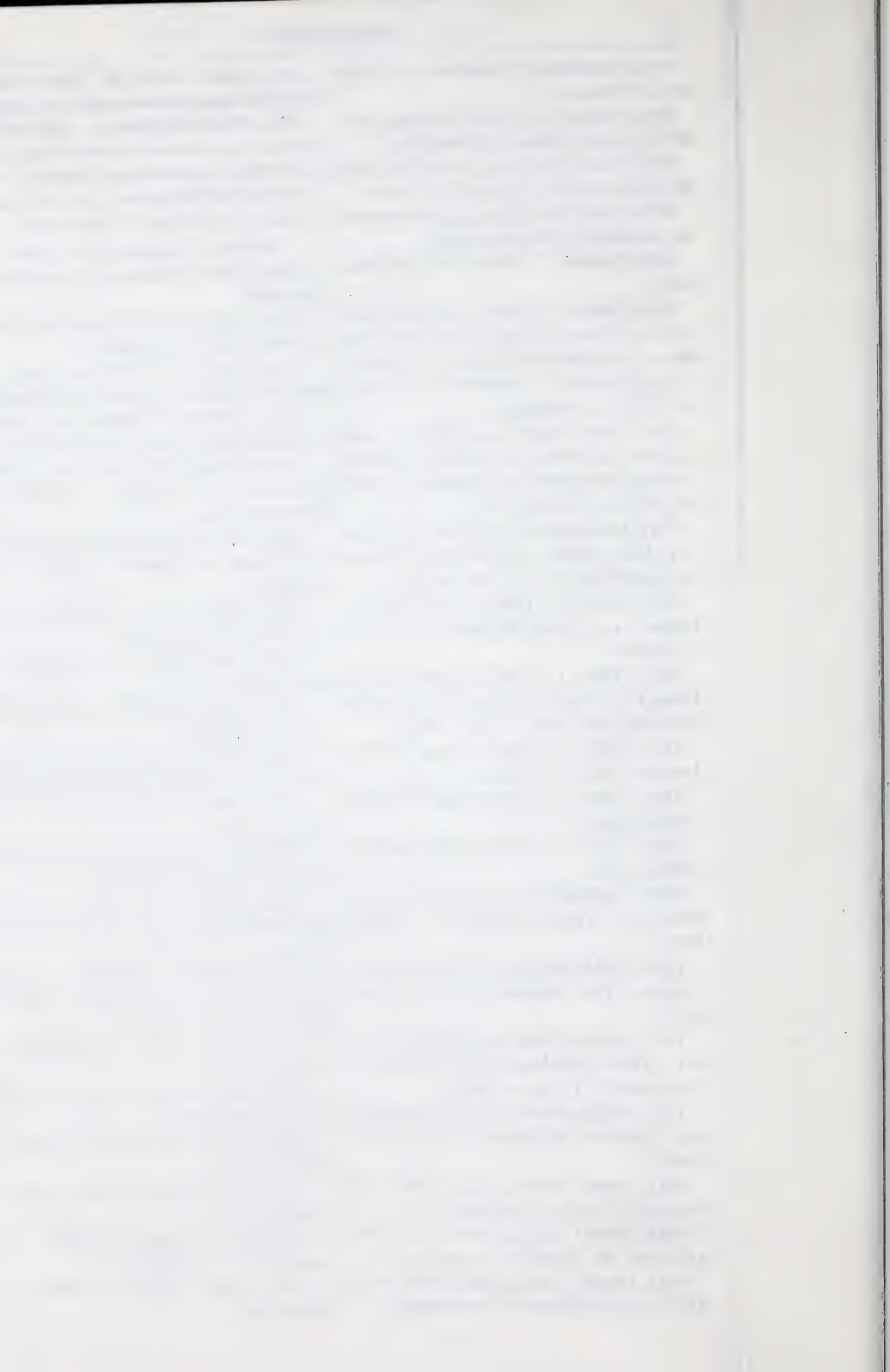
1864, John G. Smith 399, T. P. Redfield 97, scattering 1.

1865, Paul Dillingham 268, Charles N. Davenport 90.

1866, Paul Dillingham 327, Charles N. Davenport 125.

1867, John B. Page 288, John L. Edwards 112, B. B. Smalley 1.

1868, John B. Page 457, John L. Edwards 175.



1869, Peter T. Washburn 301, Homer W. Heaton 138.

1870, John W. Stewart 322, Homer W. Heaton 167.

1872, Julius Converse 424, Abram B. Gardner 265.

1874, Asahel Peck 301, W. H. H. Bingham 297.

1876, Horace Fairbanks 503, W. H. H. Bingham 369, scattering 1.

1878, Redfield Proctor 378, W. H. H. Bingham 258, scattering 37.

1880, Roswell Farnham 540, E. J. Phelps 290, scattering 1.

From the above record it appears that the town was Federal in politics from its organization until 1809, the year after the election of Mr. Madison as President: that in 1809 and until 1815 the Republicans of the Jeffersonian school were in the majority; and that in 1815, the Federalists obtained a small majority. The vote of 1816 is not to be found in the town records, and search has been made for it in the office of the Secretary of State, but without finding it. The representative elected in that year was a Jeffersonian Republican, and in 1817 the town was of the same politics by a vote of two to one. From that period there was no serious division in State politics for 12 years. It was "the era of good feeling," following the successful close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and the people of the town were, with rare exceptions, substantially unanimous. On the election of Gen. Jackson, a new organization of two political parties was made—known as the National Republican and the Democratic parties—and each was composed of men gathered from the old Federal and Republican ranks. These were speedily followed by the anti-masonic party, and the votes from 1830 to 1835 inclusive, reveal the existence of the three parties in Montpelier, and also that the Democratic party was in the ascendancy. In 1836 and until 1841, there were but two parties, Democratic and Whig, the latter being in the minority. In 1841, the anti-slavery party was developed, and three organized parties were in existence until the division of the town January 1,

1849: but in all this period the Democratic party was ascendant, and in fact elected the town officers in every year after 1830 until 1849. On the governor vote in 1848, the old town was exactly balanced between the Democrats on the one side and the Whigs and Anti-Slavery men on the other.

AFTER THE DIVISION OF THE TOWN.

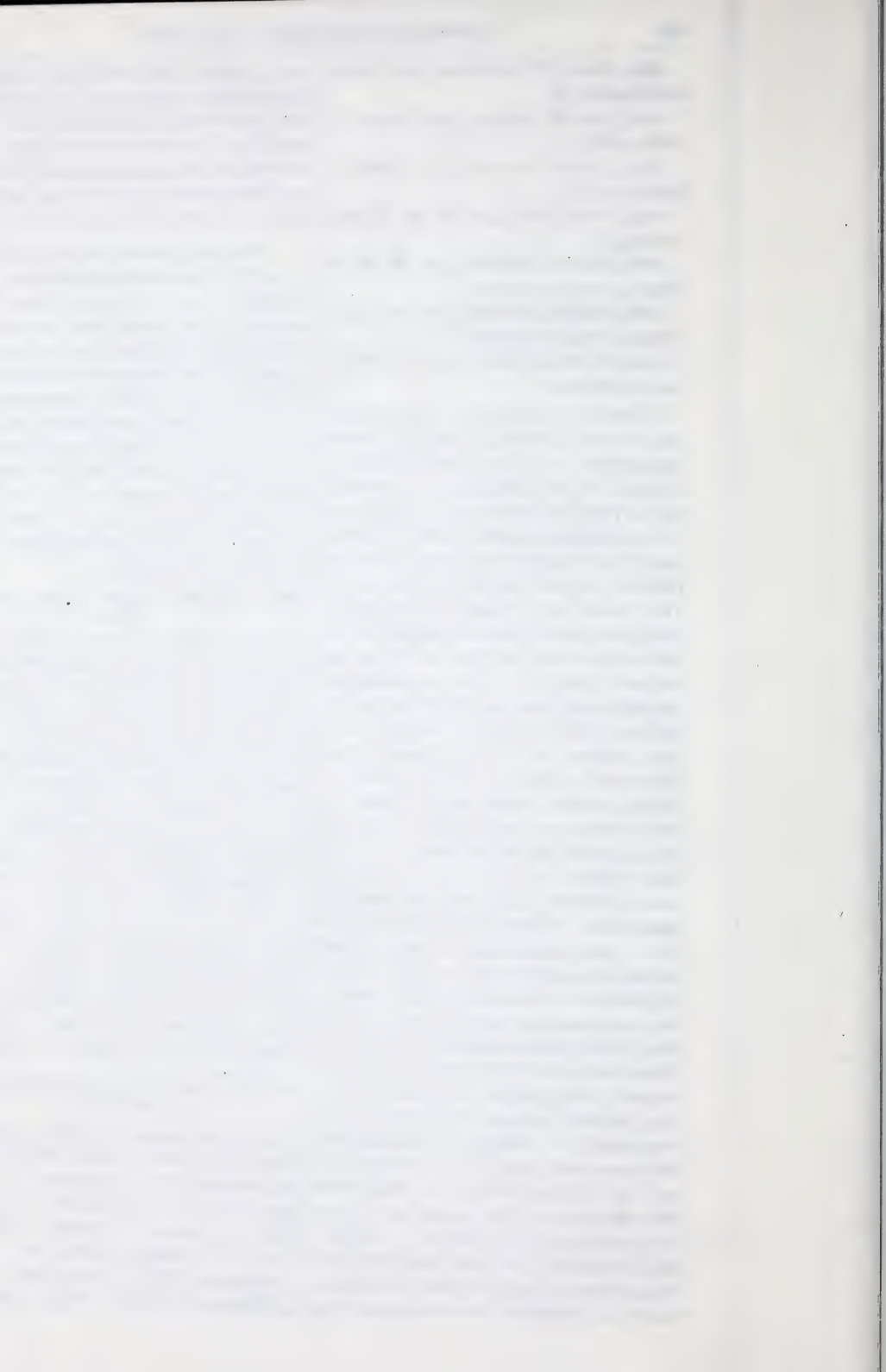
In 1849, the number of parties was again reduced to two, by a fusion of the Democrats and Anti-Slavery men into what was called the Freesoil party, and the town was exactly tied on the vote for Governor, but it elected the first Whig representative in the person of the late Jackson A. Vail, Esq., a lawyer and legislator of great ability. From that period until the formation of the Republican party in 1854, the Whigs uniformly prevailed, as the Republicans have done since 1854, the election of Marcus D. Gilman excepted.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1792 to 1882.

1792 to 1796, 5 years, Jacob Davis; 1797, 8, 1800, 01, 4 yrs., David Wing, Jr.; 1799, 1802, Parley Davis; 1803, 10, Joseph Woodworth; 1804, 14, 15, Edward Lamb; 1805 to 1809, Cyrus Ware; 1811, 12, Timothy Merrill; 1813, Joseph Howes, after which for some years he was in the military service of the United States; 1816, 17, 18, 20, 29, Nahum Kelton; 1819, George Worthington; 1821, 22, 23, 26, Araunah Waterman; 1824, 5, Samuel Prentiss; 1827, 8, 30, William Upham; 1831, 32, 33, Azel Spalding; 1834, 5, Wm. Billings; 1836, 7, Lucius B. Peck; 1838, 9, Royal Wheeler; 1840, 41, Horatio N. Baylies; 1842, 3, Addison Peck; 1844, 5, Jeremiah T. Marston; 1846, 7, Charles Clark; 1848, Homer W. Heaton.

REPRESENTATIVES AFTER THE DIVISION OF THE TOWN.

1849, 50, Jackson A. Vail; 1851, 2, Hezekiah H. Reed; 1853, Eliakim P. Walton, recorded as E. P. Walton Jr.; 1854, Abijah Keith; 1855, Elisha P. Jewett; 1856, 7, Ferrand F. Merrill; 1858, 59, George W. Collamer; 1860, 61, George C. Shepard; 1862, 3, Charles Reed; 1864, 5, Whitman G. Ferrin; 1866, 7, Joel Fos-



ter, Jr.; 1868, 9, James R. Langdon; 1870, 71, Joseph Poland; 1872, 3, Perley P. Pitkin; 1874, 5, Marcus D. Gilman; 1876, 7, Charles T. Sabin; 1878, 79, Hiram A. Huse; 1880, 81, B. F. Fifield,—the six last for biennial sessions.

CITIZENS OF MONTPELIER WHO HAVE HELD CIVIL OFFICES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Electors of President and Vice-President—1836, Edward Lamb; 1840, Joseph Reed; 1852, Ezekiel P. Walton; 1872, Elisha P. Jewett. Augustine Clark and Wm. P. Briggs also held this office, but previous to their residence in Montpelier.

Senators in Congress—Samuel Prentiss, 1831 to 42, 11 years; William Upham, 1843 to 53, 10 years.

Members of Congress—Lucius B. Peck, 1847 to 51, 4 years; Eliakim P. Walton, 1857 to 63, 6 years; Charles W. Willard, 1869 to 75, 6 years.

U. S. District Judge—Samuel Prentiss, 1842 to 56, 14 years.

U. S. District Attorneys—Lucius B. Peck, 1853 to 57; B. Franklin Fifield, 1869 to 1881.

United States Marshal—George W. Barker, 1835 to 37.

Clerk of U. S. Circuit and District Courts—Edward H. Prentiss, 1842 to 59, 17 years.

Register of the U. S. Treasury—Stoddard B. Colby, appointed in 1866, and died while in office.

Post-Office Department—Charles Lyman was appointed clerk in the Dead Letter Office in 1861, and is now in that department; also Miss Emma Camp.

Treasury Department and General Land Office—Henry Howes.

Agents for Paying Pensions—Azal Spalding, Thomas Reed, Jr., George Howes, Stephen Thomas. The office was removed to New Hampshire while Gen. Thomas was incumbent.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Joseph Poland, Sept. 1862 to Mar. 69; C. S. Dana, Mar. 1869 to 81; J. C. Stearns, from July 1, 1881.

In this list might be included the roll of postmasters, sundry inspectors in the rev-

enue department, and the names of a few who have been employed in subordinate offices at Washington, but a correct list is impracticable.

CITIZENS OF MONTPELIER WHO HAVE HELD CIVIL OFFICES IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Members of the Council of Censors—Nicholas Baylies, 1813; Joshua Y. Vail, 1820; Ezekiel P. Walton, 1827; Joseph Reed, 1834; Hezekiah H. Reed, 1841; Joseph A. Prentiss, 1862; Charles Reed, 1869.

Members of Constitutional Conventions—Jacob Davis, 1793; Joseph Howes, 1814; Darius Boyden, 1822; Stephen Foster, 1828; Nahum Kelton, 1836; Jeremiah T. Marston, 1843, 1850; Oramel H. Smith, 1857; Eliakim P. Walton, 1870.

Councillors previous to the State Senate in 1836—Nicholas Baylies, 1814 to 15; George Worthington, 1827 to 31.

State Senators—Araunah Waterman, 1836–8; Wooster Sprague, 1842, 4; Oramel H. Smith, 1845, 7; Charles G. Eastman, 1851, 3; Joseph Poland, 1858, 60; Charles W. Willard, 1860, 62; Roderick Richardson, 1862, 64; Charles Reed, 1864, 7; Charles Dewey, 1867, 70; Eliakim P. Walton, 1874 to 1878.

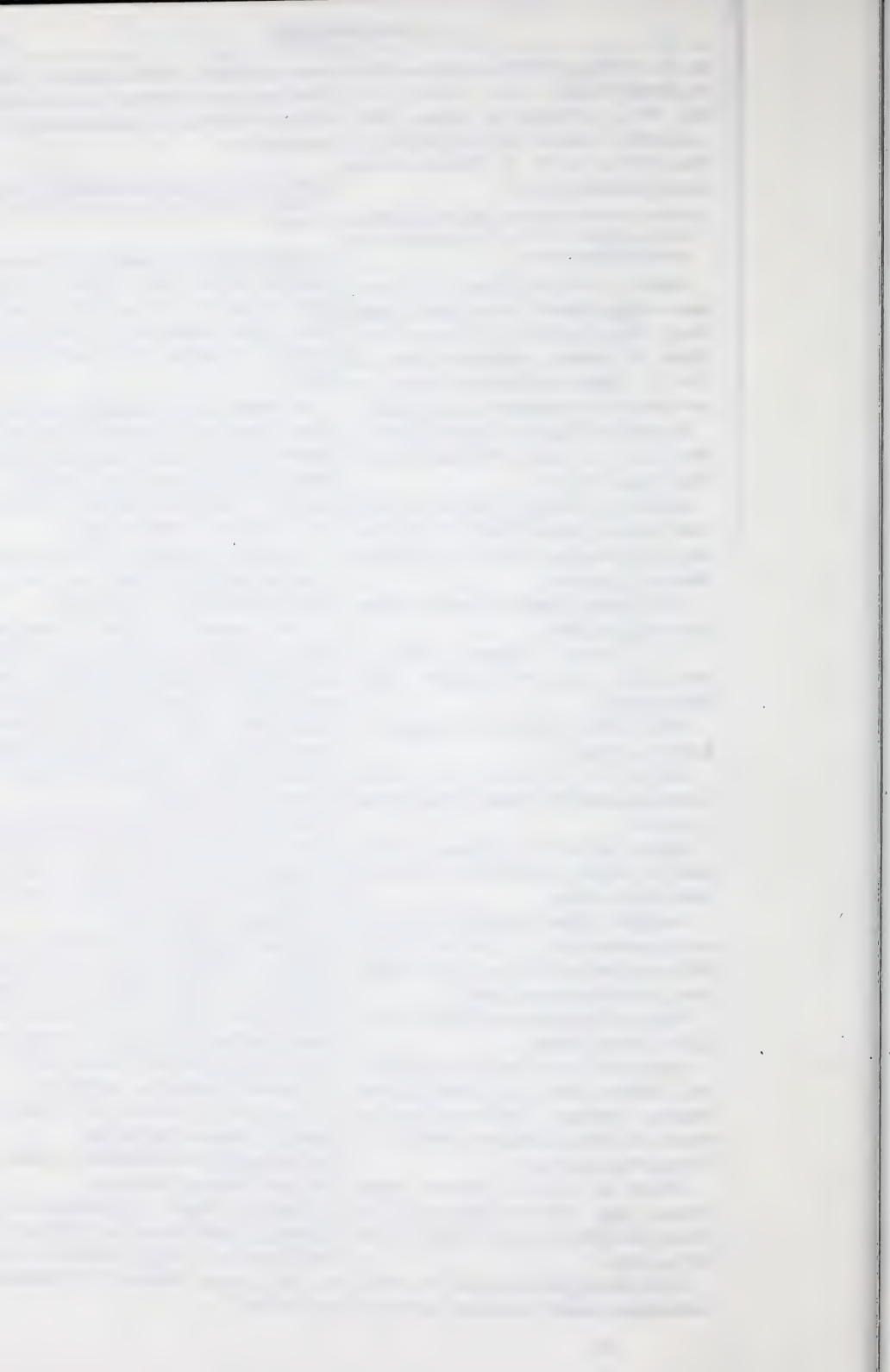
State Treasurers—Augustine Clark, 1833 to 37; John Spalding, 1841 to 46; Elisha P. Jewett, 1846; George Howes, 1847 to 53; John A. Page, 1853; and again elected in 1866, and is still in office.

Secretaries of State—David Wing, Jr., 1802 to 6; Timothy Merrill, 1831 to 36; Chauncey L. Knapp, 1836 to 41; James McM. Shafter, 1842 to 49; Ferrand F. Merrill, 1849 to 53; Daniel P. Thompson, 1853 to 55; Charles W. Willard, 1855 to 57; Geo. W. Bailey, Jr., 1861 to 65.

Secretary of Governor and Council—George B. Manser, 1832 to 36.

Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs—George B. Manser, 1836 to 41.

Clerks of House of Representatives—Timothy Merrill, 1822 to 31; Oramel H. Smith, *pro tem.*, 1835; Ferrand F. Merrill, 1838 to 49; George R. Thompson, 1856 to 58.



Judges of the Supreme Court—Samuel Prentiss, 1825 to 29, and chief justice one year; Nicholas Baylies, 1831 to 33; Isaac F. Redfield, 1836 to 59, 24 years, and chief justice 8 years; Asahel Peck, circuit court 1851 to 56, Supreme Court, 1860 to 72, 13 years; Timothy P. Redfield, 1872, and is in office.

Judges of the County Court—David Wing, Jr., Caledonia County Court, 1797–1807, 10 years; Cyrus Ware, chief judge of Caledonia County, 1808 to 11; Salvin Collins, Jefferson (now Washington) County, 1811, 12; Joseph Howes, 1819 to 27; Shubael Wheeler, 1827 to 31; John Spalding, 1840; Daniel Baldwin, 1846 to 8.

State's Attorneys—Timothy Merrill, 1811 to 13, 1815 to 22, 9 years; Nicholas Baylies, 1813, 14, 25; Wm. Upham, 1829; Azel Spalding, 1830 to 35; Homer W. Heaton, 1839, 41, 60, 61; Oramel H. Smith, 1842, 43, 44; Charles Reed, 1847–8; Stoddard B. Colby, 1850, 51; Ferrand F. Merrill, 1854–56; Clarence H. Pitkin, 1880, and is now in office.

Judges of Probate Court—David Harrington, 1811, 1812; Salvin Collins, 1815 to 1820; Jeduthan Loomis, 1820 to 1830; Joseph Reed, 1830 to 1833; Rawsel R. Keith, 1833 to 1836; Daniel P. Thompson, 1837, 38, 39; George Worthington, 1840; Azel Spalding, 1842 to 45; Jacob Scott, 1850, 51; Joseph Poland, 1852, 53; Nelson A. Chase, 1854, 55; Timothy R. Merrill, 1860 to 70.

Clerks of Supreme and County Courts—George Rich, 1811 to 19, and clerk of the Supreme Court only, 1819, 20; Joshua Y. Vail, clerk of County Court, 1819, 20, and of both courts, 1821 to 39, 18 years; Stillman Churchill, 1839 to 44; Daniel P. Thompson, 1844, 45; Jackson A. Vail, 1849; Shubael Wheeler, 1846 to 9, 50 to 58, 11 years; Luther Newcomb, 1858 to 77, 19 years; Melville E. Smilie, from 1877, and still in office.

High Sheriff's—George Worthington, 1814; Rawsel R. Keith, 1825 to 32; Isaiah Silver, 1840; Andrew A. Sweet, 1841, 42; George W. Barker, 1843 to 46; Addison Peck, 1846, 47; Joseph W. Howes, 1849;

I. W. Brown, 1871; John L. Tuttle, 1877, and still in office.

BUSINESS HISTORY.

From the peculiar location of Montpelier village, in a basin into which all the main roads converged through river valleys from the north and the south, the east and the west, it has from the beginning been an important business place, tempting to merchants and professional men, and repaying good endeavors with abundant success. Not long before his death, the late venerable Arthur Bostwick, of Jericho, informed the writer that in his early career as a business man, Montpelier, instead of his nearer neighbor Burlington, was the place where he purchased his goods, thus showing that Montpelier merchants found customers even in the valley of Lake Champlain, as they did also through the central part of the State, and north to Canada line. Burlington had the advantage in trade for all articles brought by water from Canada, but not until 1830, after the construction of the Champlain canal, did the population of Burlington, which is assumed as a measure of business for the purpose of this comparison, exceed that of Montpelier. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that Burlington is by five or six years the older town, and at the outset in 1791 had a population nearly three times as large as Montpelier. The population of the two towns from 1791 to 1840 was as follows:

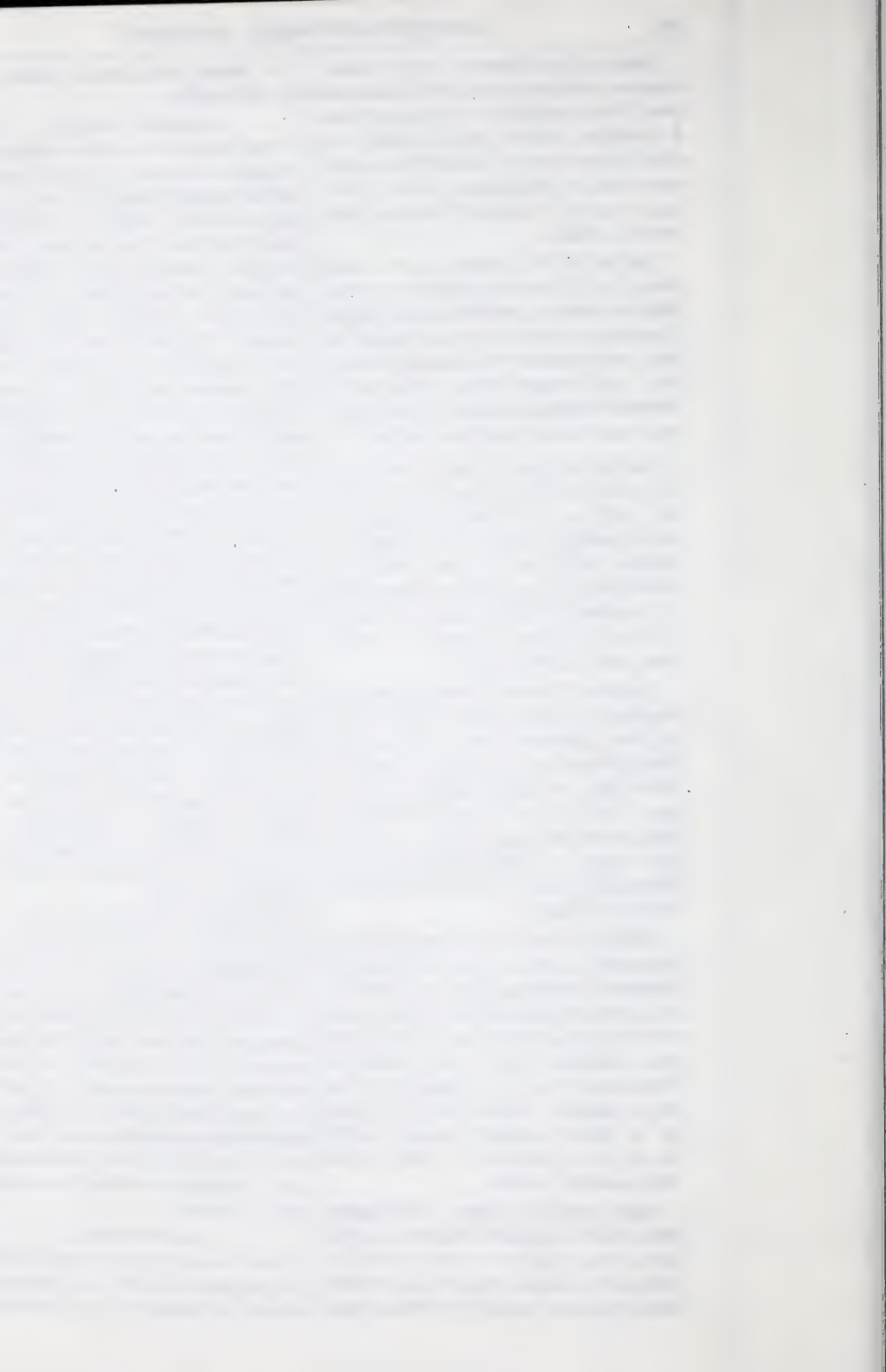
Burlington 1791, 332; 1800, 815; 1810, 1690; 1820, 2111; 1830, 3226; 1840, 4271.

Montpelier, 1791, 113; 1800, 890; 1810, 1877; 1820, 2308; 1830, 2985; 1840, 3725.

From 1791 to 1820 the advance of Montpelier was the most rapid; but since the opening of the Champlain canal, and the railroads, and more recently, by the superior energy and wisdom of Burlington in establishing manufactures on a large scale, the "Queen City" has far outstripped not only Montpelier but all of her neighbors except Rutland.

MANUFACTURES.

Lest the above tribute to the enterprise and sagacity of Burlington be taken as a censure of Montpelier, it is necessary to



recall the fact that in the early history of the town, and for several years, her business men were as enterprising, and even as daring, in respect to manufactures as to merchandize. It was the misfortune, however, of the most considerable enterprises to be balked by fire or flood, and of others by changes in modes of manufacture—as of hats, ready made clothing, and machine-made boots and shoes, and household furniture, until at last capitalists were dissuaded from every adventure of the kind, and have turned their surplus capital into investments in real estate abroad, United States bonds, in banking and insurance companies at home. For capitalists merely, this is perhaps the most prudent course; but for the town, for its growth in population and business, it is unfortunate. The earliest necessities of the settlers of the town and vicinity were saw-mills, for lumber to construct their dwellings, and grist-mills to prepare materials for food for man and beast. These were first provided on the falls of the North Branch, and were burnt in March, 1826. Mills of each sort were also erected on the falls of the Winooski, and the grist-mill owned by Col. James H. Langdon was destroyed by a flood, Mar. 25, 1826. This mill was rebuilt by Col. Langdon, and was subsequently enlarged by his son, James R. Langdon, into a flouring mill of the first class, with a capacity for 250 barrels per day. A profitable business was done in this mill for several years, but it passed into the hands of the Montpelier Manufacturing Company and is now used for other purposes. The saw-mill on the same falls was burnt in Oct. 1834, was rebuilt, and is now used by the same company. A fourth grist-mill, erected by James R. Langdon, is now owned and run by Mr. E. W. Bailey.

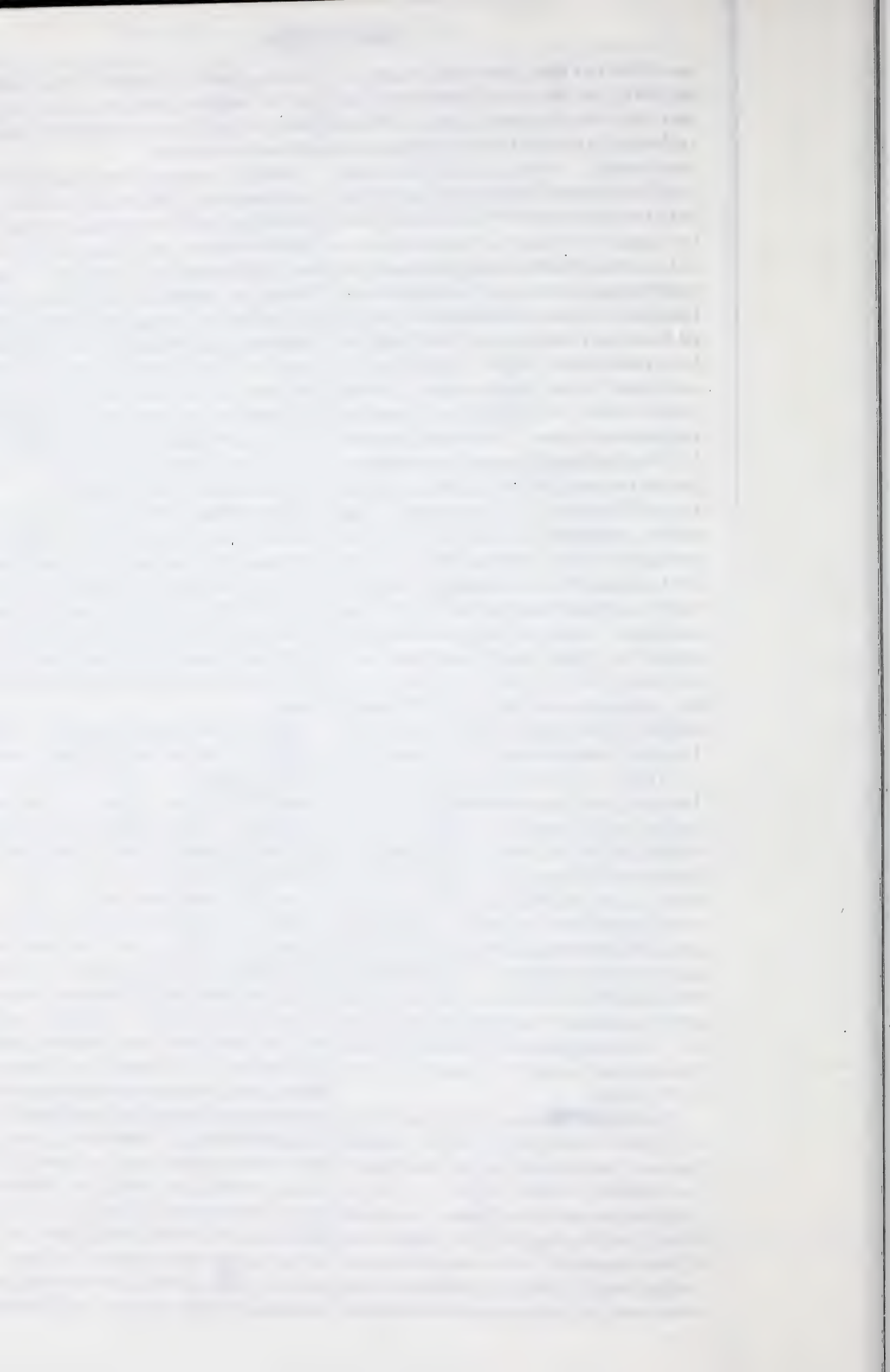
The superabundance of the production of grain in early days led to another species of manufacture, which would hardly be tolerated in these days. In 1805, a distillery of spirituous liquors was established, and was run for a few years, when it was converted into a manufactory of earthen ware, which was continued until stone and tin ware superseded earthen.

In 1824, another distillery was started, to use up surplus grain in store; but in 2 years the grain was disposed of and the still was abandoned.

Another necessity from the beginning was tanneries of leather, and the first was established early in the present century by Elijah Witherell and Silas Cobb, which has been succeeded by others. Thomas Dodge, an apprentice to Witherell, stole his indentures of apprenticeship, left his employer, and started a small establishment, in which Dodge struggled a while, and gave up the business for shoemaking. Still another large tannery was established in later years, and is now successfully run by Peck & Johonnott, and Peck & Cummings are in the same business.

The clothing-mill, as it was called, or mill for wool-carding, fulling, dyeing and dressing cloth, was another necessity when the frugal and industrious housewives were obliged to spin and weave their own wool. Of these there were two, which were continued until home-made cloth gave way to the handsomer productions of the power-looms.

The most useful and promising undertaking, by way of manufactures, was by Sylvanus Baldwin, in the erection of a cotton mill in 1810. From a memorial to Congress in 1832, signed by the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, it appears that “as early as the year 1810, there were, north of the Potomac, 50 mills for spinning cotton in operation, and 25 more that went into operation the ensuing year. The weaving business had commenced, but was “not so far advanced.” Baldwin’s cotton mill at Montpelier was therefore among the first fifty in the country, and moreover it was among the few that had attained the dignity of weaving cotton yarn into sheetings and shirtings. This was 5 years before the first power-loom in America was set in motion, (in 1815,) at Waltham, Mass. Having established this mill, Mr. Baldwin joined with Elisha Town in the invention and construction of a loom for spinning flax and silk by water-power, with a model of which he went to Europe, in



the hope of winning a handsome premium offered for such a machine by the first Napoleon. This enterprise failed through the mischances of war. In Mr. Baldwin's absence, the mill was run successfully by his brother, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, on whose authority this account is given. On the return of the owner, the cotton-mill was sold to David Harrington, and in December, 1813, it was destroyed by fire. The first and the last owner were then crippled in means, and this enterprise was performed abandoned.

At a later date a similar enterprise was undertaken by Araunah Waterman and Seth Parsons, about 1820, who erected a large and well-appointed woolen factory for its day. It was operated for a time, but that, too, was burned, Mar. 22, 1826, with the loss of the life of Robert Patterson, one of the operators, and nearly fatal injury to Araunah Waterman and Joel Mead. A second woolen factory was built in 1837-8, by Col. H. N. Baylies, which ultimately was converted into lumber-works by A. W. Wilder & Co. Still another woolen factory was built and operated at West Montpelier at a recent date, and this was burned.

Among the early manufacturing establishments was an oil-mill, built by Col. Larned Lamb, which in 1810 was converted into the before-named cotton-mill, and burned. Another was erected subsequently by Enos Styles, of Middlesex, and Hubbard & Jewett, of Montpelier, which was also burned in October, 1834.

Of paper-mills there have been three. One by Silas Burbank, which was burned; one by Samuel Goss and John Reed, which was also burned; and a third on the Burbank site, which was operated by Silas Goddard & Brothers, Augustus Goss and George W. Cobb, E. P. Walton & Sons, and last by A. M. & D. P. Squires. The water of the Winooski was seriously injured for the use of paper-makers, by an extraordinary flood in 1830, which cut into high clay-banks in Barre, that now contribute clay to the stream with every rain. On this account, as well as the un-

reliability of water-power, the manufacture of paper was abandoned.

Another early and widely-known manufacturing establishment was that of Erastus Watrous and George Worthington, hatters. They were succeeded by Luman & Norman Rublee, who continued in the business until the advent of silk hats put an end to the old mode of manufacture.

Still another old establishment, (1816,) having customers in two-thirds of the State, was the boot and shoe manufactory of Silas C. French and Nehemiah Harvey, which was continued for a long series of years.

The making of saddles, harnesses and trunks was commenced by Oliver Goss in 1804. Henry Y. Barnes followed in 1817, who continued for many years. There have been several others in this line of business.

Among the earliest experiments on a small scale was the manufacture of cut nails from hoop-iron, by Joshua Markham. Small as was the business compared with that of modern nail factories, Markham's nails were greatly used and highly appreciated, bringing 16 cents per pound.

Another iron manufacture was that of large screws for mills, and all other purposes requiring strong screws. This business was prosecuted many years in Montpelier by Ellis Nye, who ultimately went into the employ of the late Joshua Thwing, of Barre, iron-founder and millwright.

49 years ago, (1832,) an iron-foundry was established by Alfred Wainwright, which was continued by sundry successors until it came into the possession of Lane, Pitkin & Brock, and is now a part of their works used in the very extensive business of manufacturing saw-mill and other machinery.

The manufacture of mill, factory and other machinery has been prosecuted by Araunah Waterman; Wooster Sprague, whose works were burned in October, 1834; and by Medad Wright, at West Montpelier, who with his son still continues in the business.

Among the manufacturers of household furniture were Thomas Reed, Sr.; C. & J.



Wood; James Howland; Anson Davis; Lyman Briggs, Samuel W. Abbott & Co.; Emery & Brown, and Abbott & Emery. This is another business which has been materially changed, from the complete manufacture from the lumber, to simply upholstering and other finish of articles manufactured elsewhere, in which E. N. Scovill is now engaged.

The manufacture of tin-ware, and the sale of stoves, hardware, agricultural implements, etc., in connection therewith in several instances, has long been an important business. In this class are to be reckoned Chester W. Houghton, and his son William; Zenas Wood; E. A. Webb & Co.; Zenas & Charles Wood; Andrew A. Sweet; Erastus Hubbard; Dennison Dewey; Braman & Tilden; E. Scribner, Jr.; Barrows & Peck; Bancroft & Spear, and Geo. M. Scribner.

Without allusion to the mechanical trades, such as are common throughout the State, the early history of Montpelier in manufactures may well be concluded by mentioning an extraordinary enterprise for Vermont—the only instance—and that is, boring through 850 feet of solid rock, (except occasional interstices,) in an endeavor to find salt water and start the manufacture of salt. The experiment was apparently countenanced by the geological formations in the neighborhood, and about 60 citizens of the town furnished funds for the work, which was prosecuted nearly 10 years and a half, at an expense of \$2,100. The intention was to bore a well to the depth of 1,000 feet, but when 850 feet had been reached, the drill by some accident became fastened so firmly that no available power could start it. But for this accident, the depth designed would have been reached, and doubtless a much lower depth, as men would not have been wanting to carry on the work for the fun of it. The attempt was certainly creditable for the good intentions and enterprise of those engaged in it, and it did not damage their reputation for prudence. They had no very high expectations, and encouraged none in others, as they might easily have done. They swindled no-

body in the manner of the oil and mining corporations of a later day. They spent their own money, and were respected rather than ridiculed for the biggest bore in Vermont.

The later important manufactures of Montpelier comprise machinery, by Medad Wright & Son, West Montpelier; saw-mill and other machinery, water-wheels and castings, and also brick, by Lane, Pitkin & Brock—a very extensive, rapidly growing and prosperous business; carriages and sleighs for children, and other business in iron and lumber by the Montpelier Manufacturing Company; and last, lumber in the Pioneer Manufacturing Co's. works, by Edwin Lane.

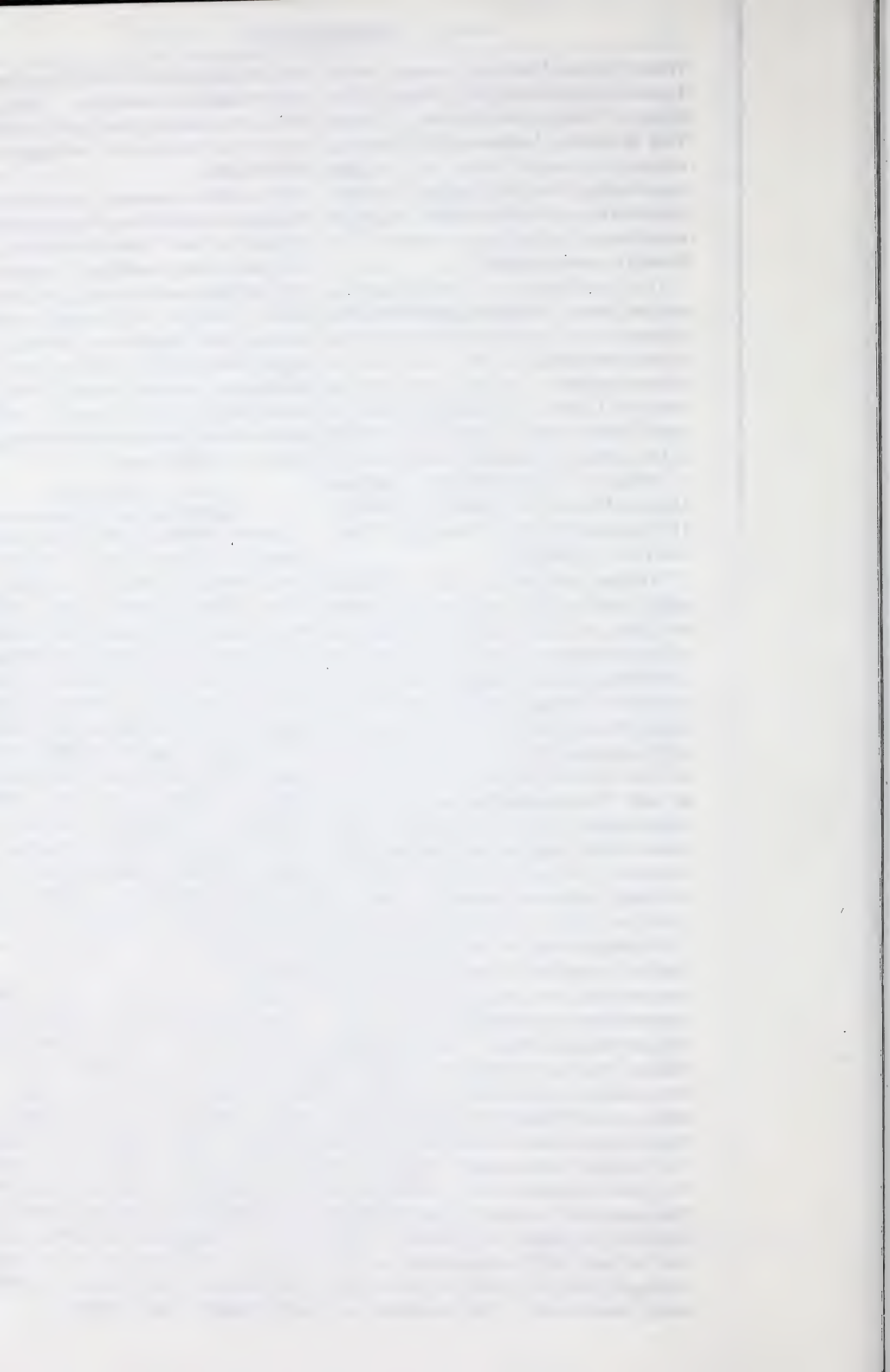
LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

D. P. THOMPSON'S LIST TO AUGUST, 1860.

Charles Bulkley, Cyrus Ware, Samuel Prentiss, Nicholas Baylies, William Upham, Timothy Merrill, J. Y. Vail, Jeduthan Loomis, James Lynde, Thomas Reed, Azro Loomis, Roswell H. Knapp, H. H. Reed, L. B. Peck, J. P. Miller, D. P. Thompson, O. H. Smith, C. J. Keith, Azel Spalding, S. B. Prentiss, Nicholas Baylies, Jr., Geo. B. Manser, F. F. Merrill, J. T. Marston, Isaac F. Redfield, H. W. Heaton, John H. Prentiss, Charles Reed, Wm. K. Upham, J. A. Vail, Stillman Churchill, R. S. Bouchett, Geo. W. Reed, A. W. Tenney, Charles W. Prentiss, Timothy P. Redfield, Luther Newcomb, Joseph A. Prentiss, Stoddard B. Colby, C. W. Willard, Wm. P. Briggs, B. F. Fifield, W. G. Ferrin, Geo. W. Bailey, Jr., C. J. Gleason.

Additions from Aug. 1860 to 1881.

Samuel Wells, Joseph A. Wing, Nelson A. Taylor, C. D. Swasey, Albert Clarke, Rodney Lund, C. D. Harvey, F. V. Randall, Asahel Peck, James S. Peck, Melville E. Smilie, Luther L. Durant, Geo. W. Wing, Arthur Culver, J. O. Livingston, Clarence H. Pitkin, C. W. Porter, H. K. Field, H. A. Huse, C. H. Heath, C. S. Pitkin, H. G. Dewing, Hiram Carleton, S. C. Shurtleff, Henry Oviatt, John E. Harris, T. R. Gordon, Rush P. Barrett, J. K. Kinney, O. D. Clark, G. B. Clifford, H. W. Kemp, John G. Wing.



PRACTICING PHYSICIANS TO 1872.

D. P. THOMPSON'S LIST TO 1860.

Pierce Spalding, Philip Vincent, Edward Lamb, Stephen Peabody, Jacob P. Vargeson, Sylvester Day, Samuel Prentiss, Phineas Woodbury, Nathan B. Spalding, Nathaniel C. King, James Spalding, Eleazer Hamblin, Julius Y. Dewey, Benjamin Walton, Hart Smith, Seth Field, Azel Holmes, F. W. Adams, Zebulon P. Burnham, Charles Clark, Daniel Corliss, Milo P. Burnham; Sumner Putnam, East Montpelier, removed to Montpelier; Thos. C. Taplin homœopathist; J. M. Gregory, dentist; Ralph Kilbourn, dentist; M. Newton, and Brockway & Hawley, dentists; O. P. Forbush, dentist; Orrin Smith, C. M. Rublee, E. Paine; G. N. Brigham, homœopathist; C. B. Chandler, W. H. H. Richardson, James Templeton, G. H. Loomis, F. A. McDowell, M. M. Marsh, C. M. Chandler.

Additions from August, 1860 to 1881.

Lucy A. Cooke, clairvoyant; A. B. Hawley, dentist; Charles E. Davis, dentist; John M. Comegys, dentist; H. L. Richardson; J. M. Templeton, botanic; A. Denio, eclectic; R. W. Hill, cancers; Mrs. L. M. Smith, botanic; D. G. Kemp, Geo. W. Nichols, J. E. Macomber, G. P. Greeley; C. H. Plumley, practical reformer; N. W. & R. G. Gilbert, dentists; J. B. Woodward; H. C. Brigham, homœopathist; C. R. Pell, dentist, and succeeded by H. G. Williams.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

D. P. THOMPSON'S LIST TO AUGUST, 1860.

1791—Dr. Frye.
1794—Col. Joseph Hutchins.
1796—Col. J. & W. Hutchins.
1799—Hubbard & Cadwell.
1802—W. I. Cadwell; Col. D. Robbins, east part of town, Robbins & Freeman.
1803—Hubbard & Wing, Langdon & Forbes.
1807—Timothy & Roger Hubbard, Jas. H. Langdon, Uriah H. Orvis, Dunbar & Bradford.
1808—Chester W. Houghton, Josiah Parks.
1809—John Crosby, drugs, etc.

1810—L. Q. C. Bowles, Walton & Goss, booksellers, etc.; French & Dodge, shoes.

1811—J. F. Dodge, Langdon & Barnard.

1813—John Spalding.

1814—C. Hubbard & J. Spalding, D. Baldwin & Co., Austin Arms, Emerson & Wilkins, Luther Bugbee, Charles Storey.

1815—Wright & Sibley, books, etc.

1816—E. P. Walton & Geo. S. Walton, books, etc.; French & Harvey, shoes.

1818—Sylvester Larabee; E. P. Walton, books, etc.; H. Y. Barnes, harness and saddlery.

1821—John Barnard, Langdon & Spalding, Chester Hubbard, Barnard & Dutton, W. I. Cadwell & Son.

1822—C. Hubbard & E. P. Jewett, Roger Hubbard.

1823—Dutton & Baylies, W. W. Cadwell.

1824—Hubbard & Kimball, T. M. Taylor, Warren Swift, Langdon, Spalding & Co., Otis Standish.

1825—Baldwin, Hutchins & Co., Cadwell & Goldsberry, Taylor & Prentiss; Dodge & Standish, drugs, etc.

1826—Wiggins & Seeley; Geo. W. Hill, books, etc.

1827—Luther Cross, Joseph Wiggins, Goss & Wiggins.

1828—Luther Cross & Co., Hubbard, Jewett & Co., Spalding, Storrs & Co., Baylies & Hutchins.

1829—N. Harvey, shoes.

1830—Baldwin & Prentiss.

1831—Charles Lyman; I. S. & G. Town, jewelry, etc.; W. W. Cadwell, Hart & Riker; J. M. & B. H. Snow, harnesses; E. H. Prentiss, drugs.

1832—W. & M. P. Hutchins.

1833—Emerson, Lamb & Co., Snow, Bancroft & Co., Snow & Bancroft, A. C. Pierce & Co., Silver & Pierce, Standish D. Barnes, G. W. Ware, Baldwin & Scott.

1834—Jewett & Howes, Burbank & Hubbard, Baylies & Hart, Ebenezer Colburn; S. B. Flint, saddlery and harness; Hutchins & Wright; Wm. Clark, books, etc.

1835—H. N. Baylies & Co.; Harvey & Harran, shoes; John & Charles Spalding, Silver, Pierce & Co., Silas Burbank & Co., Ira Day, Wm. A. Prentiss.





Chas E. Coker



1836—Jewett, Howes & Co., Emerson & Russell, Baylies & Storrs.

1837—Bancroft & Riker, C. & L. L. Lamb, C. Alexander.

1838—Spalding & Foster, Langdon & Wright; Town & Witherell, jewelry; John S. Abbott, clocks, etc.

1839—Baylies & Goss; S. P. Redfield, drugs; J. T. Marston, E. P. Walton & Sons, books, etc.; Storrs & Langdon.

1840—Charles Spalding, Silver, Lamb & Co.; Harran & Dodge, boots and shoes.

1841—H. N. Baylies, Jewett & Howes, Baldwin, Scott & Co., Lyman & King, J. H. Ramsdell; Cross, Hyde & Co., bakers.

1842—Cross, Day & Co., Benjamin Day & Co., French & Bancroft, Ellis, Wilder & Co.; Clark & Collins, drugs.

1843—Silas C. French, boots and shoes.

1844—Augustus Haven, Zenas Wood, stoves and tin; Webb, Bancroft & Co.; J. Booth, hats; Moses & Rich, No. Montpelier; J. Huntington, East Montpelier.

1845—Z. & C. Wood, stoves and tin; J. T. Marston, books, etc.; Wm. T. Burnham, hats, etc.; Samuel Abbott, jewelry; N. C. King, No. Montpelier.

1846—Bancroft & Riker, J. W. Howes, L. & A. A. Cross, Erastus Hubbard.

1847—Harvey King.

1848—Loomis & Camp; Hyde, Dodge & Co., hardware; E. C. Holmes; Witherell & Mead, jewelers; Eastman & Danforth, books, etc.; A. A. Sweet, tin and stoves; Alfred Scott, hats.

1849—Keith & Barker; S. K. Collins, Redfield & Grannis, drugs.

1850—Scott & Field, Geo. P. Riker, Bancroft & Holmes; Abbott & Emery John Wood, James Howland, cabinet work; L. M. Wood, R. R. Riker, clothing and tailoring.

1851—Hubbard & Blake, stoves.

1852—Peck & Lewis; Ballou & Burnham, books, etc.; R. W. Hyde, T. C. Barrows, iron and hardware.

1853—Lyman & King.

1854—Keith & Barker, Ellis & Bancroft, Gustavus Hubbard, Walker & White, Wilder, Scott & Co.; Smith & Pierce, Dr. B. O. Tyler, drugs; Geo. L. Kinsman, hats;

N. C. Bacon; Emery & Brown, crockery and furniture; Wm. P. Badger, W. W. Cadwell, hats; Phinney & Mead, jewelers; S. M. Walton, book-binding; C. G. Eastman, Ballou & Loveland, books and stationery; Wm. McCollum.

1855—C. W. Storrs, John S. Barker, H. S. Loomis, Peck & Bailey, Union Store, Fuller & Smith, Jacob Scott; Oliver & Helmer, hardware; French & Sanborn, H. B. Witt, clothing; Fred E. Smith, Collins & Pierce, drugs; Keith & Peck, leather dealers.

1856—W. Corliss, E. Montpelier; Chas. Sibley, No. Montpelier; Palmer & Storrs; Burbank & Langdon, flour; Hyde & Foster, hardware; A. C. Field, clothing.

1857—Ellis & Hatch, Livingston & Salmon; James G. French, clothing; S. C. Woolson, merchant tailor; Storrs & Fuller, W. I. goods and groceries.

1858—J. P. Dewey; J. S. Lee, clothing; L. F. Pierce, drugs; D. K. Bennett, guns and pistols; Mercantile Union, I. H. P. Rowell, agent; C. & S. E. Robinson; Adams Kellogg, E. Dewey, hats and clothing; Emery & Field, crockery and furniture; Wm. Storrs; Herrick & Page, shoes; A. A. Mead, jewelry; T. C. Phinney, jewelry, changed to book-store.

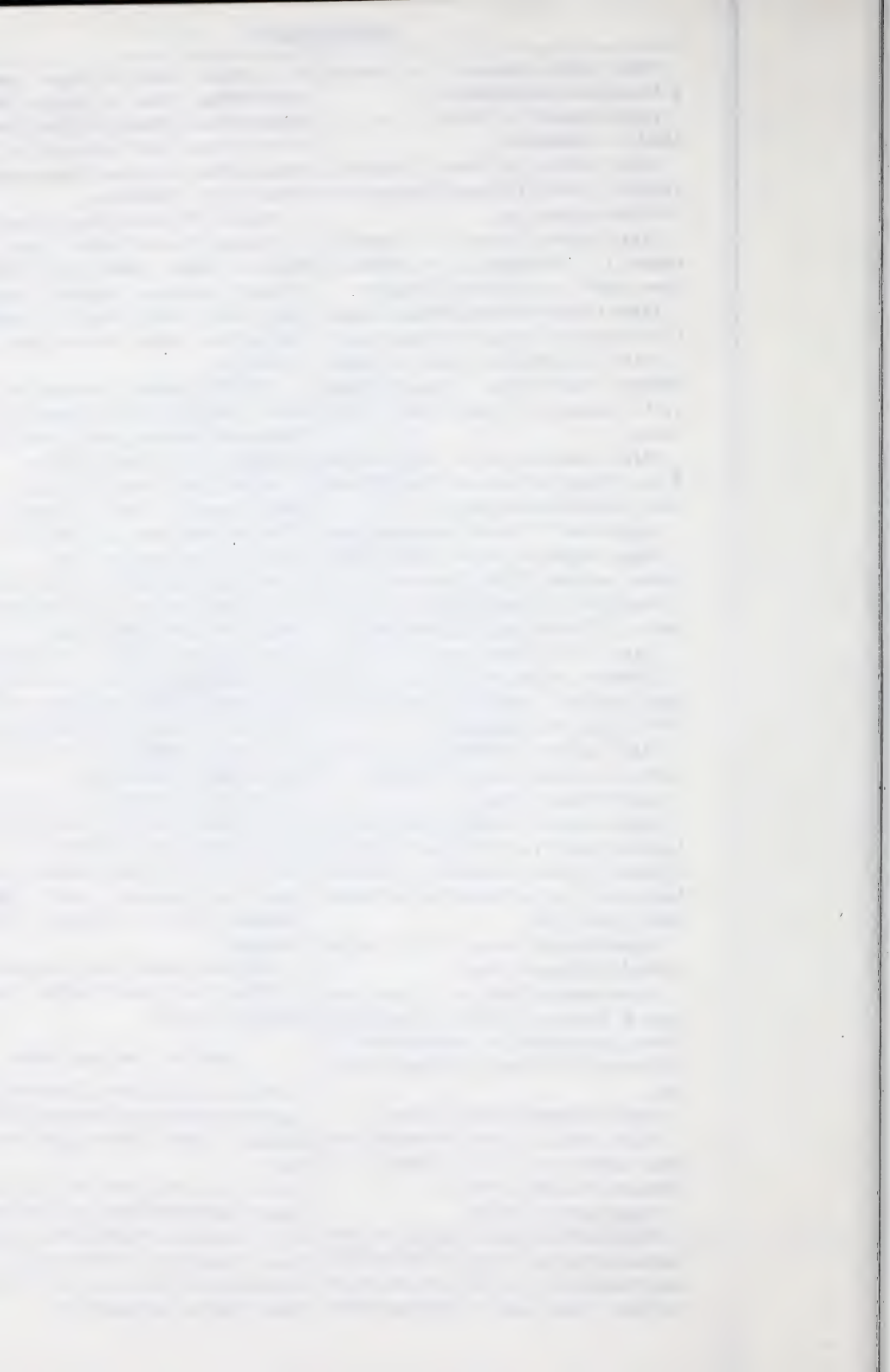
1859—E. C. Lewis; S. S. Boyce, books, etc.; S. Abbott, jewelry; Field & Watson, M. P. Courser, A. L. Carlton; J. R. Langdon, flour; J. C. Emery, crockery and furniture; E. Gunnison, shoes; Bailey & Brothers, Palmer & Stetson, Wooster Sprague.

1860—Eli Marsh, Wm. B. Burbank, J. W. Ellis & Co.; Jacob Smith, clothing; Deming & Brooks.

Additions from Aug. 1860.

1860—George Watson; Fisher & Stratton, silver-platers, etc.; Braman & Tilden; Dennison Dewey, stoves, glass and tinware.

1861—Geo. W. Scott & Co., Ellis & Foster, Calvin Robinson, S. E. Robinson; M. C. Parkinson, watches, etc.; Chas. H. Cross, bakery and confectionery; J. V. Babcock & Co., furniture; D. T. Knapp, Roger Bulkley, harnesses, etc.



1862—C. W. Storrs; Geo. W. Wilder, books, etc.; E. Bickford, J. C. Page, boots and shoes; L. F. Pierce & Co., drugs.

1863—N. P. Brooks; dry goods and hardware; Wm. F. McClure, groceries; N. K. Brown, drugs; Barnes & Johnson, J. Lease, harnesses, etc.

1864—Nichols & French, clothing; J. A. Taft & Co., George Jacobs, Daniel Scribner, flour and groceries; Kellogg & Adams, hats and clothing; J. P. Dewey, flour, grain and nails; H. & C. Fullerton, boots and shoes; Wood, Bixby & Co., druggists; S. Freeman, jewelry, etc.; Wm. F. Braman, hardware, etc.; Charles Cross & Son, bakers and confectioners; E. Scribner, Jr., stoves and tin-ware; Dennis Lane, saw-mill machinery.

1865—L. W. Smith; Jacob Smith & Son, furniture; A. D. Arms & Co., D. Neveux, W. I. goods; E. R. Skinner, staple and fancy goods, wholesale; Blanchard, Peck and Johonnott, leather; Wm. F. Braman & Co., hardware; John W. Clark, wagons and sleighs.

1866—Martin & Simonds; Geo. Nichols, ready-made clothing; Carleton & Co., W. I. goods; Mark French, preserved fruits; J. E. Smith & Co., stationery and fancy goods; J. Bodell, boots and shoes; Bixby & Co., druggists; Redfield & Crooks, drugs; Lane, Pitkin & Brock, iron-founders and machinists; E. N. Scovell, furniture; Henry Cobb, marble monuments, etc.

1867—New York Dry Goods Store; Emery & Carleton, crockery and carpetings; H. E. Fifield & Co., flour and W. I. goods; L. L. Tanner, boots and shoes; W. F. Braman, hardware, etc.; J. V. Babcock, drugs, etc.; Ira S. Town, watches and jewelry; Peck & Johonnott, leather; C. Spear, gas and water fixtures.

1868—B. Benjamin & Co.; W. E. Adams, hats and clothing; Denison Taft & Son, flour, etc.; B. M. Chaffee, boots and shoes; Lamb & Peck, hardware, etc.; Putnam & Co., N. K. Brown & Co., drugs; Flanders & Kinson, platers, etc.

1869—A. C. Dewey & Co., flour, lime, plaster, etc.; J. C. Emery, crockery, carpetings, etc.; Philbrick Brothers, W. I. goods, etc.; Barrows & Peck, hardware,

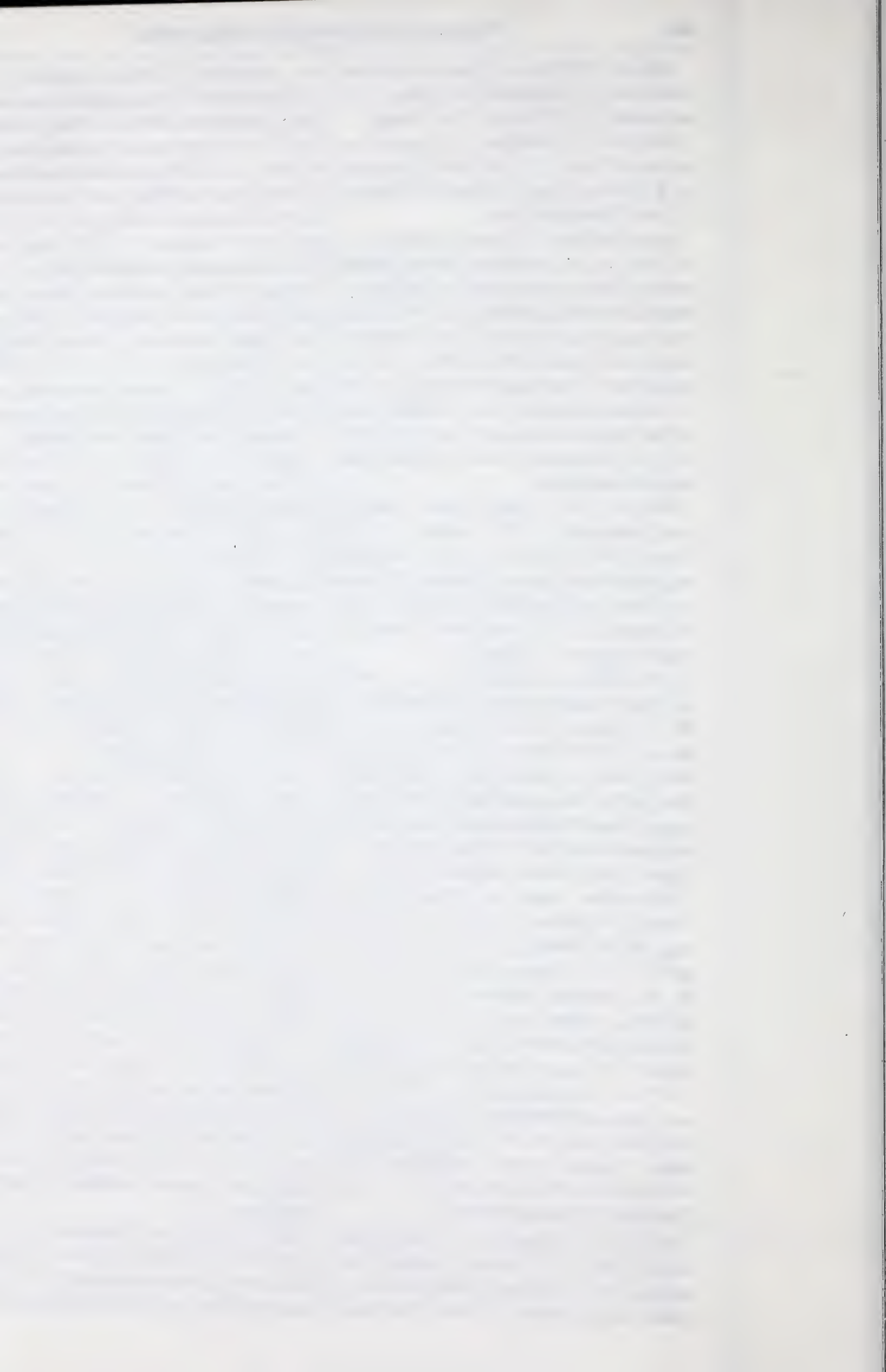
etc.; Babcock & Cutler, drugs, etc.; W. A. Boutelle & Wife, dry goods and millinery; Blanchard, Keith & Peck, leather, etc.; A. L. Carleton, dry goods; Hinckley & Best; C. F. Fullerton, boots and shoes; S. S. Towner, millinery and fancy goods; Farwell Brothers, clothing; T. H. Corry & Co., W. I. goods; J. W. Page, teas, coffee, spices and tobacco, wholesale; T. C. Phinney, books, stationery, fancy goods and homœopathic medicines; Hiram Atkins, staple stationery; Medad Wright & Son, lumber and machinery, West Montpelier; W. H. Barnes, harnesses, etc.; Cobb & Cummins, marble monuments; Stimson & Co., patent door springs.

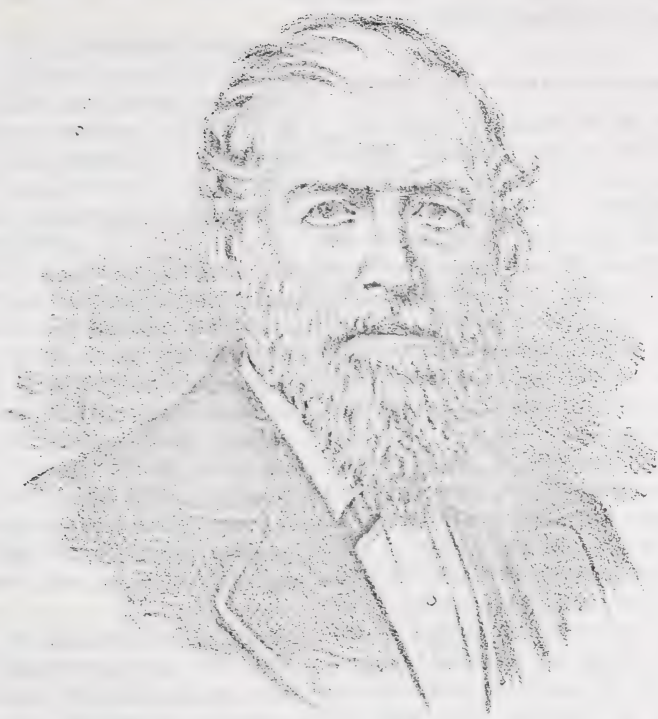
1870—Calvin Robinson & Co.; Bailey & Park, Storrs & Jones, W. I. goods, etc.; Carlos Bancroft & Son, W. I. goods, iron, etc.; W. L. Washburn & Co., T. J. Hunt, W. F. Waterman & Co., W. I. goods and groceries; Spear & Bancroft, tin-ware, stoves, etc.; Woodward & Blakely, druggists; D. McDonald, furniture, carpetings, etc.; E. Hatch, boots and shoes; E. Spinney, fresh and salt fish, etc.; G. P. Foster, coal and wood; D. Taft and Son, lumber; Kimball & Hewett, monuments, etc.; J. W. Paine, A. Allen, cigars.

1871—C. Blakely, drugs, etc.; Scovill & Lyon, furniture, etc.; Jacobs Brothers, flour and W. I. goods; C. E. Winch & Co., W. I. goods and groceries; Thomas McGee, sewing-machines; Fisher, Colton & Kinson, platers, etc.; J. O'Grady, boots and shoes; N. C. Bacon, auction store; J. Bruce, harnesses and carriage trimmings; Soper & Lord, cloths and merchant tailors; T. A. Dewing, boots and shoes.

1872—George Jacobs, flour, W. I. goods, etc.; Smith Brothers, coal; L. W. Jones, provisions, W. I. goods, etc.; Geo. M. Scribner, stoves and tin-ware; F. C. Gilman, wagons and sleighs; B. T. Soper & Co., cloths and merchant tailors; A. G. Stone, watches and jewelry; Crosby & Taplin, dry goods; Redfield & Bascom, drugs, etc.

1873—Montpelier Manufacturing Company, children's carriages, etc.; Hatch & Farnsworth, boots and shoes; C. E. Horsford, clothing, etc.; Crosby & Taplin, dry





Carlos Bawcroft



goods; Babcock & Cutler, drugs, etc.; A. Luce & Son, groceries; V. Konsalik, watches, etc.

1874—J. D. Clogston, tin-ware; Putnam & Marvin, groceries, crockery and glass.

1875—E. P. Towner, boots and shoes; Fuller & Howe, dry goods; Mrs. A. L. Carlton, dry goods; Bascom & Dewey, Wilson & Co., drugs, etc.; C. H. Heaton, groceries.

1876—A. & A. Johonnott, leather; N. P. Brooks & Son, house-finishing tools and fixtures, glass, sash, blinds, doors, etc.; E. H. Towne, merchant tailor; C. P. Pitkin, coal and wood; H. C. Webster, dry goods; Lyon & Daley, furniture, etc.; A. J. Braley, groceries; C. H. Keene, watches and jewelry.

1877—Fred Blanchard, tin-ware, etc.; C. W. Selinas, harnesses, etc.; Henry Cobb, marble monuments; Kimball & Carter and H. C. Cross, granite monuments; S. C. & H. H. Woolson, merchant tailors; Chase & Edgcombe, boots and shoes; A. H. Bailey, Smith Brothers, dry goods; Orange Fifield, flour, groceries, etc.; Washburn & Co., millinery.

1878—Sabin Manufacturing Co., door-springs; Miss M. L. Page, millinery; Henry Lowe & Son, teas and fine groceries.

1879—C. W. Skinner, watches, jewelry, etc.; A. J. Howe, dry goods.

1880—Sumner Kimball, granite monuments; C. H. Shipman, C. E. Stow, boots and shoes; Blanchard Brothers, flour, iron and hardware; W. W. Park, flour and groceries; E. W. Bailey & Co., flour and feed; Montpelier Carriage Co., children's carriages.

1881—C. A. Best, millinery and dry goods; D. W. Temple, dry goods; J. A. Murray, W. I. goods and groceries; H. E. Slayton, books and stationery; E. R. Meader, millinery and sewing-machines; Geo. E. Wheeler, marble monuments.

When not otherwise indicated, the persons named were dealers in goods of the usual variety to be found in country stores until about 1851, and after that date in dry goods. The list is necessarily imperfect previous to 1860, and since that it

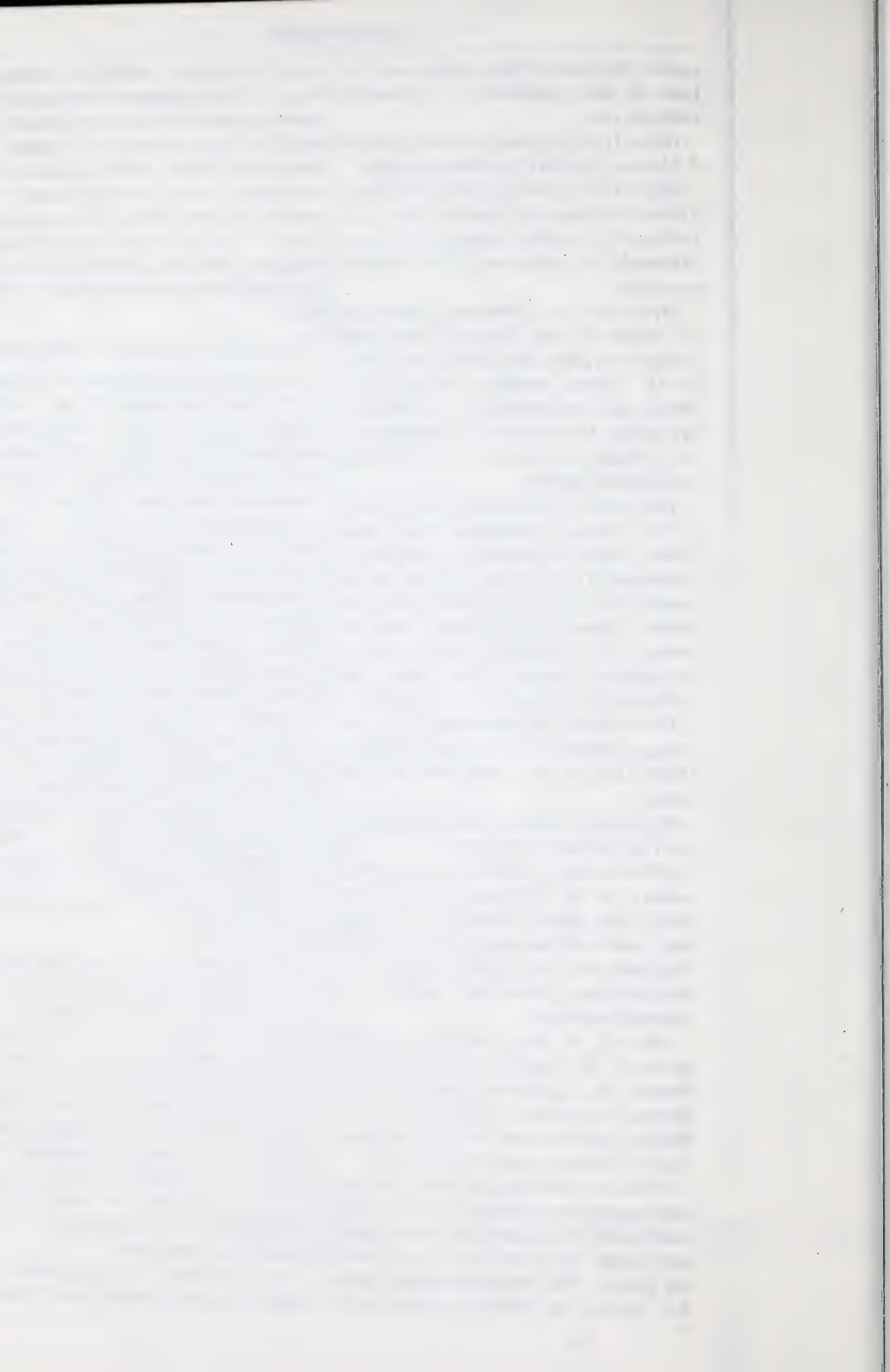
might have been swelled to double its length by the insertion of the names of persons engaged in business not included generally in the preceding list. Notably is a long line of dealers in family groceries and provisions, several with restaurants connected, and some doing a large business in fruits. The list is made from the Vermont Registers, and hence the true dates should be a year behind those given as a general rule.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The *Bank of Montpelier* was chartered in 1825, and organized in 1826, with a capital of \$50,000. The first president was Hon. Elijah Paine, of Williamstown, and his successors under the charter and re-charters were James H. Langdon, Timothy Hubbard, John Spalding, Thomas Reed, Jr., Rawsel R. Keith, E. P. Jewett, and George C. Shepard. This bank was re-chartered in 1840, with a capital of \$75,000, and still again in 1853, with a capital of \$100,000. The cashiers were Thomas Reed, Jr., Charles R. Cleaves, George Howes, Geo. B. Reed and Chas. A. Reed. This bank was succeeded in 1865 by the *Montpelier National Bank*, organized under the national banking law, with a capital of \$300,000, whose officers from its organization have been James R. Langdon, president, George C. Shepard, vice-president, and Chas. A. Reed, cashier, until 1881, when E. D. Blackwell succeeded Mr. Reed. The capital is now, 1881, \$360,000.

The *Vermont Bank* was chartered in 1848, and organized in 1849, with a capital of \$100,000. The presidents were Hezekiah H. Reed, George W. Collamer, Homer W. Heaton, E. H. Prentiss and Roderick Richardson; and its cashier, John A. Page. This bank continued until the *First National Bank of Montpelier* was organized in 1865, under the national banking law, the president of which has been John A. Page; and the cashiers, R. J. Richardson, L. F. Richardson, J. C. Taplin and J. C. Houghton.

The *State Bank* was organized in 1858, under the general banking law of Vermont,



with a capital of \$100,000, held mainly by stockholders in the old bank of Montpelier. Its officers were James R. Langdon, president, and George B. Reed, cashier. Business was continued but a few years.

To the banks in Montpelier one compliment is due—they always have been perfectly sound and reliable, without any exception.

Latest organized is the *Montpelier Savings Bank and Trust Company*, chartered in 1870, organized in May, 1871, and commenced business Aug. 1, 1871. Its officers are Homer W. Heaton, president; Whitman G. Ferrin, treasurer, succeeded by A. W. Ferrin. July 1, 1880, there were 1685 depositors, deposits \$346,284.33, and surplus \$31,060.11.

The Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company

was incorporated in 1827, organized in March, 1828, and is now in the 54th year of successful and beneficent operation. The first President was Hon. Chapin Keith of Barre, and his successors were Hon. Israel P. Dana of Danville, and Hon. John Spalding of Montpelier—the terms of these three covering the first 13 years of the company. In 1841, Hon. Daniel Baldwin of Montpelier consented to take the office, and he was re-elected at every annual election until 1874.—31 years. He was succeeded by James T. Thurston and Hon. W. H. H. Bingham. Hon. Joshua Y. Vail was the first permanent Secretary, and held the office until 1850, who was succeeded by Hon. Charles Dewey, who served until 1871, when Mr. James T. Sabin was elected, who is the present Secretary. The treasurers until 1842 were Hon. George Worthington, Hon. Oramel H. Smith, Calvin Jay Keith, Esq., Hon. Homer W. Heaton and Harry Vail. In 1842, James T. Thurston was appointed and he was succeeded by O. J. Vail and H. N. Taplin, Jr. In this company property for insurance is divided into five classes, with rates of insurance varying in proportion to the hazard of each class, and the theory of the company is to make the property insured in each class bear the

losses of its own. Theoretically, therefore, this Company has five distinct mutual insurance companies under one management; and distinct accounts of the five different classes have been kept for many years, to enable the directors to assign to each the proper rates of insurance. The theory of the company is probably due to abundant caution in respect to the classes which are occasionally exposed to sweeping fires, from which isolated property is always exempt. It is an exception which proves the wisdom of the rule. The whole number of policies issued from March 31, 1828, to Aug. 1, 1881, was 219,841: of this number 190,428 have expired or been canceled, leaving in force, at the last date, 29,413. The whole amount insured has been \$237,333,504, of which the amount canceled or expired is \$200,430,697—leaving the amount insured Aug. 1, 1881, \$36,902,807. The whole amount of premium notes taken is \$21,456,983.09, of which the sum of \$18,810,474.93 has expired or been canceled, leaving in force, as a fund for the payment of losses and expenses, Aug. 1, 1881, \$2,646,508.16. The whole cash receipts of the Company have amounted to \$3,653,940.38, and the whole amount paid for losses and expenses, (including a new and permanent office,) \$3,643,289.08—leaving a balance in the treasury, Aug. 1, 1881, of \$10,651.30. Chargeable upon this surplus are unadjusted claims for losses estimated at \$4,383.30. The total amount of assessments made in 54 years is 178½ per cent., or, on the average, 3 and 1-3 per cent. per annum of the premium notes. This result indicates that the premium notes have on the average constituted a fund, legally collectable if necessary, more than five times greater than the size of the losses and expenses, and so proves the safety, against any possible contingency, of insurance in institutions managed on the rules of this company.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

was incorporated and organized in November, 1849, its first president being Hon. Azel Spalding, then of Montpelier. His successors have been Hon. William



Howes, of Montpelier, Hon. George W. Bailey, of Middlesex, Hon. William L. Sowles, of Swanton, and P. P. Pitkin, of Montpelier, the present incumbent. Hon. Joseph Poland, of Montpelier, has been the secretary since the organization. Samuel Wells was treasurer until his death, and was succeeded by Geo. W. Leslie. As its name implies, the purpose of this Company is to insure only farmers' property, and other property of like kind as to hazard—in theory corresponding with the first or least hazardous class of the Vermont Mutual before described. The main difference between the two companies is, that the Vermont Mutual first ascertains its losses and expenses from month to month, assesses the premium notes to pay them, and collects (annually) these assessments; while the Farmers' Company requires payment by the insured in advance, of a sum estimated to be sufficient to meet the losses and expenses during the life of the policy, which in that Company is 5 years. As ample security, however, to the insured against loss, each member of the Farmers' Company, (as in the other Company,) is required to give a premium note, which is assessable or legally collectable in case of necessity.

The National Life Insurance Company

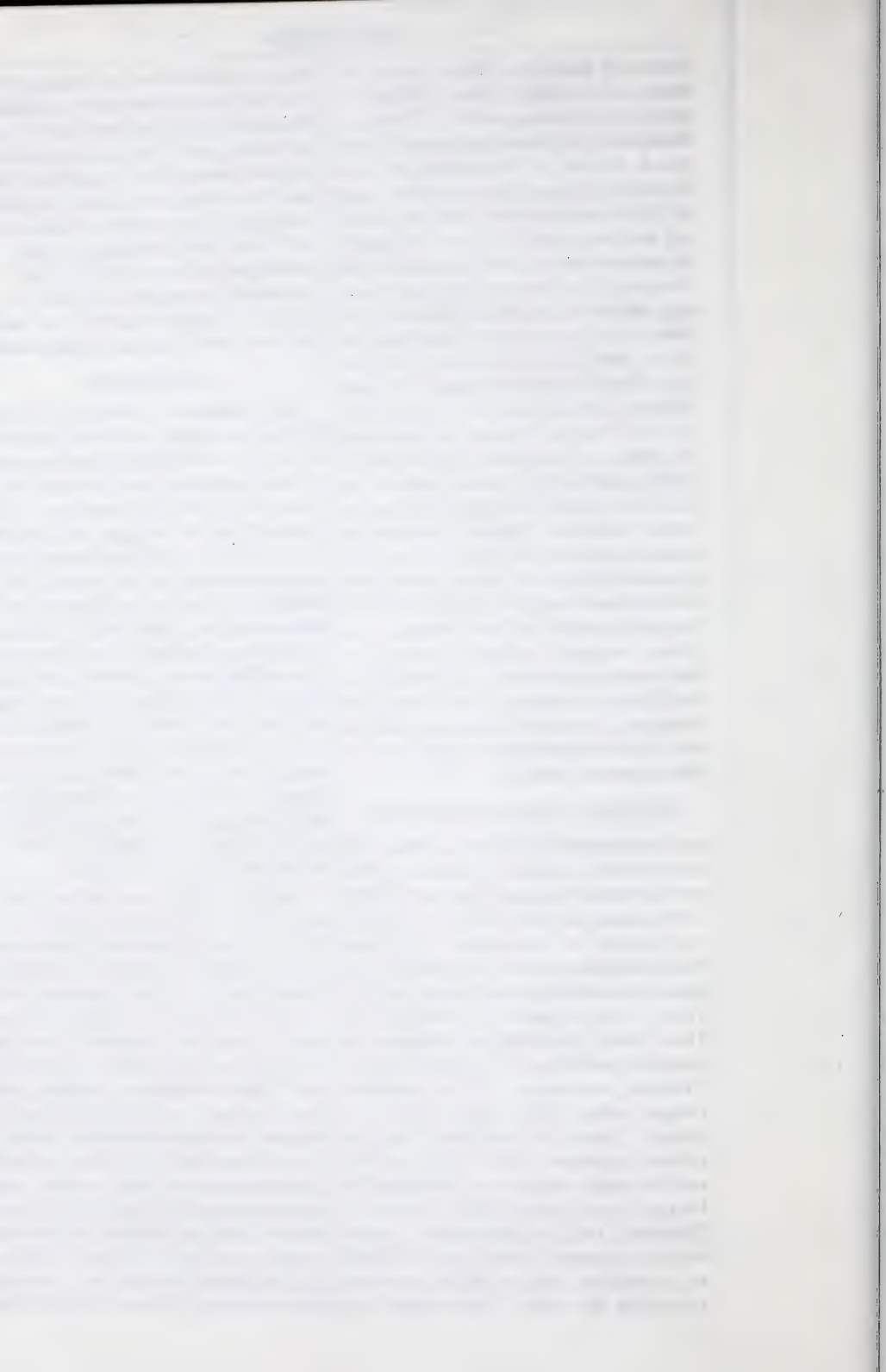
was incorporated in November, 1848, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. This was reduced to \$50,000, by an amendment of the charter in 1849, and the Company was located at Montpelier. Benjamin Balch made an unsuccessful attempt to organize the institution in 1849, and, early in 1850, it was organized by others, with Hon. Wm. C. Kittredge, of Fairhaven, as president, and Roger S. Howard, Esq., of Thetford, as secretary. These gentlemen resigned after brief service, when Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, of Montpelier, was appointed president, which office he held until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Hon. Charles Dewey. James T. Thurston, Esq., of Montpelier, served awhile as secretary, when Geo. W. Reed, of Montpelier, was appointed, and has since held the office. The financial af-

fairs of the institution are managed by a board of trustees, and not by a treasurer. The whole amount of risks, Oct. 1, 1880, was \$8,623,156. The assets of the Company are invested in U. S. and State bonds, bank stock and notes amply secured by mortgage, the par value of which on the 1st of Oct. 1880, was \$2,253,837.07. This institution has been prudently and very successfully managed, and bears a high reputation among those who are familiar with this class of insurance companies.

STATE-HOUSES.

The position of Montpelier as State capital from 1808, and County seat from 1811, has contributed much to the growth of the population and business of the town, and given it a prominence in the political, judicial, religious and social affairs of the State which otherwise it could not have attained, and an influence from the strongest and best men of the town, which has always been wisely used. The names of Wright and Lord in the churches, of Prentiss and Baylies and Loomis in all judicial circles, of Thomas Reed, Jr., among bankers, and of the senior E. P. Walton in the editorial and political field—not to mention the living—were known and respected throughout the State, and their influence is still felt through a great number in Vermont and elsewhere, who profited by their excellent teachings and examples.

Previous to 1808, there had been 46 sessions of the General Assembly in 14 different towns; 23 sessions in the eastern side of the State, in or near the valley of Connecticut river; 22 on the western side, 11 of which were in Bennington County, and 11 in or near the valley of Lake Champlain, and one session in the north-eastern part. These locations at extreme points from a common centre entailed hardships of access, alternately on the one side of the Green Mountains and the other, and many inconveniences and evils in future years which then were hardly considered. Among these was the impossibility of preserving complete records of public and official doings, and files of State papers; because of which, the early civil and political history



of the State, so far as official records and papers are concerned, is at best but fragmentary, and much of that which has since been obtained consists of the fragments gathered by the late Henry Stevens, Sr., in the attics of deceased state officers, judges and legislators, and among the rags of the paper-mills. These were purchased, indexed and bound at considerable expense to the State. To remedy the inconveniences of a State without a capital, and the frequent disputes between rival towns for the compliment of a legislative session, the General Assembly of 1805 appointed a committee to "fix upon a place in the town of Montpelier, for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature of this State," and on condition that the town of Montpelier should erect the buildings and convey them to the State, with the land whereon they shall stand, declared that "said buildings shall become the permanent seat of the legislature for holding all their sessions."* In the debate of 1857, on the State house question, the late Dorr J. Bradley, of Brattleboro, gave a tradition as to the act of 1805, which doubtless came from his father, the late Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, in these words:

But the gentleman from Westford has accused those of the House who oppose moving to Burlington, of sectional prejudice. I have wondered that this subject was not earlier mentioned in the debate, but I did not expect it would come from the quarter it does. The question is a sectional question; it was a sectional question before the gentleman from Westford, or any other member of this House, was born; and it was to allay that sectional jealousy that the Capitol was located here. Our ancestors settled on the eastern and western borders of the then-called New Hampshire Grants, and the common dispute with New York united them in interest and in action. They were not, however, so blind as not to see that the great natural feature of their territory must be respected. For a long time, this great range of mountains through their centre, prevented their having any Capitol. Each year, however, the disputes for the locality of the next session became too tiresome,

and they resorted to an expedient. They did not call for "centralizing" some point in their periphery. They knew enough to know they could not. They sought what was then a little hamlet among the mountains, but on neither side of them. It was selected because it was on neither side. A division of the range left it a perfect geographical puzzle to decide on which side it should be classed. How many a heart among those wise old men rejoiced that the mountains, for which the State had been named, the mountains, heretofore a curse, were to be henceforth a blessing. These mountains, into which, and not over which, our law-makers were to travel, were to become the centre about which the affections of all might cluster. They were careful not to wound the pride of either side. Their governors were alternately selected from each. The senators to Congress, being only two, were always taken one from each side. . . .

Mr. Chairman, the Capitol was located here as a measure of peace. It was to build us up from a divided, into a united and homogeneous people. Fifty years of peace have been the product of this act of wisdom! Our old worthies were right. They set that puzzle to their children on purpose; they knew what they were about; their children understood them. Shall we, their grand-children, affect ignorance of their intention? Shall we discard all those lessons of wisdom, to find a place where some tourist may go with a sketch-book, or some artist with a pallet? Above all, which idea is sectional, that of preserving this peace of half a century, or that of violating its provisions? I, for one, am a kind of Samaritan on this subject. "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain;" not bowing themselves to the Adirondacks across the Lake, nor to the White Hills from St. Johnsbury; but this mountain—the Green Mountain range; and I am for going down to no Jerusalem on the east or the west.

The act making Montpelier the capital of the State was passed Nov. 8, 1805, and on the 25th of the next month, the town, in legally warned town meeting, appointed a committee to receive subscriptions and donations, and to superintend the erection of the buildings at the expense of the subscribers, the town as a corporation not to be liable for the buildings or the expenses of the committee. The town then had a population of about 1200 only, and a grand list of less than \$23,000, and the heaviest part of the task rested naturally upon the

* *Vermont Capitol*, 1857, p. 284. Succeeding pages in that volume give other official papers, and various facts connected with the first and second State houses.

village, which then had probably less than half of the population and property; and moreover money of any sort was exceedingly rare. Subscriptions were promptly made, but they were payable "in labor or materials when reasonably called for;" "such articles of materials and produce" as the subscribers chose; and "in grain, neat cattle, provisions, or goods at such times as we [the subscribers] shall particularly specify." Some materials, specially nails and glass, required cash, and cash had to be provided. Sept. 2, 1806, the town voted almost unanimously to petition the Legislature to grant a tax of four cents per acre on all the land of the town, [which would raise about \$800,] to be expended in completing the State-House; but nothing appears to have been done, and the time was near [Sept. 1, 1808,] when the work was to be completed. Therefore, May 12, 1808, the town voted a tax of 4 cents on the dollar of the list of 1807, [which would raise about \$1000,] two-thirds payable in grain and provisions, and one-third in specie or current bank bills, or orders from the building committee, or receipts or orders from the architect and constructor, Deacon Sylvanus Baldwin. The constable began to collect this tax, when he was met by the objection, from a shrewd farmer, that by the constitution of the State a town had not the power to tax its inhabitants for the purpose of building a State-house. The judges and lawyers were then consulted, and lo! the judgment of the farmer was unanimously affirmed. This was a predicament very unwelcome to the people, most of whom were willing to pay the tax; yet it was a serious predicament, because the constable dared not attempt to collect a tax which might afterwards be repudiated, and thus the burden be cast upon himself. In this emergency two projects were suggested: one being the selection of a collector who had no property, and the other a minor as collector, on the presumption that he would not be suable. The latter course was adopted, and the tax-bill was put into the hand of Hon. Daniel Baldwin, brother of Sylvanus. He collected the tax, even

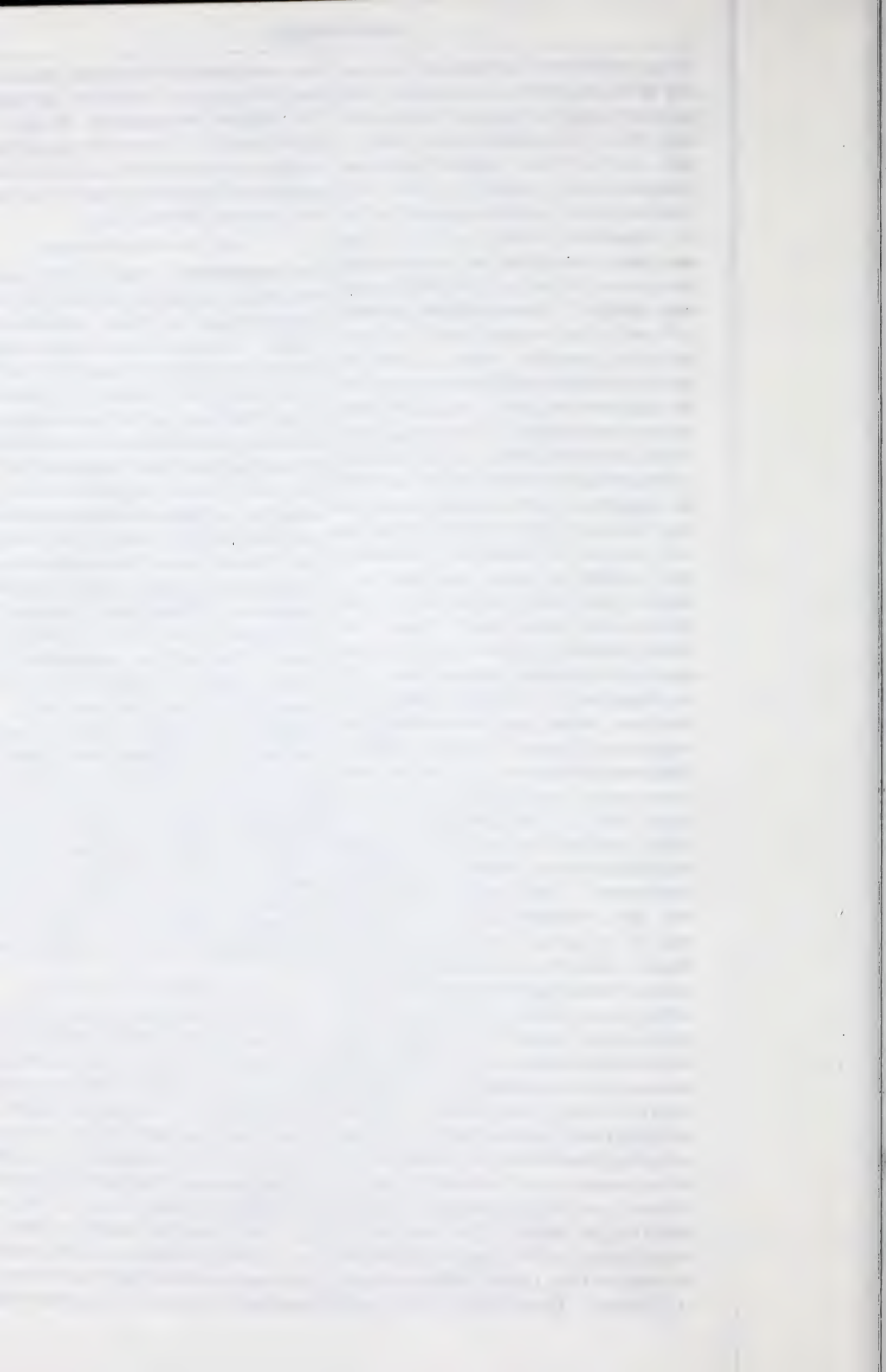
the constitutionally scrupulous farmer paying his proportion with his townsmen. The original subscriptions, the tax, and other donations, amounted to from \$8000 to \$9000, which was the cost of the house exclusive of the land—20 rods by 16, which was given by Thomas Davis.

THE FIRST STATE-HOUSE

was constructed of wood, 50 by 70 feet on the ground; 36 feet high to the roof, sept-angular-shaped in front, and otherwise square. About 20 feet of the front was in three floors—the first being the vestibule to the hall of the House of Representatives, which was 50 feet square, and rose to the height of the first two stories front; the second floor gave entrance to the gallery of the House; and the third floor, covering the vestibules and hall of the House, was occupied by the room of the Governor and Council, into which an audience-room for spectators opened, and by committee-rooms—one of them named Jefferson Hall, and famous as the scene of political caucuses. The roof was surmounted by a modest cupola, in which was the finest-toned bell the town has ever had. The building was plainly furnished, warmed with stoves, and lighted with tallow candles—the hall of the House with a chandelier so striking in its proportions and so brilliant in its effect as to be a marked exception to the plainness of everything else, and to incur the censure, as a piece of "foolery," of one of the wisest of the old legislators—Henry Olin. This house was used until 1836, when it was succeeded by

THE SECOND STATE-HOUSE.

This was authorized by act of Nov. 8, 1832, on condition that Montpelier should pay \$15,000 towards its construction. This sum was paid, and \$3000 more for additional land. The second house was beautiful and substantial—a perfect specimen (the dome excepted,) of Grecian architecture—and the finest Capitol of its day in New England, if not in the country. The grounds, including fence, terrace and approaches, were the same as now; and as the building was in form the same as the present, a Greek cross, differ-



ing little in dimensions, (but more in the roof and dome,) a particular description is not necessary.* The whole cost, (the Davis land excepted,) of this house and grounds was \$132,077.23. This Capitol was used until Jan. 5, 1857, when, through a lack of due caution both in erecting and managing the heating apparatus, the wood-work of the interior took fire, and all the wood-work was destroyed, and the walls of granite and brick were badly damaged.

THE THIRD STATE-HOUSE

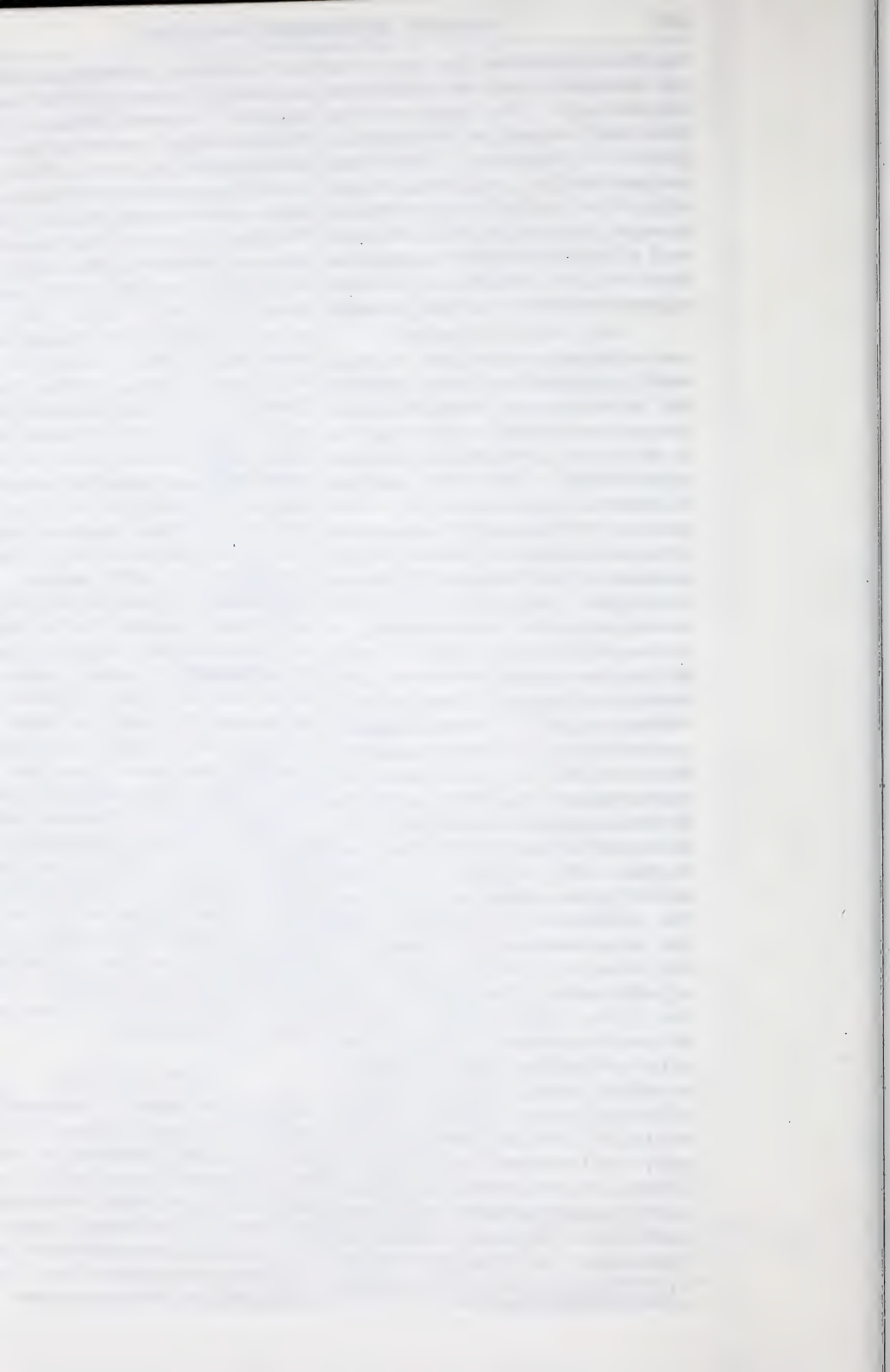
was authorized by act of Feb. 27, 1857, which appropriated \$40,000 on condition that the inhabitants of Montpelier should give good and sufficient security to pay into the treasury a sum equal to the whole cost of the work. This security was given in a bond in the sum of \$100,000. At the session of 1858, no appropriation was made by the State, and the work was carried on to completion by funds advanced by citizens of Montpelier, leaving bills for the furniture and some other debts outstanding to the amount of \$34,000 in 1859, which sum the State then assumed, and the cost of construction was reported in 1859, as being "within \$150,000." The first appropriation by the State, Feb. 1857, was \$40,000; the second, Nov. 1857, was \$30,000, and whatever should be paid by Montpelier on the bond required by the first named act—the amount then paid being \$42,000; and the State in 1859 appropriated the further sum of \$34,000—making in all \$146,000. The contributions of Montpelier to the three houses have amounted to about \$71,000, exclusive of interest and the land originally deeded by Thomas Davis, which now, if it was private property, would be the most valuable land in the town. Every part of the building, which is ever heated or artificially lighted, is fire-proof, the materials being granite, brick, iron and marble; and the roof and dome, which can hardly ever be exposed to fire unless by lightning, are covered with copper and connected by copper conductors running to the ground drains. The style of architecture is the same as that of the second capitol,

but the furniture, upholstery, gas fixtures, and heating apparatus (by steam) are far superior. The central building is 72 feet 8 inches in height, surmounted by a dome and cupola 56 ft. 9 in. in ht.—extreme ht. to base of the statue representing Agriculture, which caps the cupola, 129 feet 5 inches. The length of the central building is, for the portico 18 feet and the side walls 95 feet 8 inches—in all 113 feet 8 inches; and the breadth is 72 feet 8 inches. The wings are each 52 feet in length, making the extreme length of both, including the width of the central building, 176 feet 8 inches. The width of each wing is 50 feet 8 inches, and the height 47 feet 8 inches, with cornices reaching to 8 feet below that of the central building, giving to the whole pile the shape of the Greek cross. By the enlargement of the building, opportunity was given for great improvements in its value and convenience for public business. The State Library has been materially enlarged and improved, specially in law, history, and general literature, until it has come to be indispensable to judges, lawyers, and literary men for books of reference, and the number of volumes has largely outgrown the room. A fine State Cabinet of mineralogy and natural history has been formed, and it receives additions annually. The battle-flags of the Vermont troops in the war for the Union are carefully preserved, with the portraits of many of her officers; and within the State Department and the room assigned to the Vermont Historical Society all the fragments of the early history of the State that are attainable are gathered and safely kept. On the whole, the glory of the latter house greatly exceeds that of the former.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

From the settlement of the town until 1797 it was in the County of Orange. In 1795, the town voted unanimously to petition the Legislature to be set off to the County of Chittenden, and failed to succeed, but was annexed to the County of Caledonia in 1797, and there remained until the County of Jefferson was organized Dec. 1, 1811, with Montpelier as the county town. The

* For a good description see [Zadock] Thompson's *Vermont* [Civil History,] pages 131-2.





J. W. Builey

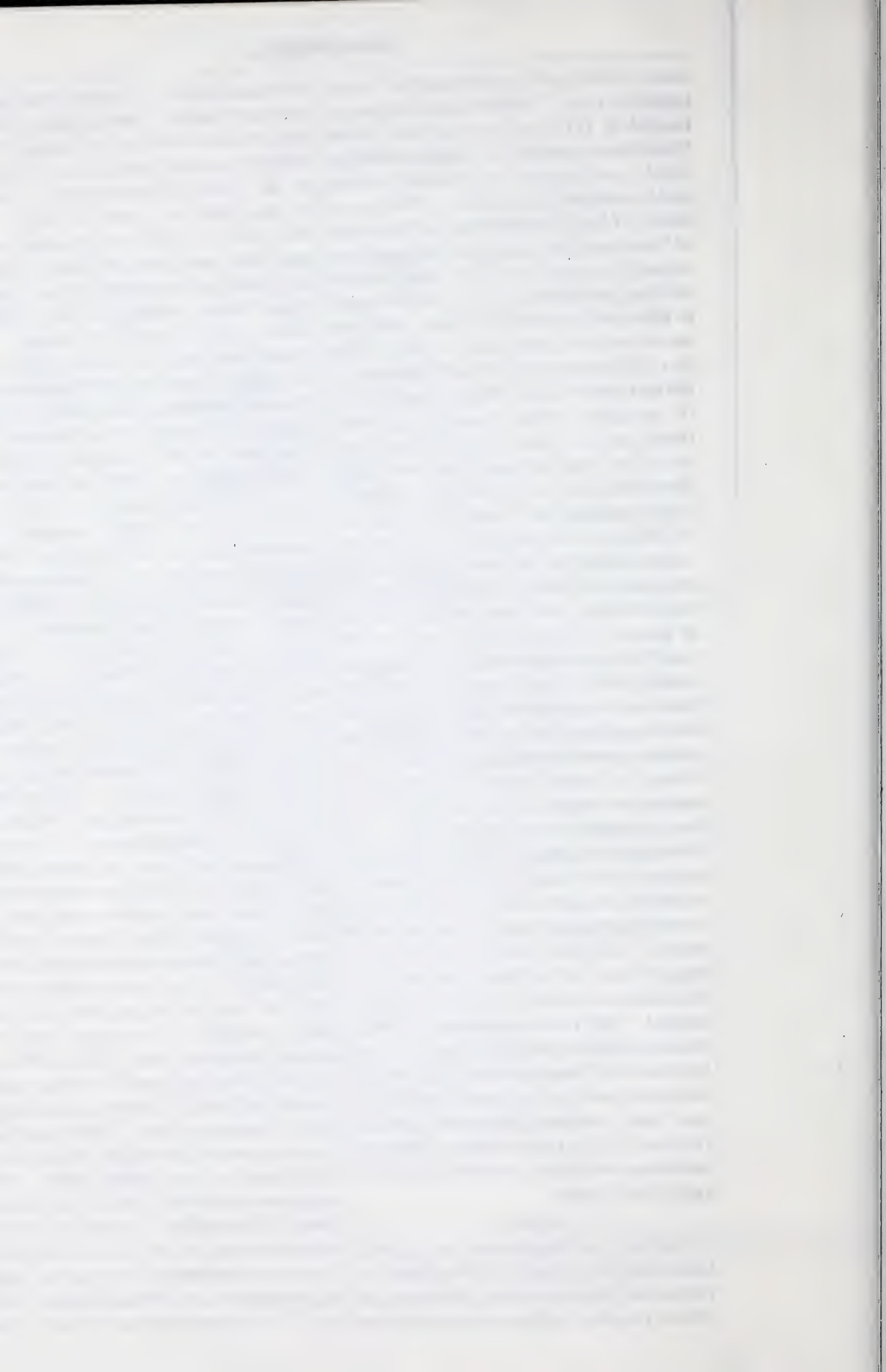


name of the County was changed to Washington in 1814. The first court house was erected in 1818, on the west side of the State House grounds—a wooden building, which now adjoins the Catholic church, and is occupied by its priest. The second house, of brick, was erected on the corner of State and Elm streets in 1843, and was burned the same year. The third, a brick building, enlarged in 1879, partly burned in 1880, and re-finished in Aug. 1880, was erected on the same site in 1844. The first jail-house was the dwelling-house of the first settler in the village—Jacob Davis. It was given to the County by Thomas Davis, son of Jacob, and was converted into a jail and residence for the jailor. The changes in this building, to adapt it to its purposes, were made at the expense of citizens of Montpelier. In 1832, the County rebuilt the jail part of this building, and gave back half of the building to the original donor, who then needed this act of justice. In 1857, the County substituted the present substantial and handsome building for the old one, and paid Mr. Davis for his interest in the property. In this connection a fact is added to correct the perhaps general impression that the State House and other public buildings are sources of wealth to the citizens of the town, especially the hotel-keepers. Mr. Davis gave bountifully of his property to the State and County, doubtless hoping to regain all his gifts and more, by the increased patronage he would receive in his hotel. That hotel was the finest of its day, at least in the State, and was, as it has almost ever since been, the one most favored. Mr. Davis was himself an industrious, temperate and laborious man, and had the aid of sons and daughters born in his house; and yet he would have died a poor man, entirely dependent upon his children, but for the remnant of his early patrimony which was restored in his old age by the County.

HOTELS.

The first building serving as a public house was Col. Jacob Davis' residence on Elm street, afterwards the jail-house, and still serving for dwellings on another part

of the same street. The first hotel in the town and county, built specially for the purpose, was built by Col. Jacob Davis, about 1793—the Union House, on the site of the present Unitarian church. It was of wood, and was burned in 1835. Another hotel of brick was erected on the same site, and that also was burned in 1859, and was succeeded by the present Union House, standing on the opposite corner of Main and Court streets. The second hotel built was the Hutchins tavern, longer known as the Shepard tavern, a wooden building, which stood on Main, opposite Barre street; it was burned. The third hotel erected was the Pavilion, by Thomas Davis, in 1807-8, a brick building. For its day it was one of the best hotels in New England, adorned with mouldings, carved wood-work, and fresco painting excelled only in modern times. Mahlon Cottrill enlarged the building to about double its original dimensions. This building was succeeded by the present building, erected by Theron O. Bailey, which is one of the most perfect hotels in New England. The third hotel erected was by Obadiah Eaton in 1810, on ground now occupied by the Central Vermont railroad for depot purposes. This building was moved to Elm street, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house. The fourth hotel was of brick, on the south side of State street, and a few doors west of Main street, which was kept for many years by Rufus Campbell, Hugh Gourley, William Rogers and others, and was then converted into stores. It was erected about 1824. The fifth was the Eagle hotel, on State street, enlarged and changed into the present American house. The sixth was the brick dwelling-house on State street erected by Henry Y. Barnes, and changed into a temperance hotel. For many years it was known as Burnham's hotel, and is now known as the Bishop house. This comprises the list of hotels in the present town of Montpelier. In the part of the old town which is now East Montpelier, the writer remembers five taverns, some of which were not without fame in their day. For a time there was a hotel in the



present limits of Montpelier, but not in the village, known as the Coffee House. It was on the farm two miles from the State-House, and on the road to Barre. The farm was originally owned by Jacob Davis, Jr., and is still known as the Coffee House.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The town records show action by the town in respect to the gospel fund and to preaching at different times, commencing March 16, 1795, but not much fruit. About that time the first Methodist class was formed. [See History of Methodist church, by Methodist contributors.] From 1791, Clark Stevens, Friend or Quaker, was a resident of East Montpelier, and was joined by others of the same persuasion, when religious meetings were held; in 1803, a society was regularly organized, and shortly after a house for their meetings was erected. In 1804, regular religious meetings were established in the village for services in "singing and reading of sermons" when destitute of preaching. The first record of regular preaching, in what is now Montpelier, was by Rev. Clark Brown, of Brimfield, Mass. In 1805, he was employed by the town to preach for one year; but he did not succeed in that profession, and in 1806, left it and started a newspaper. In 1807, a Mr. Hovey was employed as preacher, but left the same year.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In the winter of 1808, Rev. Chester Wright spent a few Sabbaths, and Apr. 12, thereafter, 83 leading citizens of the village formed "The First Congregational Society in Montpelier." July 20, 1808, "THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH" was formed, consisting of 17 members. Mr. Wright was then employed as stated preacher, and continued as such until Aug. 16, 1809, when he was made the permanent pastor of the church. The number of the members of this church reported in June, 1872, was 440, of whom 155 were then non-residents who had not taken letters of dismission or formally changed their relation. The whole number admit-

ted to this church has been near 1200, thus showing that the removals by emigration and death have been about 900. The meetings were usually held in the State-House, sometimes in the Academy building until 1820, when what has been commonly known as "the brick church" was erected, at a cost of about \$8,000. The present elegant and substantial building, called "Bethany Church," which was dedicated Oct. 15, 1868, occupies the site of the old church. The value of Bethany church was reported to the last General Convention to be \$70,000; but including the land and organ, and the cost of the construction of the building, the sum should be about \$6,000 greater. The following is a list of the pastors of the First Congregational Church of Montpelier:

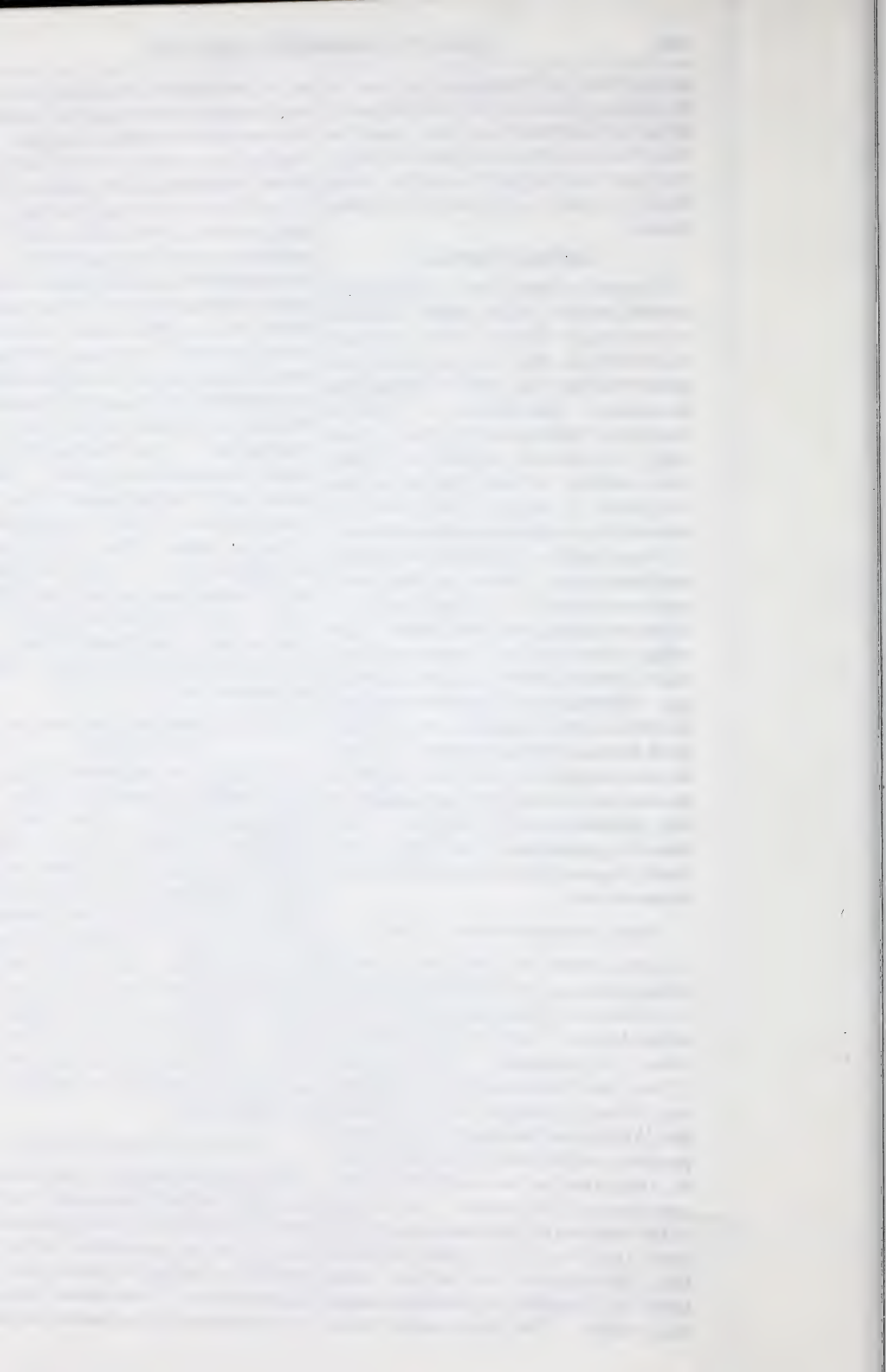
Aug. 16, 1809, to Dec. 22, 1830, Chester Wright; Oct. 26, 1831, to April 19, 1835, Samuel Hopkins; Aug. 25, 1836, to July 15, 1840, Buel W. Smith; Dec. 15, 1841, to Dec. 9, 1846, John Gridley; Sept. 27, 1847, to 1878, W. H. Lord; 1878 to the present time, J. H. Hincks.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OR FREE CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1835, consisting mainly of members of the First Congregational church. For a few years, under the ministration of Rev. Sherman Kellogg, it prospered, but afterwards declined, and about the year 1848, was abandoned, a part of the members returning to the First Church, and others joining the Methodist church. The pastors and ministers of this church were: 1835 to 1842, Sherman Kellogg; 1842 to 1844, Joab Seeley; 1845 to 1847, E. J. Comings. This church and society erected and used the building on State street, which is now the Village Hall.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Elder Ziba Woodworth, (see biographical sketch in East Montpelier,) was a citizen of the town at its organization, and on its record is a certificate of his good standing in the Baptist church prior to his residence here. From about 1800, Mr. Woodworth was in the habit of exhorting



as occasion offered, and in 1806, he was ordained, and preached from 1806 to 1826. Philip Wheeler is named in Walton's Register as a Baptist preacher in 1815-16, and again from 1823 to 1825, and also Samuel Parker from 1827 to 1832. A church was organized in 1830, says D. P. Thompson, which would be in the ministry of Mr. Parker. In 1870, the church and society commenced the construction of a handsome church edifice on School street, which has since been completed. The clerical list, so far as it is attainable, is as follows, beginning with the organization of the church in 1830: 1830-32, Samuel Parker; 1840, — Keniston; 1841-43, Zebina Young; 1849, — Jackson; 1866-8, N. P. Foster; 1869-71, William Fitz; 1872-78, N. Newton Glazier; 1879 to the present time, H. A. Rogers.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES OR SOCIETIES.

In an account of the religious condition of the town previous to 1811, the late Rev. Chester Wright stated that previous to 1800, there had rarely been any preaching except by the Methodists; that the increased population from 1800 was divided into various sects, the largest number professing Universalism. A society of this sect was formed in the village, (now Montpelier,) in 1831; one had been formed earlier at the centre of the old town, and shared the meeting-house there with other denominations, and at a later date a third was formed in East Montpelier, and erected a house of worship in East Montpelier village, which has been maintained ever since, and is now a handsome structure. The following list of Universalist preachers in Montpelier has been gathered from Walton's Register:

1833, John M. Currier; 1834, John M. Austin; 1835, B. H. Fuller, J. Wright; 1836, J. Wright; 1837-8, John Gregory; 1839, J. Wright, J. Boyden; 1840 to 1866, Eli Ballou; 1867-70, J. O. Skinner; 1871, E. Ballou.

UNITARIAN CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

There had been occasionally missionary efforts for this denomination, but no stated preaching and permanent organization

until after the coming of Rev. C. A. Allen in 1865. A church and society has been formed, consisting of Universalists and Unitarians, and a handsome church edifice has been erected on the corner of Main and School streets, called "The Church of the Messiah." The list of ministers embraces but two names: Rev. Chas. A. Allen began his labors in Montpelier in 1864, and remained here 5 years, receiving leave of absence for a year in 1869, and resigning his charge before that leave had expired. Rev. J. Edward Wright became pastor in 1869, and is now (1881) in charge.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1842, a church of this denomination was organized, consisting in part of members dismissed by request from the first Congregational church, among them being the first rector. A small church edifice was immediately built, and in 1867-8, another elegant one on State street, near the centre of the village, which superseded the first. It is called "Christ Church." The list of rectors is as follows:

1843-49, George B. Manser; 1850-53, E. F. Putnam; 1854-65, F. W. Shelton; 1866-8, D. C. Roberts; 1869-70, Wm. J. Harris; 1871-79, A. Hull; 1880 and since, H. F. Hill. [An additional paper is promised by the rector, Rev. Mr. Hill.—Ed.]

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

No record is found of regular ministrations according to the forms of the Catholic church for any considerable period previous to 1850, but there had been frequent visitations before that date, notably by "Father O'Callaghan," of Burlington. The old court house was first converted to the uses of a church, and was again converted into the priest's residence, when a convenient brick edifice had been erected near the State House, now known as "St. Augustine." The congregation is the largest in the town, being gathered from Montpelier and neighboring towns. The clerical list is as fellows, gathered from Walton's Register:

1850-53, Hector Drolette; 1861-63, Z. Druon; 1864-81, J. M. P. Duglue, in whose



absence Father Savoie officiated. [An additional paper will be given hereafter.—Ed.]

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, NEWSPAPERS, &C.

• The history of the common schools—at least until the establishment of a graded school by the union of all the districts in the village—is that of every other town of like population, and need not be given. Preliminary to a notice of the chartered literary institutions in their order, four societies designed to supplement the formal schools are worthy of notice.

LIBRARIES AND DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The first was a *Circulating Library*, of about 200 vols., established in 1794, and located in the centre of the old town, probably under the care of the late Parley Davis. One feature was the exclusion of all novels as well as all religious books, thus limiting the selection of books to works of history, travels, biography, the sciences, philosophy, agriculture, mechanics, and such poetry as was admissible under the rule; and the second was the establishment of a similar library in the village, Feb. 28, 1814, which was not quite so exclusive in character. Both libraries existed for many years, and were undoubtedly useful to all who were disposed to profit by them. The third was a literary society formed about 1807, for theme writing and debate, called "*The Franklin Society*," of which the apprentices in the printing-offices and other mechanical trades were the members. Its rules required gentlemanly language and deportment; and one who was an originator of the society, (the late Gen. Ezekiel P. Walton,) informed the writer that all the members became intelligent, valuable and influential citizens, except one alone, who was expelled for profanity. Another society, with the same name, existed in 1828. A similar but small society was in existence some few years, dating also from about 1828, and with like results: at least three of the members became editors, two of them Members of Congress at the same time, and another a judge of the superior court

of one of the large Western States.* The fourth was

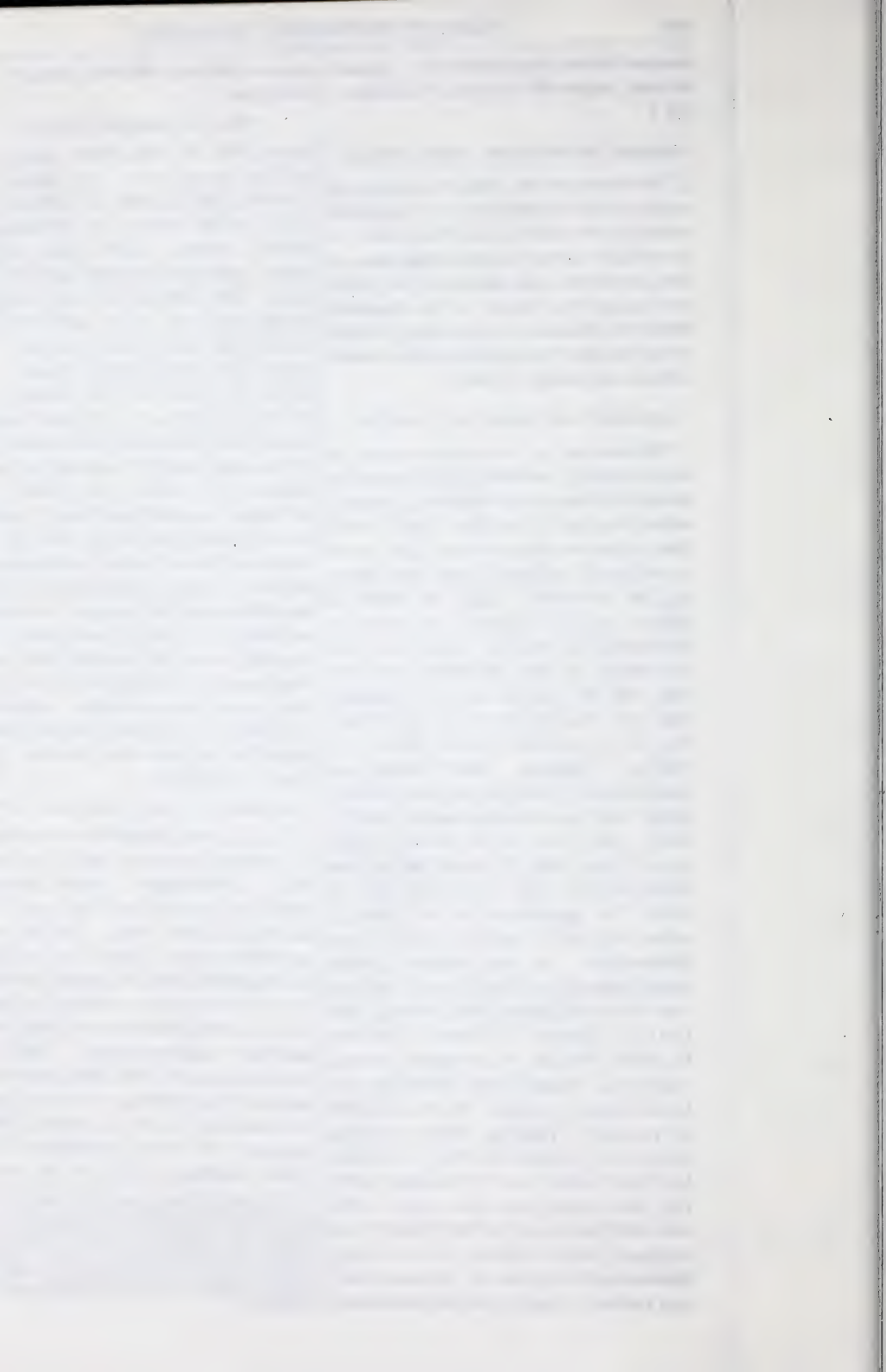
"THE MONTPELIER LYCEUM,"

formed Nov. 18, 1829, which was continued for several years. Its design was "mutual improvement in useful knowledge," and the means were, by addresses, lectures, essays, reports upon assigned topics, and oral debate upon selected questions. The members were not only the young people of both sexes from the schools, but also professional men, merchants and mechanics of all ages. The lad in his teens met his minister, his teacher, his doctor, or the judges and lawyers of the village, in public debate, and all were encouraged to take part in the exercises. The fruits were indeed "improvement in useful knowledge," and the art of imparting knowledge; making good writers and keen debaters, sharpening the intellectual powers, educating in all the members a taste for whatever is excellent and useful in literature and science, and inspiring a zeal for personal and public improvement. Its first president, and probably its originator, was the well-beloved principal of Washington County Grammar School for 12 years—the late Rev. Jonathan C. Southmayd.

WASHINGTON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nov. 7, 1810, *Montpelier Academy* was incorporated, the name being changed in 1813 to *Washington County Grammar School*, and endowed with the rents of the Grammar School lands. The first academy building was of wood, 44 by 36 feet on the ground, and two stories in height. It was located on what is now the triangle on Main at the intersection of Spring street, near the "Academy bridge." This building was burned in 1822, when a more commodious brick building was erected, which was used until it was superseded by the larger and still more commodious Union School building, erected at the head of

* Three of the graduates from Gen. Walton's printing-office were serving in Congress at the same time in 1867-69—two as Members of the House from Massachusetts and Vermont, and a third, hailing from a Western State, in the post-office of the House, and afterward in the Clerks' Department, and as Paymaster in the Army in the Rebellion war. Two other graduates from that office became clergymen of good reputation.



School street in 1858-9. The principal instructors of the Academy and Grammar School, until its union with the Graded School, were: James Whorter, James Dean,* Joseph Sill, Benton Pixley,† Ira Hill, Thomas Heald, Justus W. French,‡ Seneca White, Heman Rood, John Stevens, Jonathan C. Southmayd, J. B. Eastman, Augustus A. Wood,|| Aaron G. Pease,§ Calvin Pease,¶ J. H. Morse, M. Colburn, Geo. N. Clark,** Davis Strong, Horace Herrick, J. E. Goodrich, Charles Kent and C. R. Ballard. Others were temporarily employed, and among them was the late Hon. Joshua Y. Vail, in the early years of the school, and Robert Hale in the later; and in the interim between the destruction of the first academy building and the completion of the second, the want of an academy was measurably supplied by a classical school under a Mr. Sherard. For many years, dating from the preceptorship of Mr. Southmayd, Washington County Grammar School was, among others of its day, of the very highest reputation in the State, sending out as teachers, clergymen, lawyers, physicians and public men, a long roll to the high honor of the institution and its instructors.

MONTPELIER UNION GRADED SCHOOL.

Prompted in part by a bequest of \$1,000 by Hezekiah H. Reed, land was purchased amply sufficient for school purposes for many generations, and a school-house erected at a cost of \$19,000, when, under the general statute and special acts passed in 1858-9, the four school-districts in the village were united into one Union School district. The special acts gave full powers in respect to the course of study, and with a union of Washington County Grammar

School with the district, a course was adopted embracing all studies necessary, from the primary to the highest grades required for admission to colleges and the highest institutions for the education of females. Thus was formed a Union and Graded School, which has endeared itself to children and parents, and is an honor and a source of just pride to the town. The principals have been: 1859-61, M. M. Marsh; 1862-71, Daniel D. Gorham; 1872-74, C. W. Westgate; 1875-77, J. E. Miller; 1878-9, A. W. Blair; 1880, W. W. Prescott; 1881, H. R. Brackett.

NEWSPAPERS AND AUTHORS.

The first newspaper established in Montpelier was *The Vermont Precursor*, by Clark Brown, in November, 1806. Mr. Brown had not been fortunate as a preacher, having failed in a few months, and he was little more fortunate as publisher, since he sold his paper in less than a year to Samuel Goss, the first proprietor of *The Watchman*, which was afterwards, from January, 1826, the *Vermont Watchman & State Gazette*, and from Dec. 13, 1836, and still is, the *Vermont Watchman & State Journal*; and the oldest newspaper in Montpelier. The real germ of the Watchman, however, was not the Precursor, but the *Green Mountain Patriot*, established at Peacham, Feb. 1798, by Samuel Goss and Amos Farley, and discontinued in March, 1807, the year in which Mr. Goss moved his office to Montpelier. The editors of the Watchman have been Samuel Goss, Ezekiel P. Walton, E. P. Walton Jr., [so known to the public, the true name being Eliakim P. Walton,] Joseph & J. Monroe Poland. The period of Mr. Goss was from 1807 to 1810; of Mr. Walton senior until about 1830, after which his brother Joseph S. Walton assisted for awhile, and E. P. Walton Jr. until Sept. 1853; the latter was editor and proprietor until Jan. 16, 1868, and editor until Mar. 1868; and from March 1868, the Messrs. Poland were in charge until J. M. Poland retired. During the 40 years of service by Walton, senior, the business of book-publishing and selling was connected with the

* Afterward Professor of Mathematics in the University of Vermont. [See vol. I, Burlington Paper on the University by Prof. Clark—Ed.]

† Clergyman in Williamstown and missionary among the Western Indians.

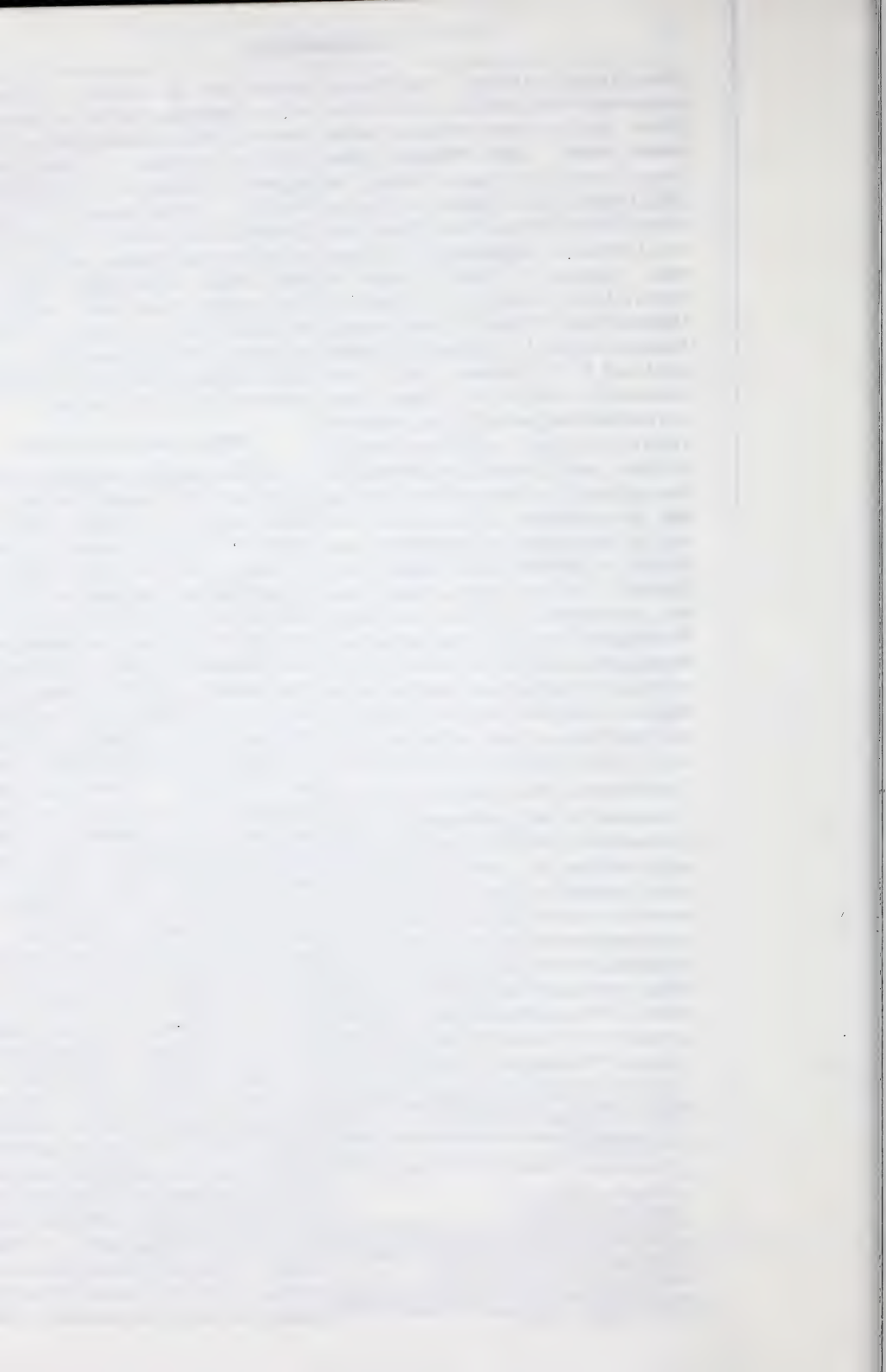
‡ Clergyman in Vermont, New York and New Jersey.

§ Clergyman in New York.

¶ Clergyman in Vermont.

** Professor and President of University of Vermont, who died while pastor of a Presbyterian church at Rochester, N. Y. [See biography of, by brother of President Pease, vol. I, this work—Ed.]

** Professor in University of Vermont, and now clergyman and Secretary of the American Board for Foreign Missions. [See Paper by him on U. V. M., vol. I, Vt. Hist. Gaz.—Ed.]



newspaper, and for several years after his sons had become of age, the business was greatly enlarged by uniting under one management the newspaper, job and book-printing, paper-making, book-binding, and book-selling, making one of the most important business establishments in the town, and furnishing support to a greater number of families than any other at the time.

The next newspaper in point of time was *The Freeman's Press*, by Derick Sibley, or Wright & Sibley. The germ of that paper was, it is supposed, *The Weekly Wanderer*, commenced at Randolph in Jan. 1801, by Sereno Wright, and discontinued in 1811; or possibly was removed to Montpelier and re-issued as "*The Freeman's Press*." In D. P. Thompson's list of business men, however, the names of Wright & Sibley do not appear until 1815. They may have come earlier, and probably did, as Rev. John Gridley's History fixes the date "about 1813." The latter was the Jeffersonian Republican as the *Watchman* was the Federal organ, until "the era of good feeling" came to Montpelier in 1818, when Jonas Galusha received all the votes of Montpelier except one. The "Press" was discontinued about that time—possibly before 1817, leaving "the *Watchman*" sole occupant in the field. Mr. Sibley removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he was highly esteemed, and a son of his—possibly a native of Montpelier,—has been one of the most successful men of this country in telegraph companies.

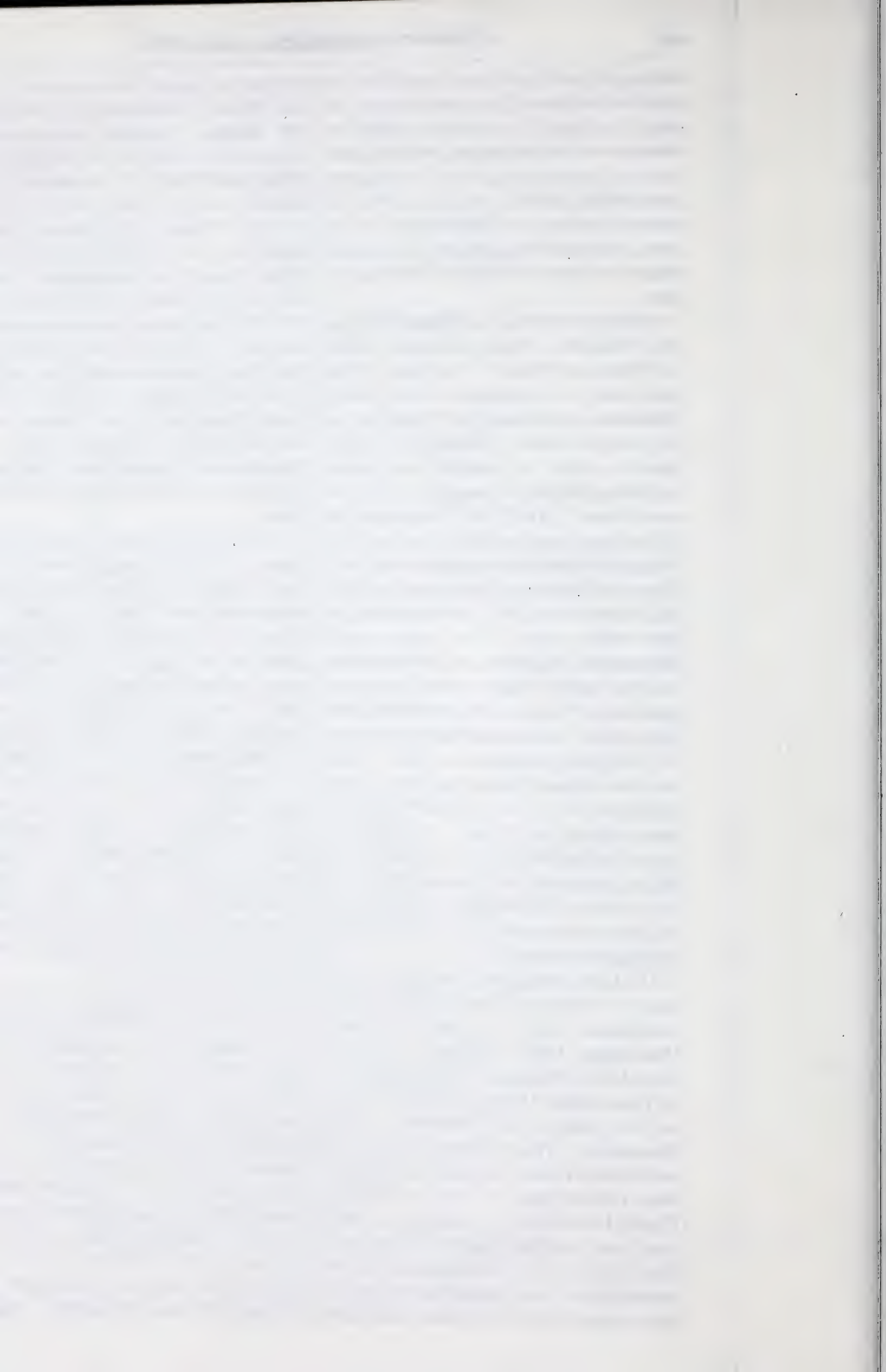
The next newspaper in the order of time was the "*Vermont Patriot & State Gazette*," established Jan. 17, 1826, by George Washington Hill & Company. It was intended to be the organ of the Jackson party (since called Democratic) in Vermont, as was Isaac Hill's "Patriot" in New Hampshire. The "*Vermont Patriot*" was continued for some years by its founders; from 1834 by Geo. W. Hill and William Clark; from 1839 by Jeremiah T. Marston; from 1848 by Eastman & Danforth; from 1854 by C. G. Eastman, and the administrator of his estate, from whom the paper passed to E. M. Brown, and short-

ly after was merged in the present "*Argus and Patriot*," published and edited by Hiram Atkins. The dates given above, except as to the birth of the "Patriot," have been taken from D. P. Thompson's list of business men, and may not be entirely accurate, though it is believed they are nearly so. Mr. Hill did not possess the editorial tact of his distinguished brother, and employed others to do the chief editorial work, and most prominent among the several so employed were Horace Steele and Hugh Moore—Steele, the author of "The Indian Captive," (omitted from Zaddock Thompson's list of Vermont books,) and Moore a poet of no mean rank. Both Marston and Eastman were able editors, and Eastman was the sweetest of Vermont poets.

"*The State Journal*" was established Nov. 1, 1831, by Knapp & Jewett—Chauncey L. Knapp, a graduate from the Watchman office, and Elam R. Jewett. The "Journal" was continued until December 1836, as the organ of the Anti-Masonic party, and was then merged in the "*Watchman*." Mr. Knapp was the chief editor, and after filling State offices in Vermont and Massachusetts, and serving four years in Congress for the Lowell, Mass., district—1855-59,—he is now in harness again as editor of a daily newspaper in Lowell. Mr. Jewett was for a long time connected with the Commercial Advertiser of Buffalo, N. Y., and has retired from the newspaper business with an ample fortune, but is yet engaged in a lucrative business kindred to "the art of arts."

The Voice of Freedom was established in January 1839, by Allen & Poland, with C. L. Knapp editor, an anti-slavery newspaper, which was continued until 1842, and then removed to Brandon. It was succeeded in 1844, at Montpelier, by the "*Green Mountain Freeman*," by Joseph Poland, which is now published by Herbert R. Wheelock. The editors have been Joseph Poland, Jacob Scott, Daniel P. Thompson, Sidney S. Boyce, Charles W. Willard, J. W. Wheelock, H. R. Wheelock, and H. A. Huse. [See paper later.]

The "*Christian Repository*," organ of



the Universalist denomination, was started in Woodstock as "The Universalist Watchman" in 1829, by William Bell, and removed to Montpelier about 1836, and its title changed. For most of the period of its publication in Montpelier, Eli Ballou was the editor and he was also publisher, under the firms of Ballou & Loveland, and Ballou & Son. It was merged in a Boston paper in 1870, having been edited for the three preceding years by J. O. Skinner.

The "*Christian Messenger*," [see account of by Rev. J. R. Bartlett.]

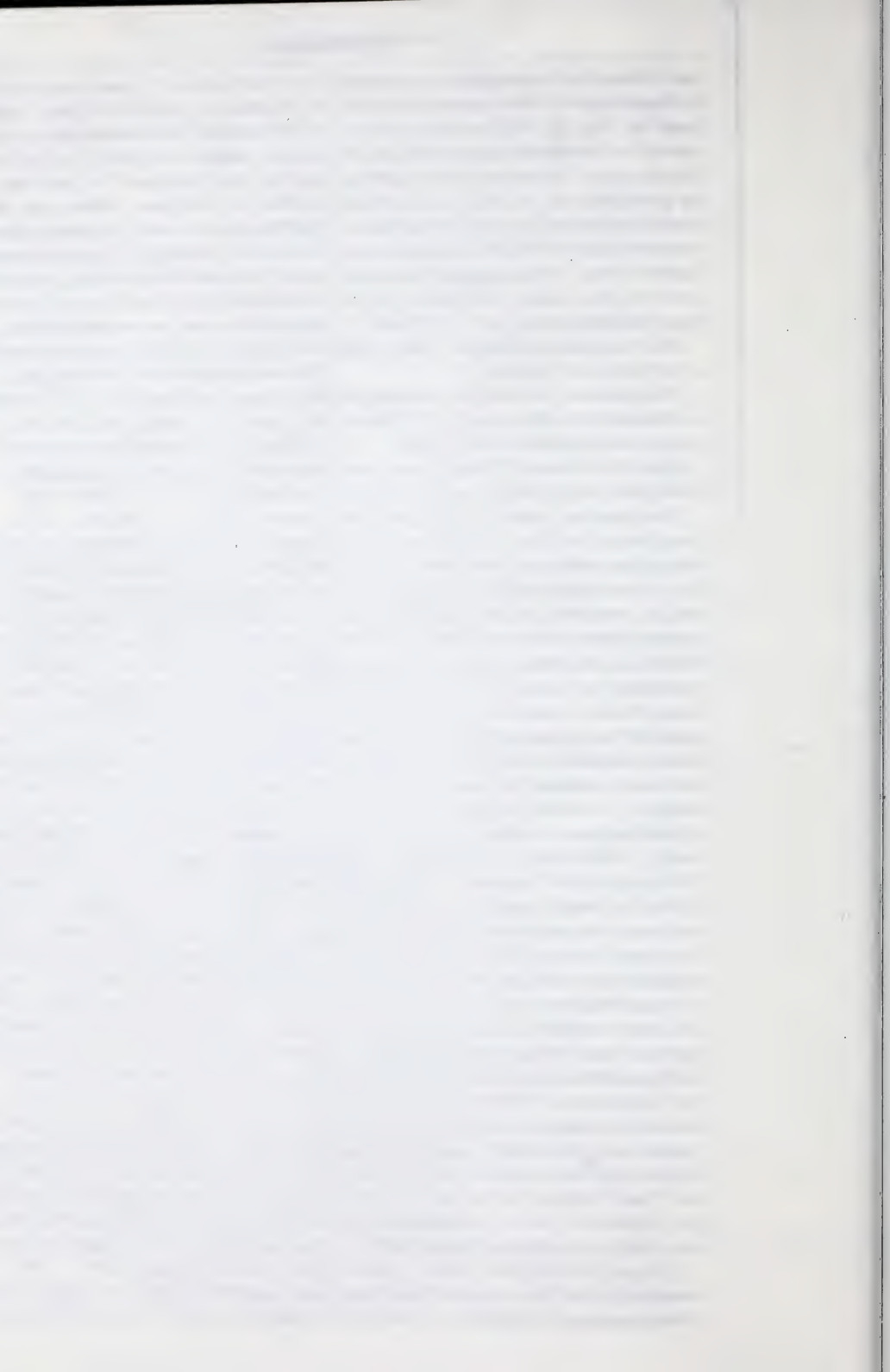
The *Vermont Farmer* was commenced in Montpelier in 1879, by L. P. Thayer, and removed to Northfield in 1881.

For *The Vermont Chronicle*, now published here, see Windsor, next volume.

For about 40 years a daily paper has been issued from the "Watchman" office during the sessions of the General Assembly. It was originated for the convenience only of members of the Legislature and persons having business before it, and at first was a small sheet of one or two pages, containing an abstract of daily proceedings. Soon it grew into a small newspaper of four pages, and contained an abstract of debates as well as of proceedings, and was in demand for more general circulation. It became at last a daily paper of medium size, or equal to the original weekly "Watchman," and was entitled "*Walton's Daily Journal*," to distinguish it from his weekly newspaper. From the outbreak of the rebellion in the spring of 1861, until July, 1868, it was continued regularly as a daily paper—with two editions each day for most of that period—and was supplied by correspondents in several of the Vermont regiments with valuable materials for Vermont's history in the War, much of which is yet to be preserved in a more convenient form. Daily papers have occasionally been issued during the Legislative sessions from the "Patriot" and "Argus" office, and also from the "Freeman" office, and from the latter a daily, was published during the war.

A regular visitor into more Vermont households than have received the Montpelier newspapers altogether, is "Walton's

Vermont Register." It was started by E. P. Walton, Sr., and his brother, George S. Walton, in 1817, the first number, (being the Register for 1818,) having been printed and published in the closing months of that year. From that date until the present time it has been annually issued, and although it has not increased much in superficial dimensions, and is still a convenient hand-book, it has increased in *matter* as fast as the professional and other business of the State has increased. The second number of the Register, (for 1819,) was published by E. P. Walton, Sr., Geo. S. having deceased, and the publication was continued by him and his sons until 1853, when the publication was commenced by E. P. Walton, Jr., the present Eliakim P. Walton. In a few years the *proprietorship* was given by him to Samuel M. Walton, and by him it was transferred to the Claremont Manufacturing Co. in 1867, their first issue having been the number for 1868, and in 1881 to the White River Paper Co. From 1817, or the origin of the Register, until now, the editors have been E. P. Walton, Sr., and E. P. Walton, Jr.—so it ever has been, and still is, "*Walton's Vermont Register*." For several years the blanks in the calendar pages were filled with guess-work as to the weather, and the writer of these pages exercised his ingenuity in filling in that sort of matter when a boy—a confession which suggests the utter folly of the fashion. It was the general fashion in almanacs, however, and for the credit of Walton's it must be said, that nobody could be harmed by a prognostication of "rain or snow" in April, or of "unsteady weather, flying clouds; we seldom fail of having a cold north-easterly storm this month"—all of which is the weather wisdom for May, 1820. The three last months of that year were suffered to go to press without any weather at all, but it is a fact that the weather went on according to its will, without the slightest respect to the Almanac maker, or the hopes or fears of those who relied upon him. This folly was abandoned finally, and a page was inserted from year to year containing a



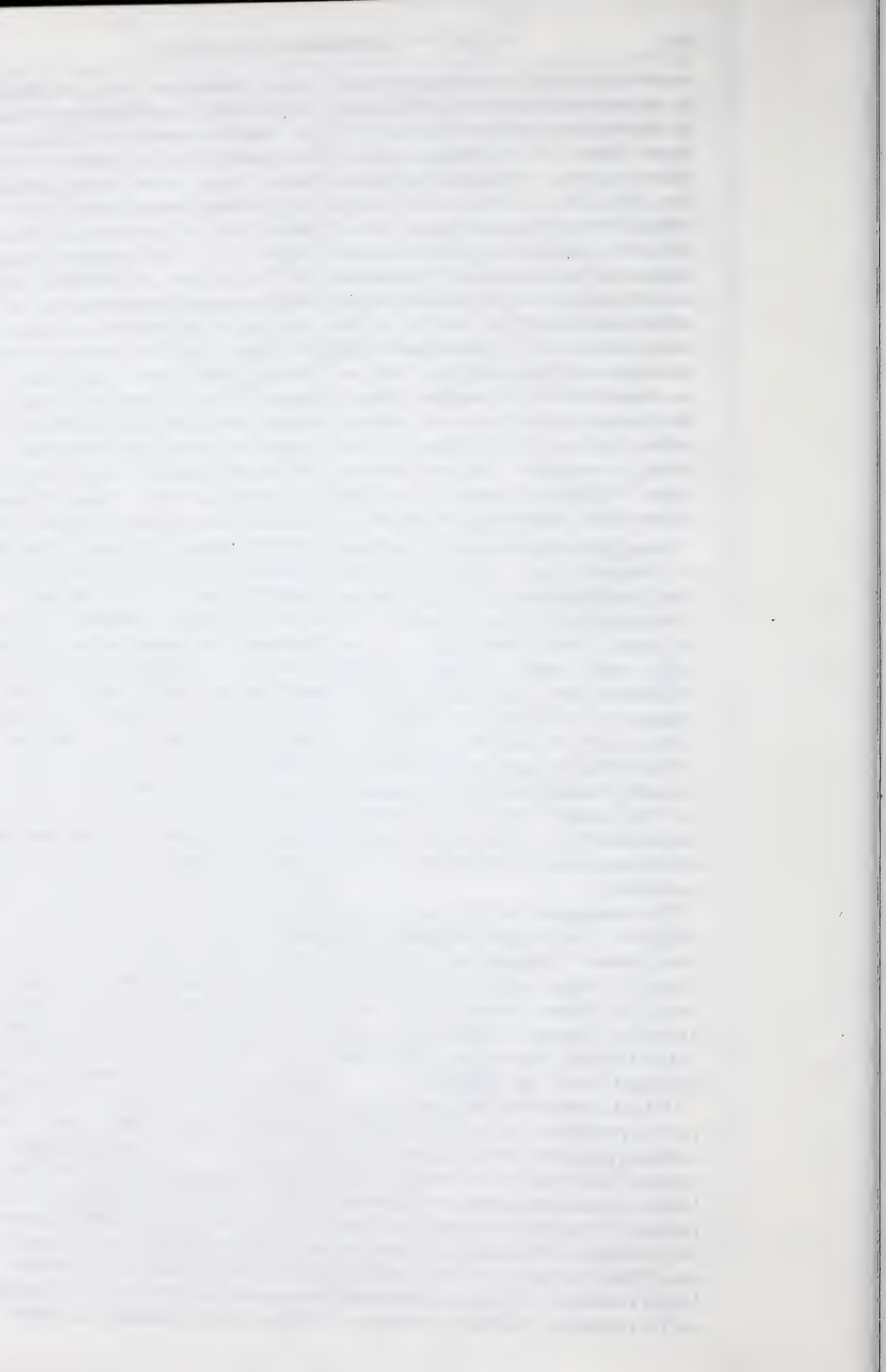
weather table, which was originally framed by the astronomer Herschel, and corrected by observations made by the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke. It is obvious, however, that any scheme, constructed by observations on another continent, and with a different climate from ours, cannot be reliable here; probably not as reliable as the judgment of persons who will themselves carefully observe the connection of fair or foul weather with the direction of the wind, and watch the thermometer and barometer—or better still, the daily announcements from the weather office at Washington; which, by the way, take no notice of the moon as an element in forecasting the weather. The time came to relieve “Walton’s Register” from this useless matter, and it was gladly improved.

Among the papers temporarily published at Montpelier were “*The Temperance Star*,” published in 1841–2 by the Vermont Temperance Society, and edited by Geo. B. Manser; “*The Harrisonian*,” a campaign paper issued in 1840, from the *Watchman* office, and edited by E. P. Walton, Jr.; “*The Reformed Drunkard*,” in 1842, by F. A. McDowell, changed to “*The Reformer*,” and discontinued; and a monthly literary and religious magazine in 1838, called “*The Green Mountain Emporium*,” by John Milton Stearns, which was removed to Middlebury and discontinued.

The newspapers continued at this date, 1881, are “*The Vermont Watchman and State Journal*,” (Republican,) by Joseph Poland; “*Argus and Patriot*,” (Democratic,) by Hiram Atkins; “*The Green Mountain Freeman*,” (Republican,) and “*The Christian Messenger*,” (Methodist Episcopal,) by H. R. Wheelock.

Of books printed and published at Montpelier a formidable list could be made by including legislative journals, statute books, Supreme Court and other reports, school books, sermons, pamphlets, almanacs and registers. The titles of many of these may be found in the catalogue of the Vermont State Library, and their omission here is excusable. Of the books noticeable are the following: Valedictory Address of

George Washington, 1812, an edition of which, thanks to the Washington Benevolent Societies, saved the *Watchman* office from passing into the hands of a sheriff; *Indian Captive*, or the *Burning of Royalton*, by Horace Steele, 12 mo., 1812; *Digested Index of law reports*, by Nicholas Baylies, 1814, 3 vols. octavo, 1512 pages; *On Free Agency*, by Nicholas Baylies, 1820, 12 mo. 216 pages; *Gazetteer of Vermont*, by Zadock Thompson, 1824, 12 mo. 312 pages; *English Grammar*, by Rufus Nutting, 1826, 12 mo. 136 pages; *May Martin*, by D. P. Thompson, 16 mo. 1835, edition after edition of which has been printed in America and in England; and *The Green Mountain Boys*, 1839, by D. P. Thompson, 2 vols. 12 mo. 536 pages; *The Gift*, 1841, *Poems*, by Sophia Watrous [Bemis], 24 mo. 172 pages; *Theological Criticism, Poetical Scraps, and Dogmas of Infidelity*, 1843, by F. W. Adams, M. D., 12 mo. 240 pages; *Poems*, by Charles G. Eastman, 1848, 12 mo. 208 pages, of which a new and enlarged edition, with a memoir, has been recently printed; *The Capital of Vermont*, journal of proceedings and debates of the special session of the General Assembly, February, 1857, with an appendix and engravings—8 vo. 300 pages, 1857; *History of the Town of Montpelier*, by Daniel P. Thompson, 1860, octavo, 312 pages; *The Second Brigade, or Camp Life*, by a Volunteer, [E. F. Palmer,] 16 mo. 224 pages, 1864; *Adjutant General’s Reports*, octavo, 1862, 110 pages—1863, 106 pages—1864, 958 pages—1865, 762 pages—1866, 368 pages—all embracing an official history, by Hon. Peter T. Washburn, of the part taken by Vermont in the War of the Rebellion; *Steps to Heaven*, by Rev. F. S. Bliss, 12 mo., 1868, 184 pages; *Collections of the Vermont Historical Society*, octavo, vol. I, 1870, 508 pages—vol. II, 1871, 539 pages; *The Family Physician, &c.*, by Dr. Leonard Thresher, 8 vo. 1871, 406 pages; and the *Governor and Council*, embracing journals of the Council of Safety and Governor and Council, early historical documents and biographical notices, edited by Eliakim P. Walton, 8 vols., published 1873–1881.



Of citizens of Montpelier the number who have been authors is not large, but their works are voluminous. The list in the order of time embraces Horace Steele, historical, 1 vol. ; Nicholas Baylies, law and metaphysics, 4 vols. ; Samuel Woodworth, pamphlet poem on the battle of Plattsburgh ; Sophia Watrous, poems, 1 vol. ; Rev. F. W. Shelton, tales and miscellaneous papers, 5 vols., previous to his removal from town ; D. P. Thompson, historical novels and history, 10 vols ; F. W. Adams, theology and poetry, 1 vol. ; C. G. Eastman, poems, 1 volume ; in all, 24 volumes.

Several who were once residents of Montpelier became authors after their removal ; among whom are Rev. Samuel Hopkins, (pastor of the first Congregational church,) author of two historical volumes on the Puritans in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; Rev. John S. C. Abbott, (who temporarily supplied the desk of the same church,) author of numerous historical, religious and miscellaneous books ; Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, author of several elaborate and valuable law books ; Hugh Moore, author of a memoir of Ethan Allen, and Zadock Thompson, author of the *Gazetteer and History of Vermont*, 2 volumes, and of other works. This list might probably be extended. The published orations, addresses, sermons, speeches, and other pamphlets, the work of Montpelier men, combined, would make several volumes ; and in such volumes the names of Goss, Prentiss, Merrill, Wright, Gridley, Upham, Walton, [senior and junior,] Peck, Pease, [Aaron and Calvin,] Gridley, Willard, Lord, and many others, would appear as authors. Taken all together, therefore, the literary history and character of the town has been highly creditable.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The first military company was organized in 1794, consisting of 72 men, many of whom had served in the Revolutionary War. The late Gen. Parley Davis was the first captain. From that date Montpelier, in common with other towns, maintained the military organizations required by law ; and of these a history is not nec-

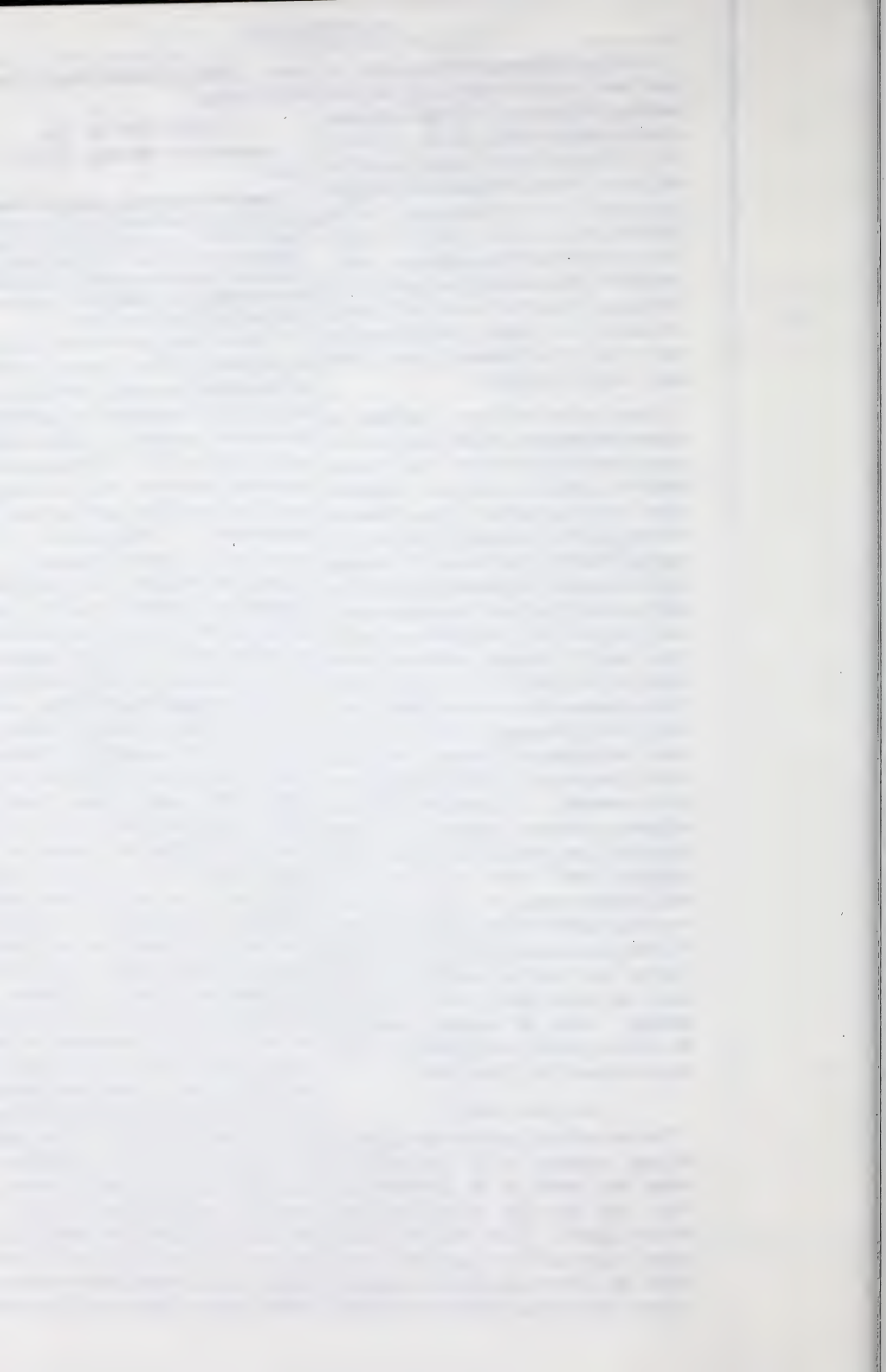
essary. Military matters of special interest will be noted.

Minute Men in 1794.

A special town meeting, July 21, 1794, voted

That this town will ensure to the Minute Men, now enlisted from this town, the wages, while in actual service, that the Governor and Council of this State have promised to recommend the Legislature to ensure them ; provided that Congress nor said Legislature do not do it.

It seems, then, that the town had, upon the requisition of the Governor and Council, furnished its quota of minute men for an expected emergency, and patriotically guaranteed payment to them while in actual service. D. P. Thompson conjectured that there was then no danger of war, foreign or Indian, and that the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania was the source of the possible emergency. Mr. Thompson's conjecture was materially erroneous, and implied a suspicion of the fidelity of the people of Vermont to law and order, which was never entertained. Quotas of troops, to quell the insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, were required from four neighboring States only. A fierce war was waged in the summer of 1794 by the Indians, on the North-western frontier, with whom Wayne, Scott, and others were contending ; but no minute men were required in Vermont to meet danger from any Indian war. The real danger was from Great Britain, and the emergency apprehended for Vermont was an attack from Canada on her Northern frontiers. Great Britain had interfered with American commerce ; Congress had debated a proposition for sequestrating the debts due from American to British citizens, and resolved on non-intercourse with Great Britain. An army of 80,000 men was authorized at that period if emergencies should require it. The vote of this town shows that the Governor and Council had met in a special session, between the regular sessions of Oct. 1793 and '94, and required the raising of minute men—of course in response to instructions from the National Government—and yet the writer of this paper has searched



the manuscript Council Journal in vain for the record of that meeting. The journal of the regular session of Oct. 1794 does show that the State authorities had acted and provided the men. Nothing came of these preparations for war, except a demonstration that the people responded cheerfully to the requirements of the national and state authorities. Montpelier, at least, was entitled to that honor.

Governor's Guard.

At an early day Vermont adopted the forms of Massachusetts in respect to the public honors paid to His Excellency, the Governor. That was his title, and being at least nominally "excellent," his person was at least nominally very precious. He must have a military guard on public occasions, to escort if not to defend him. If the governor of Vermont did not himself bear the sword and a cocked hat—as Massachusetts governors did—he must be surrounded by swords and cocked hats on gala days; and every day in his walk from his boarding-house to the Council chamber, he must be attended by the high sheriff of the county, bearing a sword. When Montpelier became the capital of the State, the people there, and in the vicinity, furnished both the State-House and a Governor's guard, called "Washington Artillery," corresponding to the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery" of Boston. It was chartered in 1807. This company was independent of the regular State military organizations; it chose its own officers, who were commissioned by the Governor in person, who also reviewed the company annually on presenting the commissions. The business of the company was to perform escort duty when the Governor came to town on the day before the meeting of the General Assembly; to escort the Governor and General Assembly and their officers to the church where the election sermon was delivered, on "Election day;" and to fire salutes as proclamation was made from the portico of the state-house, by the sheriff of the county, of the election, severally, of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and Councillors.

The company again met, in the week succeeding, elected its officers, and was reviewed by His Excellency. Thus it had at least three days of service in each year. In fact, its "trainings" were more frequent. Composed, as it was, of selected men, it always ranked high. This organization was maintained until the necessity for it was obviated by giving the pre-eminence to civil over military power. The military and the armed sheriff were then excused from further service on such occasions in 1836.

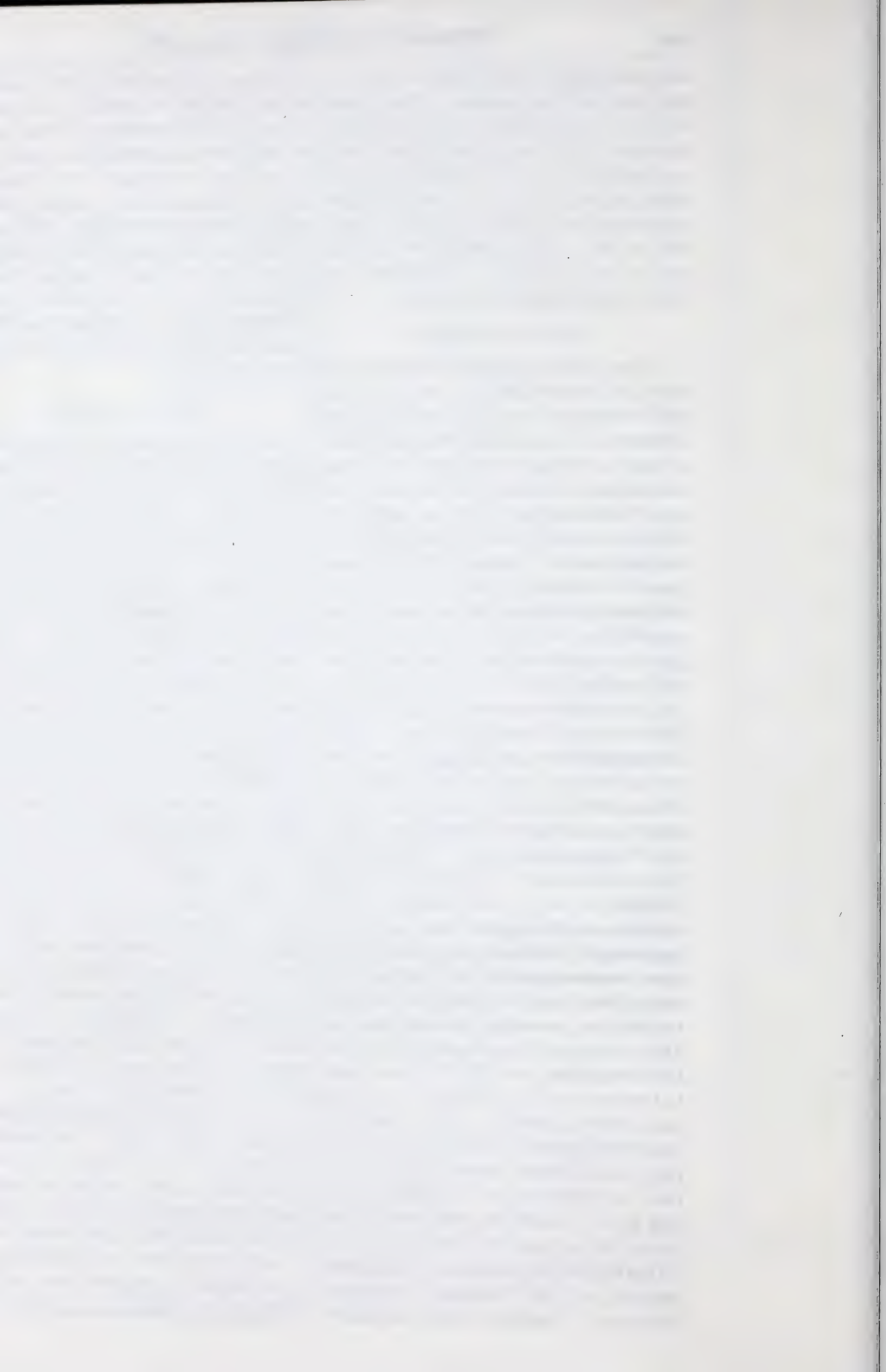
WAR OF 1812-16.

The military history of Vermont at this period is singularly deficient, "our foreign relations and defensive operations being exclusively committed to the management of the general government,"* without intervention by the State authorities, such as from 1861 to 1865, when the admirable system of Adjutant-General Washburn preserved an accurate record of the Vermont officers and soldiers who served in the War of the Rebellion. There is, therefore, no State record of the services of Vermonters in the War of 1812, excepting only an imperfect record of the Plattsburgh volunteers, gathered many years after the battle. Two modes were adopted by the General Government in raising armies, to wit: by drafts from the militia of the several states, called "detached militia," and by enlistments into the United States army. In both cases the men were under the command of United States officers, and hence no complete rosters can be found anywhere short of the records of the War Department at Washington. A roster of officers only has been published in the American State Papers, and with the aid of this the following list is made:

LARNED LAMB, of Montpelier, appointed Captain previous to 1808. He commanded a company of U. S. troops stationed at Montpelier in 1808, but left the army before the roster alluded to was published. Mr. Lamb died at St. Louis about 1828.

SYLVESTER DAY, of Montpelier, was commissioned as surgeon Mar. 13, 1813.

* Message of Gov. Martin Chittenden, 1813.



He remained in the army until his death, which occurred at Pittsburgh, Penn., about 1864.

GUSTAVUS LOOMIS was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant, Mar. 1, 1811, and was placed on the retired list Mar. 13, 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier General. He was probably a resident of Thetford at the time of his appointment, but for many years his home, when on leave of absence, was at Montpelier, and here his family for a time resided. He died in 1871.

SYLVESTER CHURCHILL was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1812, and as Captain in the 3d Artillery, Aug. 15, 1813. During the War of the Rebellion he was Inspector General of the U. S. army, with the rank of brevet Brigadier General. He died at Washington near the close of that war. He resided in Montpelier for a few years previous to 1809, when he removed to Windsor, and became one of the proprietors of the *Vermont Republican* newspaper.

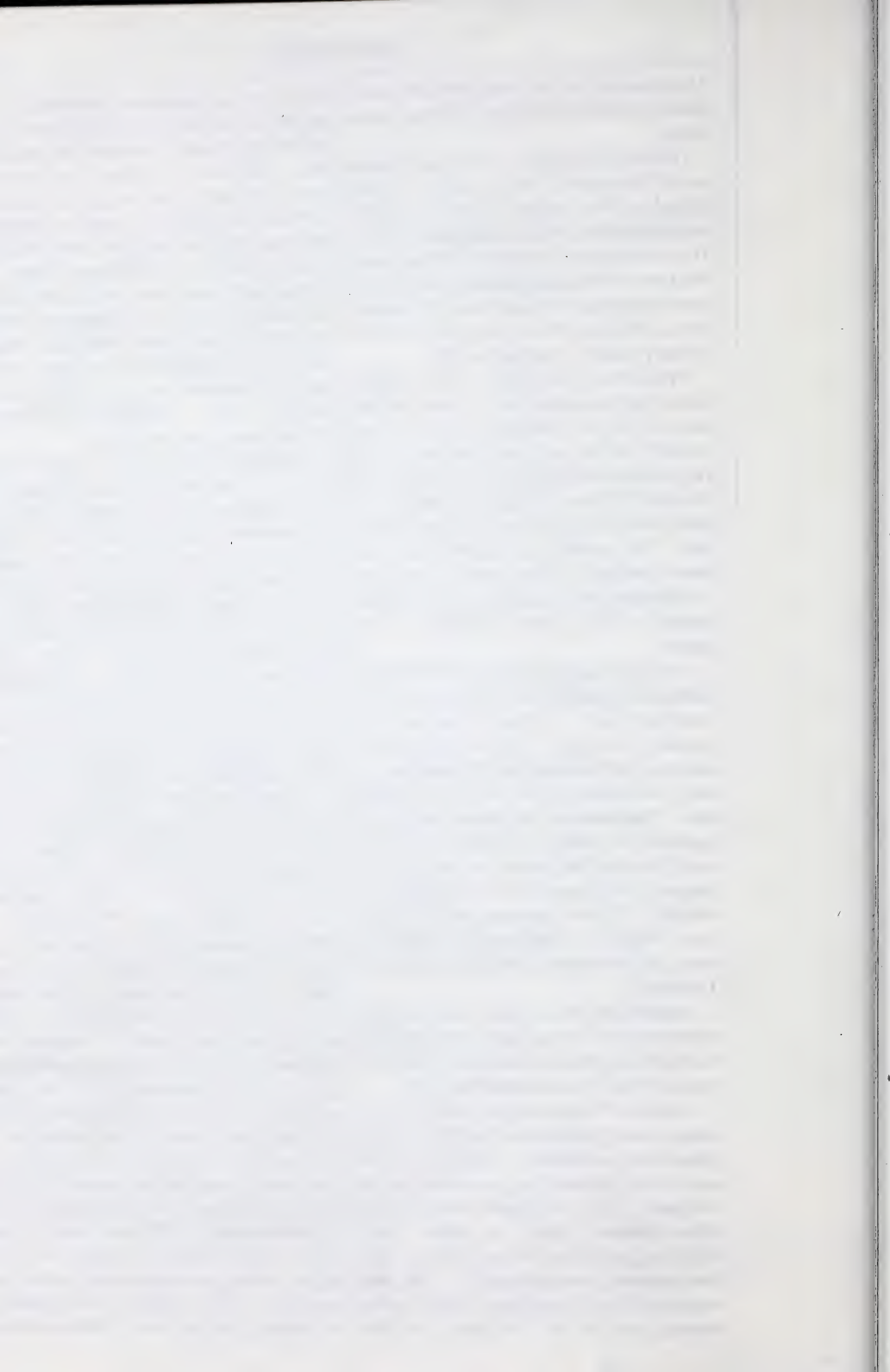
In 1813, Congress authorized the enlistment and organization of 46 regiments, to serve one year. Of these, four were assigned to Vermont. The headquarters of one were at Rutland and Bennington; of one at Woodstock; and of two at Burlington. The roster of the officers of the 31st regiment of infantry, Daniel Dana, Colonel, contains the names of the following persons from Montpelier and its immediate vicinity; CYRUS JOHNSON, captain; PRES-BURY WEST, 1st Lieutenant; JOHN PUTNAM, 2d Lieutenant; JONATHAN EDDY, 3d Lieutenant.

Undoubtedly there were several Montpelier men in this regiment, and probably in the two regiments enlisted at Burlington, but their names cannot be given.

The list of Montpelier men in the regular army or naval service may as well be completed here as follows: HANNIBAL DAY, son of Dr. Sylvester Day, commissioned as 2d Lieut. July 1, 1823, and breveted Brigadier General, March 13, 1865. He is still living and is on the retired list. ASA RICHARDSON, commissioned as 2d Lieutenant at a little later date; after serving several years he left the army; but how,

the writer is uncertain—perhaps he resigned, or was placed on the retired list as a disabled officer. Disabled he certainly was. CHARLES C. UPHAM, now deceased, was paymaster in the navy for about 20 years, and attained the rank of Captain, and was high on the list when retired. GEORGE DEWEY, Midshipman, Sept. 23, 1854, Commander from April 13th, 1872. CHARLES E. CLARK, Midshipman, Sept. 29, 1860, Lieut. Commander from March 12, 1868—appointed from Bradford. R. JULIUS RICHARDSON was paymaster during the Civil War. THEODORE G. DEWEY, Midshipman, June 19, 1875.

To resume the subject of the War of 1812. It was declared June 18, and the Proclamation was not generally published in Vermont until about the first of July. The news was not unexpected nor unprepared for, since it appears that there was a body of troops at Montpelier as early as the 8th of July, under the command of Col. Cutting of the U. S. Army. The Governor and Council met at Montpelier on the 23d of July and adjourned on the 25th. The business was not for the raising of troops, but to represent to the National authorities the pressing necessity of arms and ammunition to prepare the militia of the State to resist invasion. In a memorial prepared for that purpose it was declared, *that the orders from the War Department "for detached [militia] men had been promptly obeyed."* The number of detached men required of Vermont by the act of Congress of April 10, 1812, was 3000. The inference, then, from the statement of the Governor and Council is, that within less than a month the Vermont militia had responded to all the demands made upon them. Undoubtedly this was true, and more, since many Vermonters enlisted into the regular army. The patriotism of the people—each political party spurring the other on—would not permit drafting, but rather a supply of all the needed men by volunteering. This was demonstrated by the Light Infantry Company of Montpelier, whose quota of men to be "detached" was eight. The company was paraded; its captain [the late Hon. Jeduthan Loom-



is, a strong opponent of the war,] addressed the men, declaring that it was their duty to obey the order of the Government, and then ordered all who were ready to volunteer to march two paces to the front. At the word, all marched out but five, and the consequence was that there was no "drafting" except to see who should serve as "Home guards" on the peace establishment. The required number went into service on the frontier; but the writer can give the name of only one, the late Hon. JOSEPH HOWES. He remained for the period required, serving on the regimental staff as Sergeant Major. Judge Howes had agreed to divide the service with the Hon. Daniel Baldwin; but when the time came for Judge Baldwin's turn, the officers in command would not permit a compliance with the agreement by Judge Howes. A commission in the regular army for permanent service was tendered to Judge Howes, but he declined on account of the pressing necessities of his family, and recommended the late Col. Cyrus Johnson of Berlin, who, as we have seen, did join the 31st Infantry as Captain. The total number of "detached militia" in Montpelier cannot be given. There were then three militia companies in the town liable to draft, and two of these were usually much larger than the Light Infantry. The whole number was probably about thirty.

The invasion of Plattsburgh, in September, 1814, gave another occasion for rivalry between the two political parties, which divided the town very nearly into two equal parts, the Jeffersonian Republicans having a bare majority for Governor, and the Federalists electing the town representative. Both parties rallied to repel the invasion. A company was immediately organized and marched for the seat of war. The election of Timothy Hubbard as captain indicated that the Federalists were the majority of the company, but the roll bears the names of good and true men of both political parties. The following is a copy of the roll, which the writer has had in his possession, in the handwriting of the late Hon. Joseph Howes, who was second lieutenant:

Copy of a Roll of Plattsburgh Volunteers made at Burlington, Sept. 10th, 1814, by [Brigadier] Genl. P. [Farley] Davis—belonging to Montpelier & vicinity.

Timothy Hubbard, Capt.; Isaac Putnam, 1st Lieut.; Joseph Howes, 2d Lieut.; Stephen Foster, Ensign.

Sergeants—Roger Hubbard, Benj. Phinney, George Rich, Jacob F. Dodge.

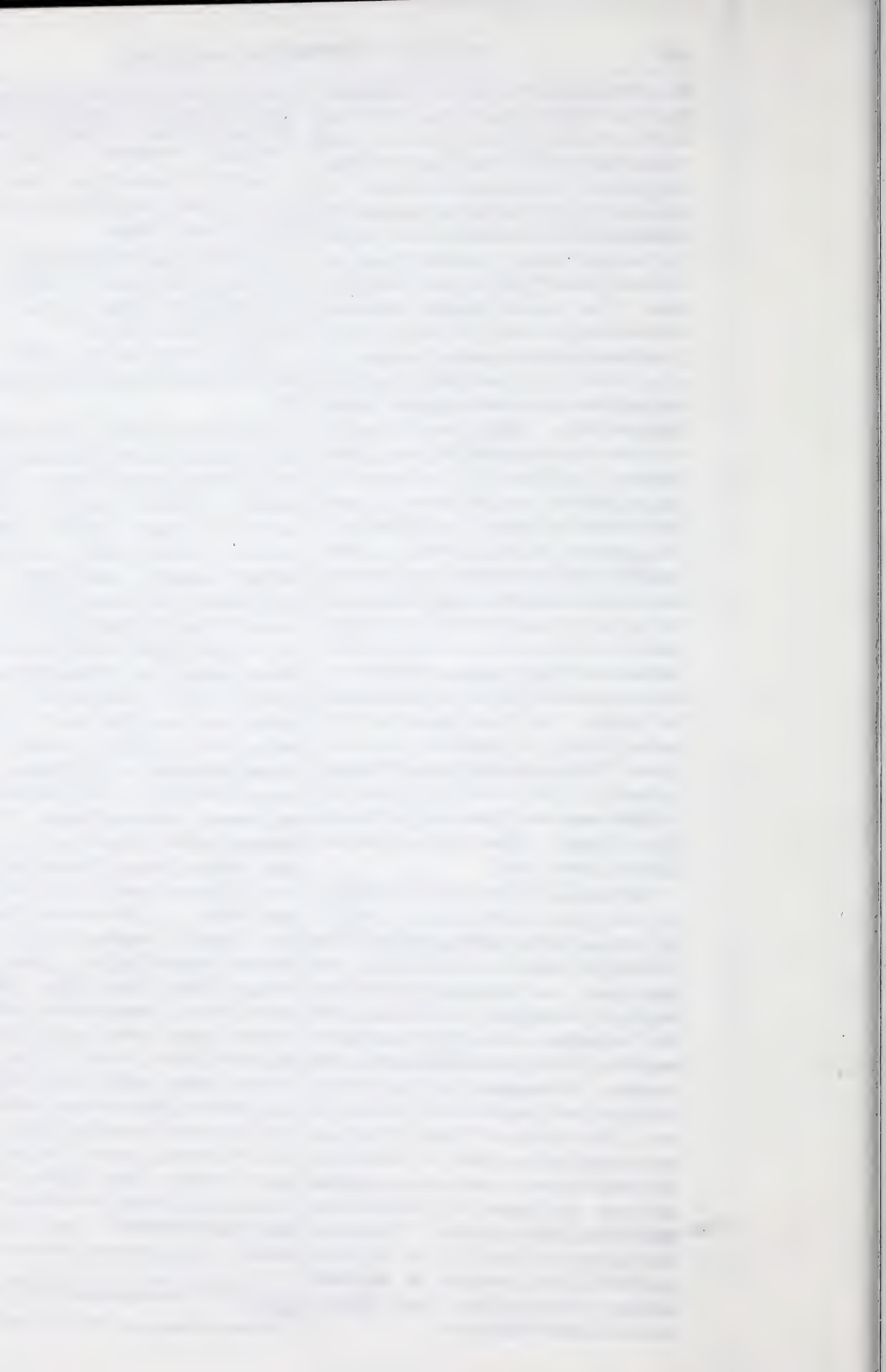
Corporals—Ira Owen, Alanson Allen, Mark Goss, David Barton.

Musick—Paul Emerson, Elijah Perry, Joseph Hancock, Jona. Stevens, Jeduthan Doty.

Privates—Joel Mead, Cyrus Brigham, Jacob Crossman, Iram Nye, Daniel Wood, Caleb Morse, James Arbuckle, Thomas Mead, Jr., Ephraim Nye, Wm. Taplin, Andrew May, James Caldwell, Nathaniel Bancroft, Zebina Moulton, Samuel Rich, Michael Hammett, Daniel Perry, John Hull, Francis Lull, Darius Boyden, Thos. Brooks,* Abijah Howard, Henry F. Janes,† Samuel Scott, Cyrus Ware, Perrin B. Fisk, Parrot Blaisdell, Jr., Phineas Dodge, Joseph Woodworth, Josiah Benjamin, Harry Richardson, Dyer Richardson, Peleg Whitredge, Thos. McKnight, Samuel Davis, Lemuel McKnight, Abial French, Calvin Hale, Eliada Brown, James Bennett, Russell Steward, Anthony Burgess, Ira May, Stephen Jacobs, Samuel Mead, David Persons, Nathan Kelton, Thomas Reed, Jr., Isaac LeBarron, James Short, John Marsh, Jona. Cutler, Jr., Silas Loomis, Bartholomew Kimball, Jonathan Shepard, Silas Burbank, Andrew Dodge, Jr., John Young, George Gifford, David Grey, John P. Davis, Samuel Upham, Simon Cummings, Thomas Parker, Isaac Ames, Earl Cate, Benjamin Nealey, Robert Dodge, Peter Nelson, Aaron Gould, John Brown, Joseph Andrews, Simeon Bates, Josiah Wing, Joel Templeton, James Pine, Josiah White, Paul Hathaway, Arthur Daggett, Jr., Isaiah Burgess, James Pittsley, Phineas Parsons, Amos Farley, James Allen, Simeon Daggett, Elias Metcalf, Abner West, Amos Andrews, Zenas Johnson, Nathaniel Proc-

* Grandfather of Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, who commanded the Vermont Brigade in the Sixth Corps in 1862.

† Member of Congress from Vermont, 1855-7.



tor, Solomon Stone, Clark Lumbard, Rol- and Edwards, Asabel Lyon, Henry Chamberlain, Jona. Dudley, Chester Luce, Peter C. Lovejoy, John C. Perry, John Catafey [Chaffey,] ——— Fassett.

The total number of officers and men is 118. They were all volunteers, and a few citizens of Berlin and perhaps of Calais excepted, they were from the old town of Montpelier. The publication of this roll now—probably for the first time—will serve as a memorial of the dead, and inspire their descendants, if need be, with a like patriotic spirit. The total number of Vermont troops at Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814, was 2,500; probably three times that number were on the way there, making in all, 7,500, of which Montpelier furnished one-64th part.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The full record of Adjutant General Washburn precludes the necessity of any details, or any assertion that Montpelier performed fully its part in that ever memorable war. The total number of men required from Montpelier to fill all quotas was 189, and the town furnished 236, being 47 more than her quota. The principal field and staff officers were: Colonels, Nathan Lord, Jr., 6th; Francis V. Randall, 13th. Lieut. Colonels, Edward M. Brown, 8th; Andrew C. Brown, 13th. Majors, James S. Peck, 17th; John D. Bartlett, 1st cavalry. Adjutants, James S. Peck, 13th; J. Monroe Poland, 15th. Capt. and Assistant Quarter Masters, Perley P. Pitkin, 2d; John W. Clark, 6th; Fred. E. Smith, Edward Dewey, 8th. Capt. and Com. of Subsistence, Albert L. Carleton, 11th. Quarter Master, Nelson A. Taylor, 13th. Surgeon, Charles M. Chandler, 6th. Most of the Montpelier men were in the 2d and 13th regiments—the 2d being in the Sixth Corps, which had the highest reputation of any in the army of the Potomac for fighting, and the 13th was in Gen. Stannard's famous flank movement at Gettysburgh on the 3d of July, 1863, of which Major Gen. Doubleday in his report said, "that it is to Gen. Stannard and Col. Gates that the country is mainly indebted

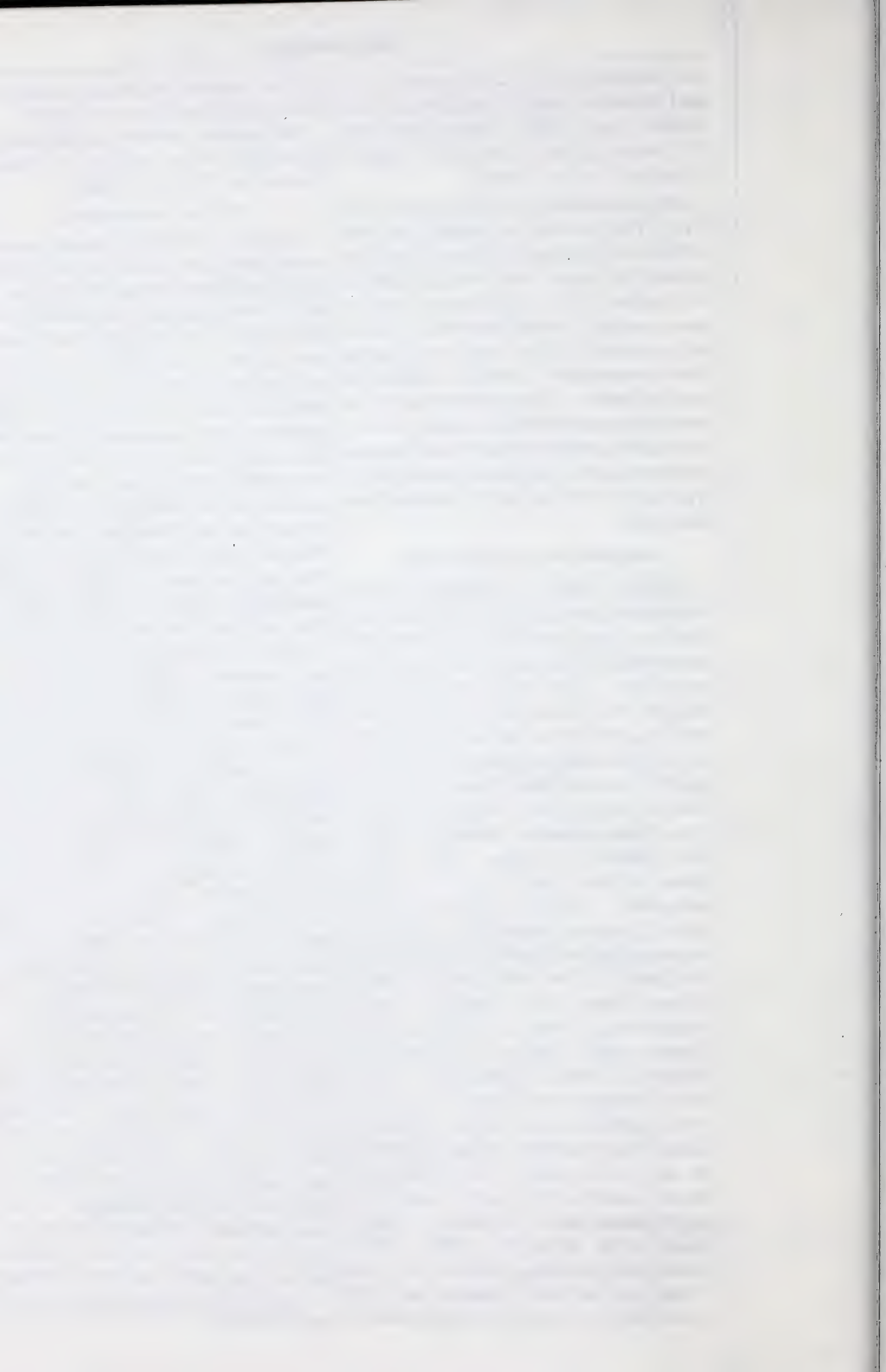
for the repulse of the enemy's charge and the final victory of the 3d of July."*

The present military organization in Montpelier is one company of infantry, under Capt. Ely Ely-Goddard.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

A review of what has already been recorded will show that the people of Montpelier have been remarkable for their liberality in securing and establishing public institutions. The population of the whole town in 1810 was 1877, of which about one-half was in the present town, the population of which in 1870 was 3023; yet the people of this comparatively small town have contributed largely in the erection of three state houses; have built and supported three academies, and contributed \$20,000 to the Methodist Seminary and Female College; have erected one masonic hall, and purchased a village hall; have contributed to three court houses and two jails; and have erected and supported 11 church buildings, some of them at a very large expense. Other sources of very great expense, unusual to most villages, which cannot be fully estimated, have been in streets and sidewalks and the provision of gas. Much of the village of Montpelier was originally little above the surface of the rivers which flow through it, and the principal streets have been put in their present condition by filling and raising them with earth. Two of the stores on State street, near Main, have been raised about 8 feet above their original foundations, and other stores are at about the same height above the foundations of the first building erected upon their sites. To a less degree a great portion of three of the longest streets has been raised in the same way. In this process a large sand-hill in the northern part of the village, once the site of a cemetery, has been removed, and such inroads have been made into neighboring hills and ledges as to make many sites for buildings. It can be truly said that compactly built streets now cover spots once occupied by malarious bogs or inaccessible clay-banks and ledges.

* Adjutant General Washburn's Report for 1864, appendix F, page 60.



Another source of expenditures liberally made has been the fire department. The Montpelier Fire Company was chartered Nov. 7, 1809, and consisted of the foremost men of the village. A fire engine was purchased, which has been carefully preserved ever since. Under the village corporation an efficient fire department was constituted, which at one time, by means of leading hose and water-tanks, was within the reach of every dwelling. Since that period, though the department has been maintained with six engines and a hook and ladder company, the erection of buildings in remote parts of the village has outrun the supply of water. Another good work which commended itself to the liberality of the town was the establishment of Green Mount Cemetery. It was founded by a former citizen of the town, Calvin Jay Keith, Esq., after he had ceased to be a permanent resident. It is now a noble monument to his memory.

It is in other and vastly wider fields, however, in which the leading men of Montpelier have stood foremost; enterprises affecting not the town merely, but the whole State, and other states and countries, and for which Montpelier has not yet claimed the honor that is justly due to her citizens. A consideration of these will fitly close a paper which has far outrun the original design of its writer.

WINOOSKI TURNPIKE.

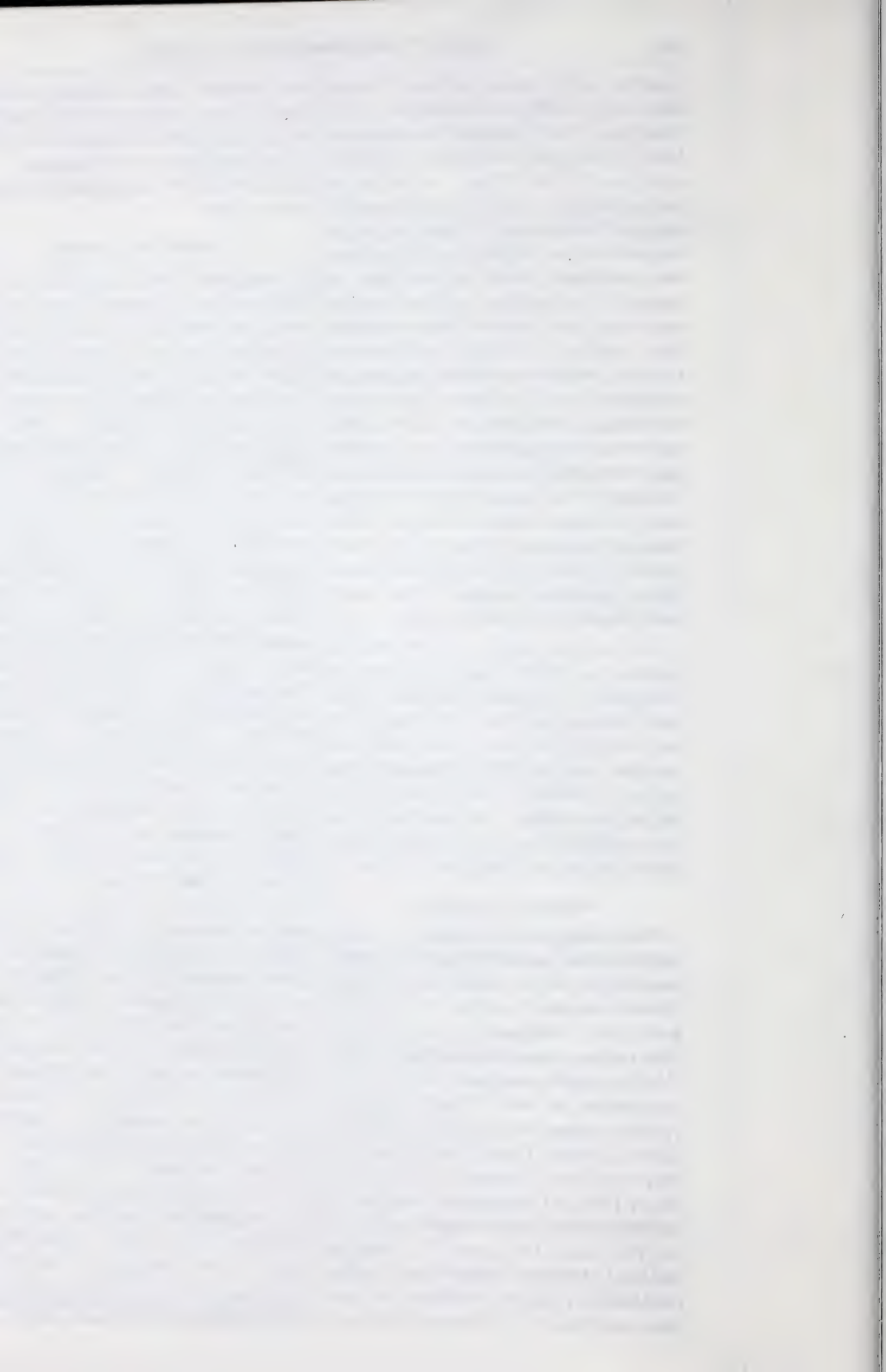
First among the enterprises of general public interest was the Winooski Turnpike, extending from the terminus of [Elijah] Paine's turnpike, (at the line between Berlin and Montpelier,) to Burlington. This company was chartered Nov. 7, 1805. Two Montpelier men were in the list of incorporators, to wit: Charles Bulkley, (whose business was in Montpelier, residence in Berlin,) and David Wing, Jr., who was then Secretary of State; and Parley Davis, of Montpelier, was one of the three commissioners appointed to lay out the road. Col. James H. Langdon and Capt. Timothy Hubbard were leading stockholders; and Mr. Hubbard for some years, and then Col. Thomas Reed until

the Vermont Central railroad was constructed, were managers of the road. It was of great public convenience, and a valuable property to the company. This road and Cottrill's stage lines were famous in their day.

PROJECTED CANALS.

The earliest canals projected in which Vermont was interested, were the ship canal, projected about 1784 by Ira Allen, to connect the St. Lawrence river with Lake Champlain; and the Champlain canal, projected by Elkanah Watson and Gen. Philip Schuyler in 1792.* Otter Creek and Missisco rivers were made navigable for a few miles each. These for the western border of the State, while on the eastern border, the main work being at Belows Falls, Connecticut river was made navigable for flat boats as far north as the mouth of White river, and in favorable seasons farther still. But for projected canals within the State, and across it from west to east, the chief honor is due to Montpelier men. A meeting of delegates from Chittenden, Washington, Orange and Caledonia Counties met at Montpelier, June 30, 1825, and appointed three commissioners to ascertain the practicability of opening water communication between Lake Champlain and Connecticut river. These were Araunah Waterman, John L. Woods and John Downer. They secured surveys in 1825, by Anthony M. Hoffman, of Swanton, John Johnson, of Burlington, and Araunah Waterman, of Montpelier, assisted by Sylvanus Baldwin, who was also of Montpelier. The surveys covered routes from Montpelier via White and Wells river; also from Montpelier to the present summit of the Vermont Central railroad at Roxbury; and from Lake Champlain to Montpelier. A report by Messrs. Waterman and Woods was made to Gov. Van Ness, Nov. 2, 1825, which was communicated to the General Assembly; and another report was made to the Governor, Jan. 18, 1826, by Mr. WATERMAN, to whom belongs, it is believed, the

* Gen. Schuyler wrote to Gov. Thomas Chittenden on this subject, Oct. 17, 1793. His letter is in vol. 24 of Vermont (Manuscript) State Papers, page 66.



chief honor of promoting the enterprise. This favorable report of Messrs. Waterman and Woods secured prompt action by the General Assembly, which, Nov. 17, 1825, requested the Governor to solicit the Secretary of War to direct suitable engineers to ascertain the different heights of land and the waters on the several routes in the State where it is contemplated to make canals or improve the navigation of rivers. In anticipation of favorable reports, the Onion River Navigation and Tow Path Company was incorporated Nov. 8, 1825; an act to provide for improving the navigation of the valley of Connecticut river was passed Nov. 9; on the 15th the Battenkill Canal Company, and on the 17th the Otter Creek and Castleton River Canal Company was incorporated. In response to the application of Gov. Van Ness, many surveys were made in Vermont by the U. S. Topographical Engineers. These included the Lamoille and Black rivers to Lake Memphremagog, and the Clyde and Passumpsic rivers; the Winooski to Montpelier, and from Montpelier by both White and Wells rivers to the Connecticut; while beyond the limits of Vermont surveys were made with a view of possibly finding feasible water communication between Lake Champlain and the Atlantic Ocean. These surveys were failures in respect to canals, but served efficiently in pointing the lines for the railroads which have been constructed since, or are now in the process of construction.

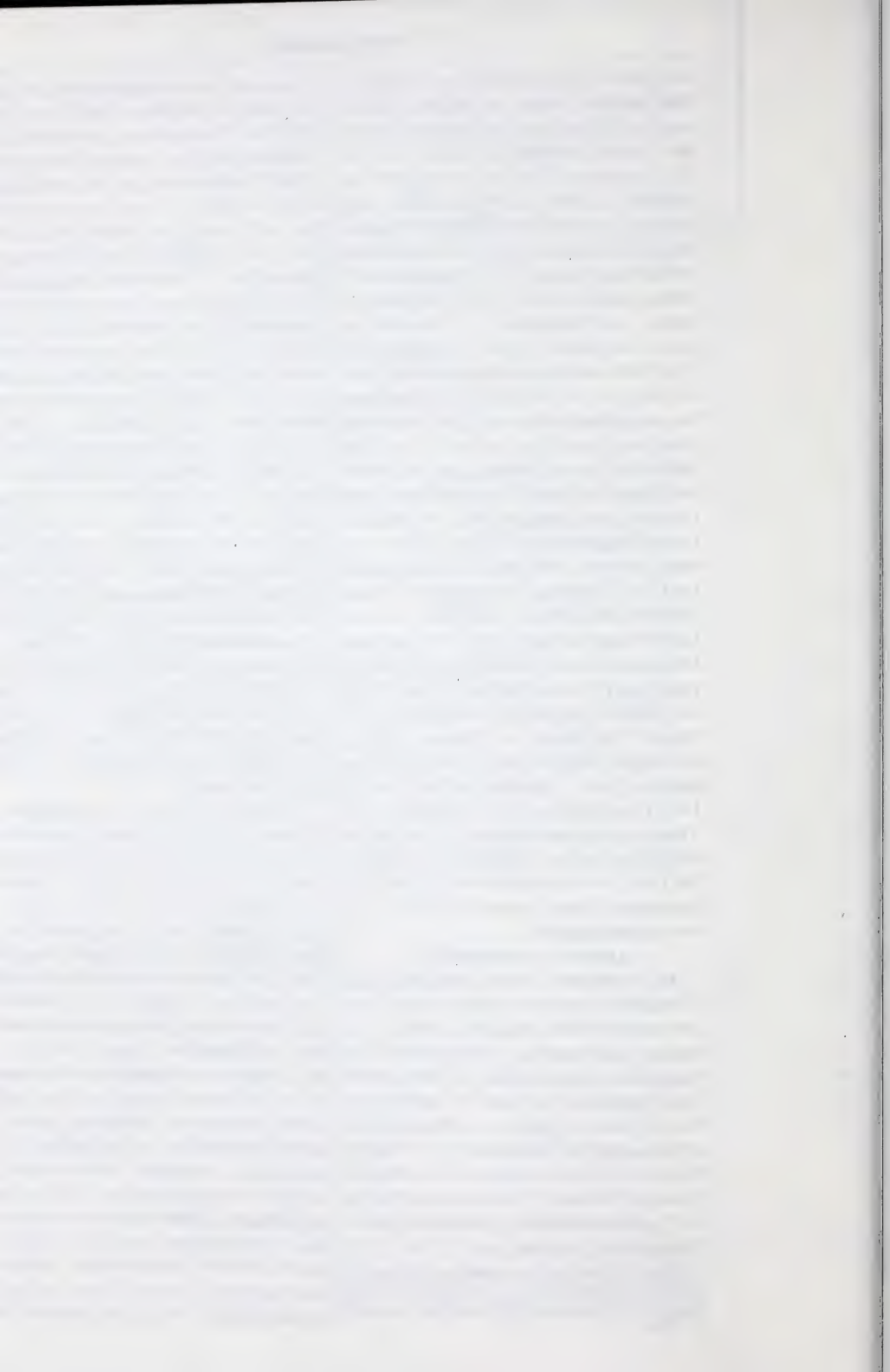
RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

As in projected canals, so in railroads, Montpelier men were early in the field, and most efficient promoters, both in influence and money. The honor of first suggesting a connection of Boston with Lake Ontario by railroad is undoubtedly due to John L. Sullivan, a distinguished civil engineer of Massachusetts. This was in 1827, in letters addressed to the late venerable Elkanah Watson, of Port Kent, N. Y., a most efficient promoter of public enterprises of various sorts.* The honor

of securing the completion of this great enterprise is doubtless chiefly due to the late Gov. Charles Paine; but the credit of indicating the line on which the work was actually constructed, and of instituting the measures which led to the realization of the work through the labors of Gov. Paine and his coadjutors, clearly belongs to Montpelier. The railroad line from Boston to Lake Champlain was first formally indicated by Mr. Sullivan; but in point of fact it was one of the lines which Waterman and Davis and Baldwin, of Montpelier, had indicated for canals in 1825; while from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburgh, Mr. Sullivan's line was by a transit of the lake from Burlington by ferry, and thence by rail up the valley of the Ausable; but on the 17th of Feb. 1830, the report of Gen. Parley Davis, of Montpelier, made to a convention of citizens of Washington and Orange Counties, indicated not only Mr. Sullivan's line, but substantially the line which was actually adopted—that is, from the lake “near Champlain, (N. Y.,) and thence in a direct route to Ogdensburgh.” Now, in justice to other Montpelier men particularly, and to the town in general, other facts should be recorded.

The files of Montpelier newspapers, for the year 1830, alone contain railroad matter enough to fill at least two respectable volumes: and that was 4 years before the first locomotive had been brought into New England, and 5 years before the first New England road had been completed. The discussion of the Boston and Ogdensburgh railroad question in the *Watchman* was begun earlier, but the first efficient action in Montpelier dates from Jan. 26, 1830; when, on hearing that the committee of the Massachusetts legislature had reported in favor of a railroad to Lowell, citizens of Montpelier met immediately, and appointed a committee to report upon the subject at an adjourned meeting on the 2d of February. That committee reported at the time appointed, and their report favored internal improvements generally, and specially a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburgh. The report concluded with

* *Men and Times of the Revolution, or Memoirs of Elkanah Watson*, page 512. In a report by the late Gen. Parley Davis, of Montpelier, made Feb. 17, 1830, the date of Mr. Sullivan's correspondence is assigned to 1826.



these resolutions, and the meeting acted accordingly:

Resolved, That the public good requires vigorous and persevering efforts on the part of all intelligent and public spirited individuals, until by the enterprise of individuals, the co-operation of State Legislatures, or the aid of the General Government, the survey and completion of a route is established for a National Railroad from the seaboard at Boston, through Lowell, Mass., Concord in New Hampshire, and thence by the most convenient route through the valley of Onion river to Lake Champlain, and thence to the waters of Lake Ontario at Ogdensburg, New York.*

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting be authorized to call an assembly of the inhabitants of the county of Washington, at such time and place as they may think proper, to consult on this important subject, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient.

Which is respectfully submitted.

LYMAN REED,
E. P. WALTON, } *Committee.*
S. BALDWIN,

At this meeting, General Parley Davis, Joshua Y. Vail, Araunah Waterman, and Sylvanus Baldwin, Esqrs., were appointed a committee "to prepare a topographical and statistical statement of facts on the subject of a route for a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburg;" and Hon. Daniel Baldwin was appointed an agent to represent the views of the meeting to the Massachusetts Railroad Association.

These were all Montpelier men, Lyman Reed being then a citizen. He had been a merchant in Boston previously, and has since been in Baltimore and Boston. He was zealous for the interests of Boston, and very well informed on the then new question of railroads. He prepared the first lectures on the subject for the Montpelier Lyceum; and then elaborated these into seven articles, which were published in Mr. Walton's newspaper, the then named *Vermont Watchman & State Gazette*.

The President, Capt. Timothy Hubbard, and the Secretary of the meeting, O. H. Smith, Esq., immediately called a meeting of citizens of Washington county and vi-

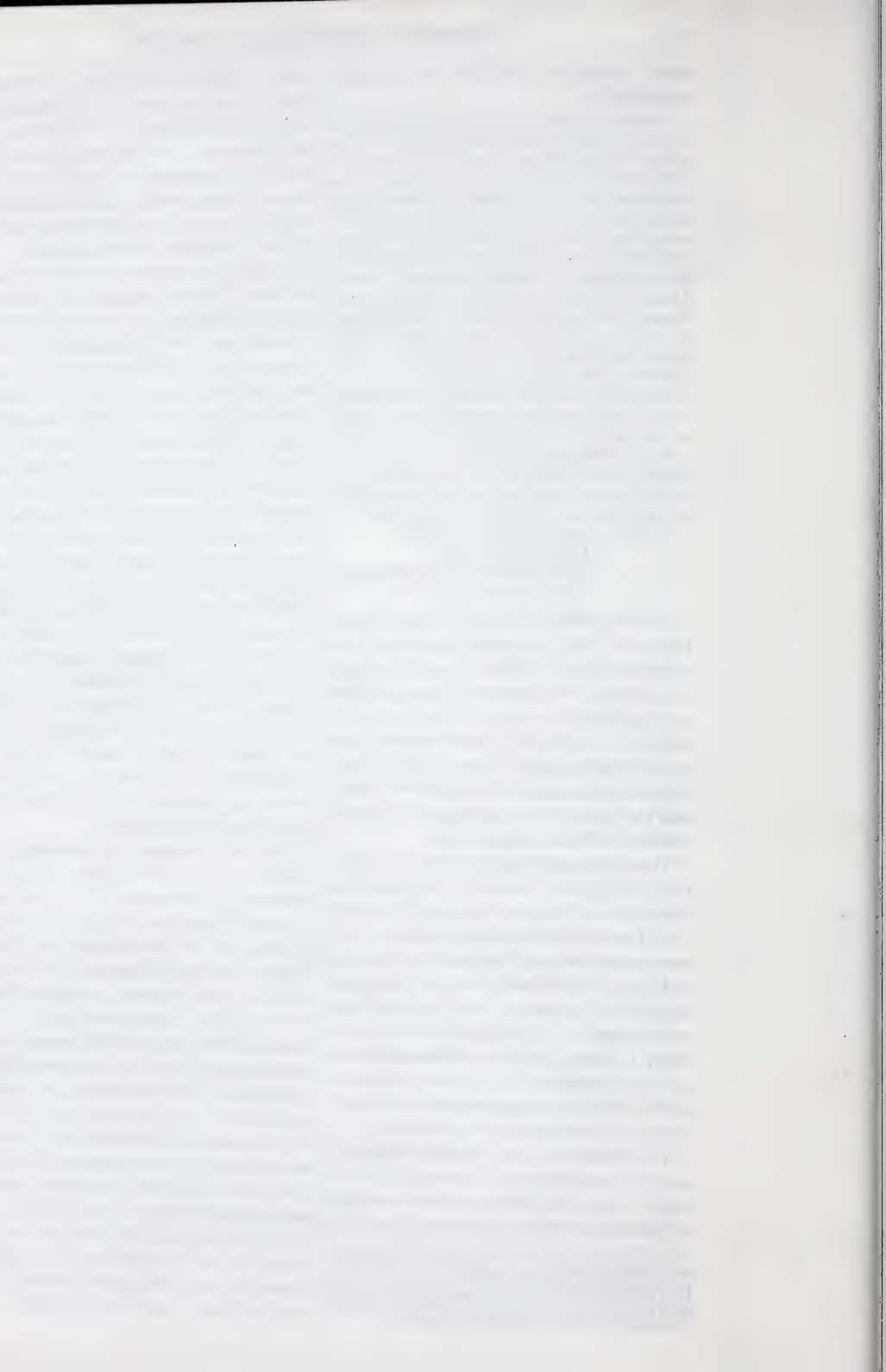
cinity, which was holden at Montpelier, Feb. 17, 1830. Gen. E. P. Walton (senior) presided, and O. H. Smith, Esq., was Secretary. At this meeting the committee on topographical and other facts, through Gen. Parley Davis, submitted an elaborate report, which filled four columns of the *Watchman & State Gazette*. With the aid of knowledge derived from John L. Sullivan of Massachusetts, and John McDuffie of Bradford, as to routes in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; of other engineers as to both routes in New York; and the canal surveys and the personal knowledge of Davis, Waterman, and Sylvanus Baldwin, as to the routes in Vermont,—the entire line from Boston to Ogdensburg was covered, and an array of favorable facts presented, which gave a powerful impulse to public opinion in all the States interested, and gained for its authors and Montpelier the highest credit.

Feb. 22, 1830, *The Vermont Railroad Association* was formed at Montpelier, of which all the officers were Montpelier men. They were: Timothy Hubbard, President; Joseph Howes, Vice President; Araunah Waterman, Joshua Y. Vail, Silas C. French, Ira Owen, Timothy Merrill, Directors; Daniel Baldwin, Treasurer; Lyman Reed, Recording Secretary; E. P. Walton, (Sr.,) Corresponding Secretary.

The first response to Montpelier was made on the 11th of March, 1830, by a meeting at Keeseville, N. Y., of which Elkanah Watson was chairman. The proceedings of the Washington and Orange County meeting at Montpelier on the preceding 17th of February, including the full report of Gen. Davis, were read. It was resolved "that we cordially concur in the sentiments disclosed in the proceedings of a meeting held at Montpelier, Vt., on the 17th ultimo;" and a committee, of which Mr. Watson was chairman, was "authorized to commence a correspondence with that appointed at the Montpelier meeting, and with any other similar bodies," and "with our national and state authorities."

A copy of the proceedings, both of the Keeseville and Montpelier meetings, was sent to Hon. Isaac Finch, M. C., from

*In the Railroad Jubilee, Sept. 1851, this resolution was placed on one of the banners, with the names of the Committee appended, and it was styled "An extract from the First Report in relation to a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburg, dated Feb. 9, [2.] 1830."—See *Boston Railroad Jubilee*, 1851, page 132.



New York, who was requested to invite the co-operation of the New York delegation in securing U. S. engineers to make surveys.

March 23, 1830, Ogdensburgh responded; Apr. 6, Concord, N. H., and on the 12th of May, Chittenden County entered spiritedly into the enterprise by a meeting at Burlington. That meeting

Resolved, That we consider the public much indebted for the patriotic exertions of numerous associations of individuals on the contemplated route, and *particularly to the gentlemen of Washington and Orange Counties for their elaborate and able report*, and offer them our zealous co-operation in the laudable endeavor to excite attention and diffuse information on the subject.

The meeting most important in its result, however, was held at Malone, N. Y., on the 26th of May, 1830, of which a former citizen of Montpelier, George B. R. Gove, Esq., was an active member. The important feature in the proceedings was the suggestion of a General Railroad Convention, to consist of delegates from counties on the proposed railway route in New York, Vermont and New Hampshire. The proceedings of this meeting were published in the *Boston Patriot*, whose editor approved of the proposed General Convention, to be held at Montpelier, and in which Massachusetts also was to be represented, adding: "The Lowell road will be the beginning of the work, that before many years we hope to see extend to the Lakes." That work occupied 21 years.

July 4, 1830, Elkanah Watson submitted an elaborate and interesting report "to the gentlemen of the Boston and Ogdensburgh Railroad Committee for the Counties of Essex and Clinton, State of New York." Three facts from a man of so high repute must be recorded here. He first alluded to the purpose of the Keeseville meeting as being "to consult on the propriety of co-operating with our eastern brethren, *more especially the patriotic town of Montpelier, in the State of Vermont*, on the splendid project of a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburgh;" and then settled the question of priority, between himself and Mr. Sullivan, as to the first suggestion

of the grand scheme, in these words: "It will be my fortunate lot, in character of an old and successful projector, to play the second fiddle, in figurative language. Mr. Sullivan opened the ball by a correspondence with me in 1827." And again: "Let me therefore bear testimony at the tribunal of this generation and posterity, that the credit is exclusively due to John L. Sullivan, Esq., a distinguished civil engineer, and son of the late Governor Sullivan, of Boston." The third fact is the statement that the circulars issued by the Malone Committee, for the General Convention at Montpelier, were prepared by Mr. Watson.

Oct. 6, 1830, the General Convention, consisting of delegates from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York—48 in all—was held at Montpelier. The president was Luther Bradish, of Moira, N. Y., afterwards of New York city, and president of the State Senate. The secretaries were Albe Cady, of Concord, N. H., and John Johnson, of Burlington, Vt., Surveyor General of the State. It was a body of able and earnest men, and interesting addresses were delivered by Elkanah Watson, of Port Kent, N. Y., and James Hayward, (engineer,) Henry Williams, (merchant,) and David Lee Child, (editor,) of Boston. An important communication from John L. Sullivan was read, and the Convention was closed by a speech by President Bradish. Two of Vermont's most famous railroad men 15 years afterward, appeared for the first time in that role in this Convention—Charles Paine, of Northfield, and Timothy Follett, of Burlington; one the first president of the Vermont Central Railroad Co., and the other of the Rutland and Burlington Co. The main business of the Convention consisted of six resolutions, raising the same number of committees for furthering the great project. In forming these committees the Convention went outside of its own body and enlisted eminent men in each State, such as Daniel Webster, Richard Fletcher, Amos Binney, and Robert G. Shaw, of Boston; Matthew Harvey, Samuel Bell, Wm. A. Kent, Chas. G. Atherton and Joseph Bell, of New



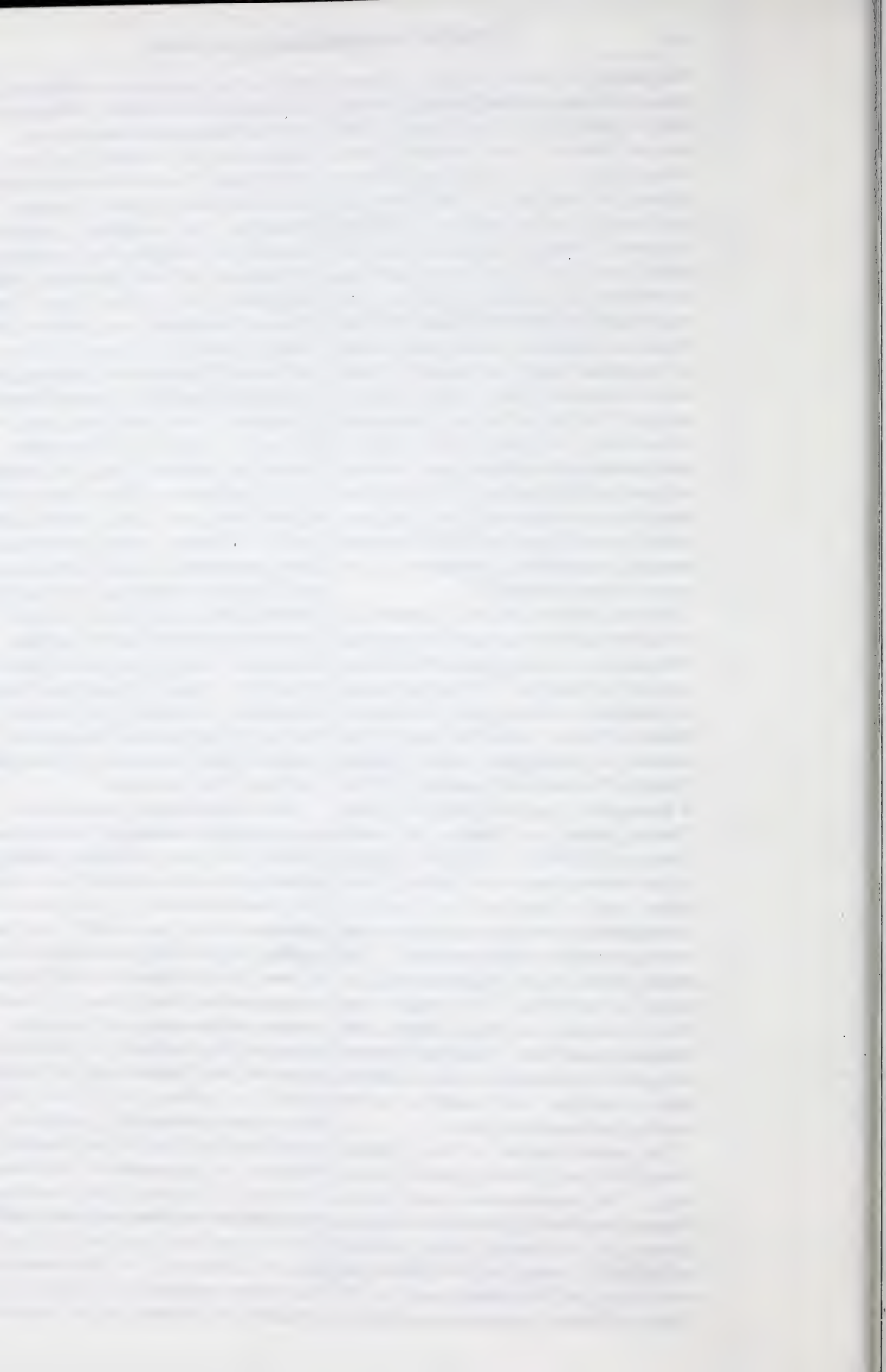
Hampshire; D. Azro A. Buck, Heman Allen, (of Milton and Burlington,) Timothy Follett, Dudley Chase, and Samuel Prentiss, of Vermont; and Richard Keese, Luther Bradish, Geo. Parrish, and Elkanah Watson, of New York. The scheme was an admirable one to enlist men wielding a powerful influence in the communities where they dwelt; but it was inefficient for concentrated action, by reason of the impracticability of ever bringing the committee-men together, and became illusory by depending upon the General Government to commence the work, at least by surveys, if not by aid in the construction of the road. The project was worthy of being treated as a national one; but success was not attained until all idea of even State aid was abandoned, and the heavy burden was cast upon individual enterprise through incorporated companies in the several States interested.

The first charter for the Vermont section of the road was passed Nov. 10, 1835, being an act to incorporate *The Vermont Central Railroad Co.* The commissioners for obtaining stock were John N. Pomeroy, Timothy Follett, John Peck and Luther Loomis, of Burlington; John Spalding, Timothy Hubbard and Jonathan P. Miller, of Montpelier; Amplus Blake, of Chelsea, Chester Baxter, of Sharon, and Lewis Lyman, of Hartford. The first meeting of the commissioners was held at Montpelier, Jan. 6, 1836, and the books for subscriptions to the stock were first opened at the same place on the next day. This attempt failed, as the originators of it expected it would fail. The purpose and effect was to show to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York that Vermont was ready to co-operate, and would be ready when the time should come for practical action on their part.

The second charter of the Vermont Central Railroad Company passed Oct. 31, 1843. The commissioners were Charles Paine, of Northfield, John Peck and Wyllys Lyman, of Burlington, Daniel Baldwin and Elisha P. Jewett, of Montpelier, Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, and Levi B. Vilas, of Chelsea; who were required to

open books of subscription within one year at Montpelier, Burlington, and such other places as they might deem proper. This requirement was observed, but not until the spring of 1845 was the work of procuring subscriptions vigorously pressed. Preliminary to this, a Railroad Convention, consisting of delegates from various parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, met at Montpelier, Jan. 8, 1844. Hon. Charles Paine, of Northfield, was president; Hon. Elijah Blaisdell, of Lebanon, N. H.; Gen. Joel Bass, of Williamstown, Simeon Lyman, of Hartford, and Hon. Joseph Howes, of Montpelier, Vice Presidents; and Hon. Oramel H. Smith, of Montpelier, and Halsey R. Stevens, Esq., of Lebanon, N. H., Secretaries. Hon. Charles Paine, of Northfield, and Hon. Daniel Baldwin and Col. Elisha P. Jewett, of Montpelier, were constituted a Central Corresponding and Financial Committee, with authority to raise funds and procure surveys from Connecticut river to Lake Champlain, and to examine routes on the west side of the mountains. James R. Langdon, Esq., of Montpelier, advanced ten thousand dollars for the purpose, and the surveys were executed that season, and a favorable report made Nov. 20, 1844.

The commissioners appointed by the Central charter necessarily awaited the results of the surveys before pressing for subscriptions to the stock; but a further delay was occasioned by the neglect of the directors of the Concord, (N. H.), road, chiefly, to secure the construction of what is now the Northern (N. H.) railroad. Assurances had been given by these directors, and a meeting of the active promoters of the Central road with the directors of the Concord road had been appointed at Lebanon, N. H. Gov. Paine, with several Montpelier gentlemen, attended on the part of the Central, but there was no appearance of the Concord directors. It happened that a meeting of the friends of the then projected Sullivan (N. H.) road had been fixed for the next day at Claremont. In this emergency, Gov. Paine requested Col. Elisha P. Jewett and E. P. Walton, Jr., of Montpelier,



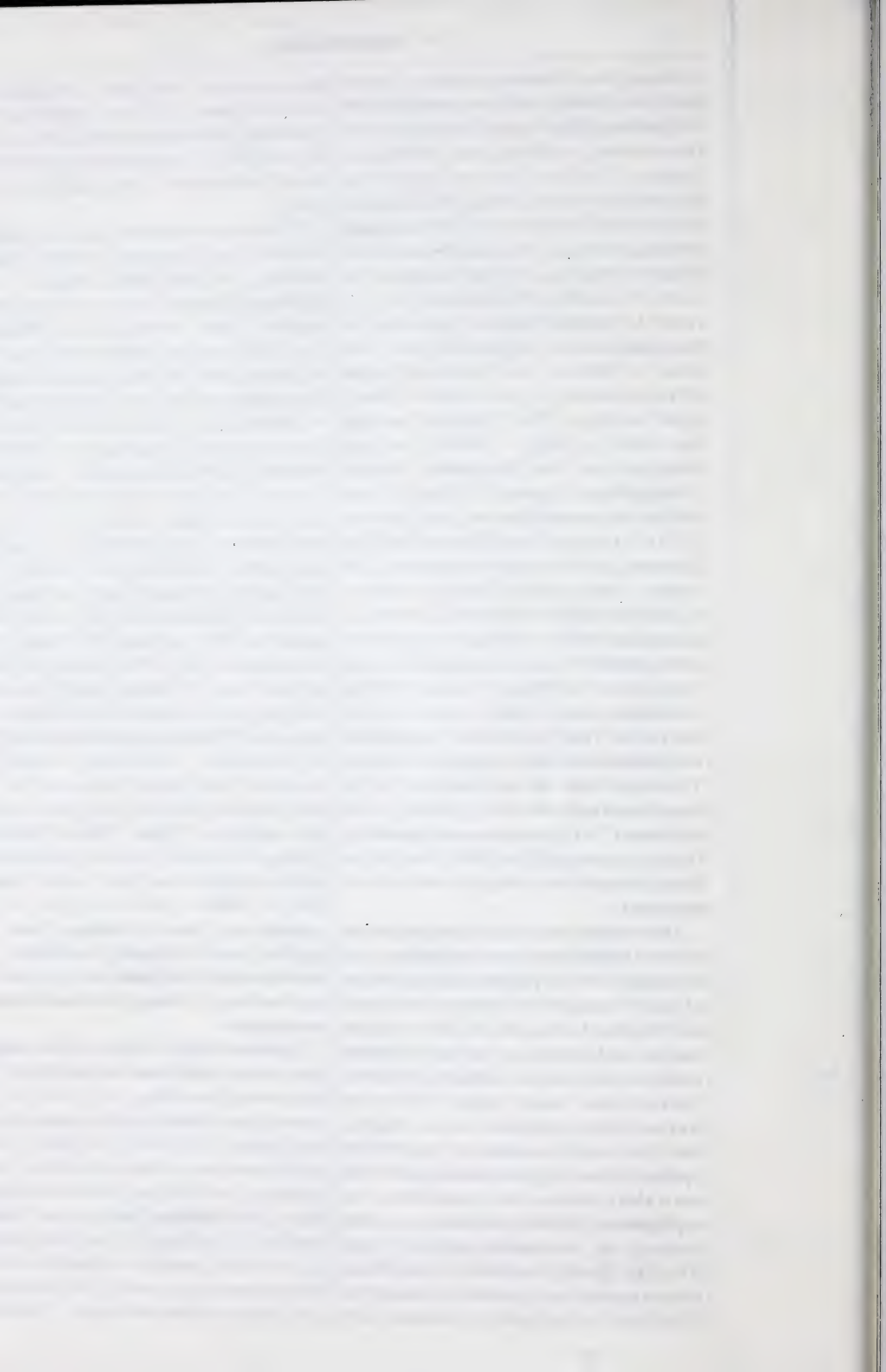
to attend the Claremont meeting, and to *pledge the Central road to a connection with the Sullivan, Cheshire and Fitchburg roads*, thus forming a railway line through to Boston. This was done, and it proved to be a masterly stroke, forcing the construction of the Northern (N. H.) road, and securing ultimately the completion of the Cheshire, Sullivan, Vermont Central, Vermont & Canada, and Northern (N. Y.) roads to Ogdensburg—a realization of the grand scheme suggested by Mr. Sullivan in 1826–27, and vigorously urged all along the line by the action of Montpelier in 1830. The Claremont meeting was April 30, 1845. Within the next fortnight the New Hampshire Railroad Commissioners reported in favor of permitting the construction of the Northern (N. H.) railroad from Concord to West Lebanon, and the Governor approved the report. On the 4th of June the directors of the Fitchburg road voted in favor of a connection with the Central, and a circular to that effect was issued, signed by officers of the Fitchburg, Vermont & Massachusetts, and Cheshire roads; and on the 10th of June the books of subscription to Central stock were opened in Boston. Thus rapid were the movements of all the lines concerned, after Gov. Paine's "flank movement" at Claremont—as famous, by the way, among railroad men then, as was Stannard's at Gettysburgh in army circles afterward.

The work of obtaining capital in Boston for the Central road was undertaken at a time apparently very unfavorable, by reason of sharp competition between the Central and Rutland Companies in direct opposition to each other, as well as of the appeals for stock for the Cheshire, Sullivan, Northern, and other roads. The writer was an active participant in the struggle, and this is a fit occasion to express the opinion he has long entertained, that without a sharp contest and competition, the capitalists of Boston could not have been aroused and interested—especially those who had already invested in the Massachusetts roads that were to be connected with those to be built in Vermont—and

the work would have been slow; perhaps a work of years. As it was, all of the then competing roads quickly obtained the capital requisite for organization, and all were speedily constructed—too speedily for economy.

The work of obtaining Central stock in Vermont was assigned to Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, who had able assistants, however, in the towns most interested, from Burlington to Windsor. Gov. Paine took the task of raising capital in Boston, and as his assistants engaged the services of James R. Langdon and E. P. Walton, Jr., of Montpelier,—Mr. Langdon as an eminent business man, and Mr. Walton to write for the press. As already recorded, the books were opened in Boston, June 10, 1845; on the 3d of July the first meeting of stockholders was called, and on the 23d of July the meeting was held and the Company legally and formally organized at Montpelier with a subscribed capital of two millions—the work of a month and a half. The amount obtained to that date in Boston was \$1,500,000; and the amount obtained in Vermont was \$500,000, of which \$200,000 was subscribed in Montpelier. The whole amount of stock and bonds taken by Montpelier was near \$400,000, and exceeded that sum in the opinion of Hon. Daniel Baldwin. Montpelier certainly was the leading town in the enterprise, and yet, unlike Northfield, St. Albans, and Burlington, it has received only such advantages from the road as were necessarily incidental. It has had merely the power to get on to the road and use it, through the disadvantages of a branch.

It is due to Gov. Paine and his coadjutors to say, that from the first, their objects were far-reaching and vast. It has already been stated that the necessities of the Central road led Gov. Paine to the adroit movement which forced the completion of the Fitchburg and the construction of the Cheshire, Sullivan and Northern (N. H.) railroads to meet the Central on the west bank of Connecticut river. But this was only a part of the scheme of Gov. Paine and his collaborators. One of the

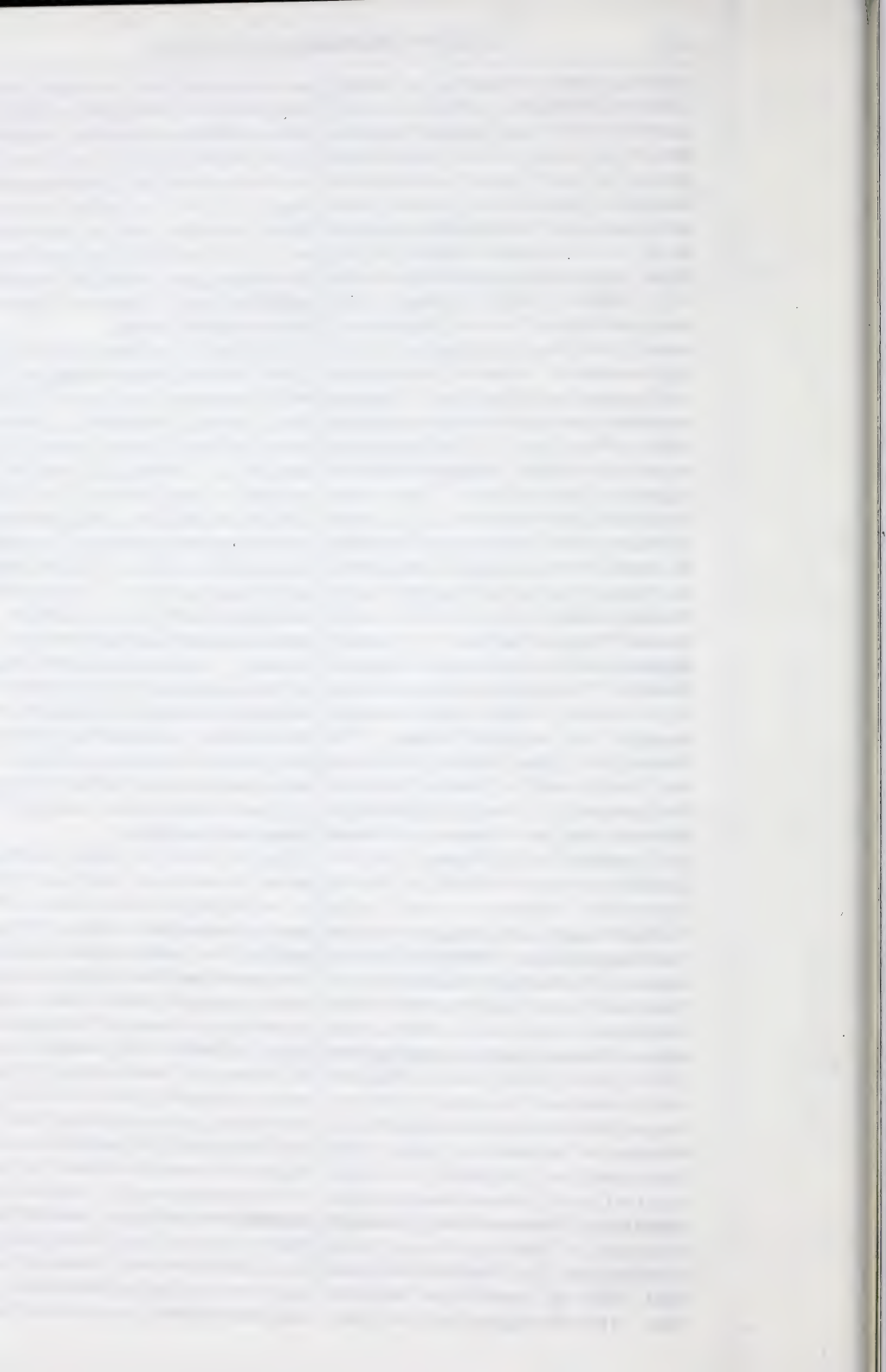


first things done, on opening the Central books for subscription in Boston, was the construction of a map, prepared and published by the writer of this paper, which gave all the great western lakes and the bordering territory in the United States and Canada, and a table of the tonnage of all the U. S. collection districts on the Lakes, copied from the official report of the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury. This was a revelation of the vast internal commerce of our country, exceeding its foreign commerce. It was at first received with surprise and doubt, and it became necessary to confirm the table by placing an official printed copy of the Secretary's report in the *Boston Exchange*, for the inspection of the doubters. This was followed for nearly three months by a series of articles in the Boston papers, prepared by myself, for the purpose of magnifying the Central road as a necessary way for Boston to reach not only the local trade of Central Vermont, but also the immense commerce of the North-western States and Canada. This large view always prevailed in the Central councils, and it has been executed with wonderful success. The Central by its lease pushed the Vermont and Canada road to Rouse's Point, and the Northern N. Y. road to Ogdensburgh followed; then the Vermont and Canada was connected with Montreal and the Canadian system of railroads, of which it may be said that they owe much to the Vermont Central and managers of other New England roads. When the line from Boston to Ogdensburgh was assured, Gov. Paine and Central friends visited Sir Allan McNab, of Canada, and in 1857 a committee of Boston gentlemen, among them Central men, visited Lord Elgin, and made a tour from Hamilton to Quebec—the purpose of both being to urge the construction of railroads in Canada, which have since been completed. At a later date the Central Vermont managers established a line of steamers from Ogdensburgh to the head of Lake Superior, and out of that has grown the Northern Pacific railroad, which will speedily span the continent. Truly the suggestion of Mr. Sulli-

van in 1826-27, and the report of the three citizens of Montpelier in 1830, have been marvellously productive in developing the resources of this country and Canada, and supplying freight to the numerous steamers of Sir Hugh Allan and of the Cunard and other lines of ocean steamers. As the writer of this paper has lived to see these grand results, he cannot but regard his labor in Boston in 1845 as the greatest work of his life.

Only three of the fathers of the Vermont Central Railroad are now living, and these are all Montpelier men, to wit: Col. Elisha P. Jewett, commissioner under the second and actual charter, James R. Langdon, and E. P. Walton, Jr., until his father's death in 1855, and now E. P. Walton. Notwithstanding the disappointment to the expectations of the town, the zeal and liberality of its citizens for public improvements have survived. Various railroad enterprises have been undertaken and charters obtained, but only one has been realized. The entire cash fund required for the construction of the Montpelier and Wells River railroad was \$400,000, and of this \$250,000 was subscribed, and more than \$200,000 has been paid by Montpelier, more than half of the cash capital. The road, however, is not managed in the interest of Montpelier.

The last feature in railway construction is the *Narrow Gauge Road*; and in this, as in the projected canals and the Boston and Ogdensburgh railroad line, Montpelier has been the pioneer town in Vermont. The matter was first discussed in Montpelier newspapers, and the first result was a meeting of citizens of Washington, Lamoille, Caledonia and Orleans Counties, at Albany, in March, 1872. In consequence of measures then set on foot, funds were raised, and surveys have been made from Montpelier to Canada line, embracing several routes in various portions of the intervening country. Notices for applications to the General Assembly for the charter of narrow gauge railway companies from Canada line *via* Montpelier to Rutland, were the first published, and these have been followed by many other notices



in various parts of the State. It is the dawning of a new era in internal improvement, promising, by cheaply-constructed roads economically operated, to develop the resources of sections otherwise inaccessible to railroads, and to contribute to the prosperity of the through standard gauge roads by a large increase of their business. Whatever may be the faults or shortcomings of Montpelier in other respects, it must be conceded that the enterprise and bounty of its citizens have largely benefitted the State—far more largely the State than their own personal interests, or the interests of their town.

A few things have been accidentally omitted, and many purposely, which will be supplied by others. Of the things omitted is a notice of the *State Arsenal buildings*. During the war of the rebellion a necessity arose for hospitals specially adapted to cases of chronic diarrhoea. A medical commission was appointed by the U. S. Government, who made extensive explorations, and reported that a point in Minnesota, and what is now Seminary Hill in Montpelier, were the best in the country. The latter being most accessible, the State, under the advice of Gov. John G. Smith, erected commodious and admirably arranged hospital buildings, which were used until after the close of the war. Then, as compensation to the State, the Secretary of War assigned to Vermont arms, equipment and ammunition to the value of \$600,000. This necessitated the erection of arsenal buildings, and these were located near the hospital. A large part of these military supplies have been sold, and the proceeds put into the State treasury.

Another omission was *Prospect Park*, located two miles east of the State-house, and in an admirable position for its scenery and accommodations for State and County Fairs. It is private property, owned by J. W. Brock, L. Bart Cross, and the estate of the late J. Warren Bailey, but it ought to become the property of the State Agricultural Society.

This imperfect record of Montpelier has far exceeded the design of the writer, and

yet his purpose has been to be brief in respect to most matters already made public, and more elaborate in things never gathered in any previous history of the town. In the last field, the writer acknowledges his indebtedness for material aid to the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, the oldest resident of Montpelier, who recently died in his 90th year.

E. P. W.

October 10, 1881.

MONTPELIER POSTMASTERS.

BY M. D. GILMAN.

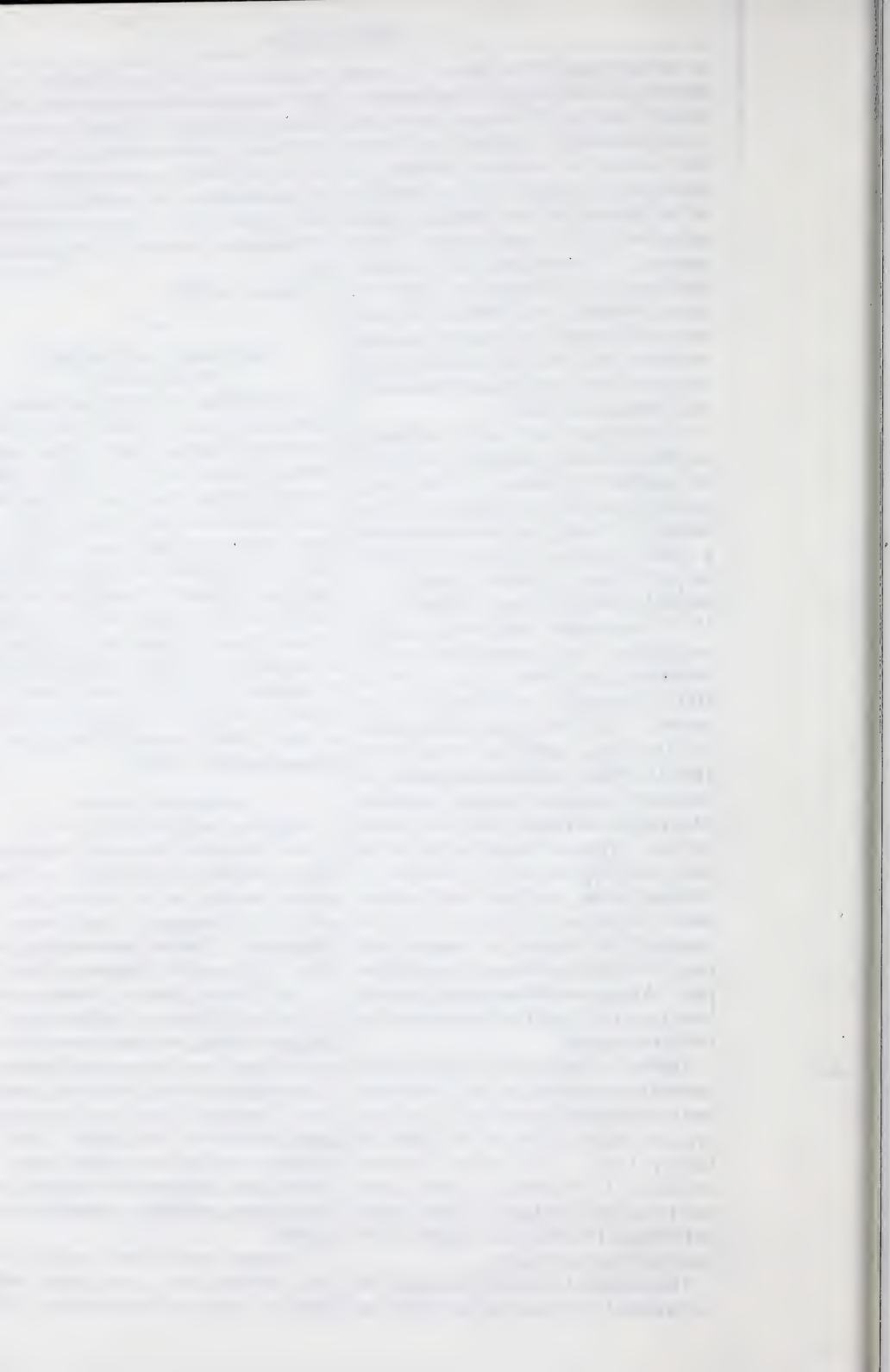
A post-office was first established at Montpelier, Apr. 1, 1798, and the first postmaster, Charles Bulkley, [see Judge Bulkley, Berlin, No. 1,] to Apr. 1, 1801; Timothy Hubbard, to Apr. 1, 1810; Sylvanus Baldwin, to July 1, 1813; Joshua Y. Vail, to May 15, 1829; Geo. W. Hill, to Feb. 11, 1837; Geo. W. Barker, to Dec. 26, 1840; Edwin S. Merrill, to Dec. 29, 1843; Geo. W. Reed, to May 8, 1849; Charles Lyman, to Apr. 28, 1853; Charles G. Eastman, to June 14, 1858; Timothy P. Redfield, to Apr. 2, 1861; James G. French, to Apr. 15, 1869; John W. Clark, to July 1, 1881; James S. Peck, present incumbent, (Oct. 1881.)

NEWSPAPER RECORD.

FROM MARCUS DAVIS GILMAN, HIST. LIB.

The Freeman's Press—A Democratic paper, published at Montpelier, was commenced in 1809, not in 1812 or 1813, as stated by Thompson in his history of Montpelier. The first issue was Aug. 25, 1809. A file of the "*Freeman's Press*" is in Mr. Gilman's library. It was printed by Derrick Sibley, and subsequently by Wright & Sibley, for proprietors, who appear to have been the leading Democrats of Montpelier and the neighboring towns. The "*Freeman's Press*" was the second paper published at the Capital. It is interesting as giving many quaint views of life and times in those early days, the advertisements, especially, possessing much interest.

The paper was devoted mainly to national politics, only a small space being given to local and State matters. This



file begins with No. 3, and embraces a period of about 2½ years. In the issue of Sept. 8, the first in this file, there are but 6 lines of editorial, and those relate to the State election returns, which are published in part. There are five advertisements. Forbes & Langdon advertise for their customers to pay up, and also that they had "just received from Philadelphia a quantity of Scotch snuff of superior quality." Charles Huntton—not mentioned by Thompson—general merchant, "offers for sale at his stores in Montpelier and Berlin a general assortment of English and India goods, etc., etc., which he will sell for salts of lye, ashes, butter, cheese, beef cattle, and all country produce." George B. R. Gove—also not mentioned by Thompson—being about to leave Montpelier, offers for sale "one House and Store, with 5 acres of land within 100 rods of the State House, pleasantly situated in the centre of business, and is one of the best stands for a merchant in the State." This was the store on Main St., adjoining Bethany Church, with land attached. "Also an oil mill near Onion river bridge, also a gin distillery, new and complete, and a small farm in Berlin, and other lands." Dec. 15, 1809, we learn that Silas Burbank has purchased the oil mill of Mr. Gove, and wants flax seed, for which one gallon of oil, or one dollar in cash, will be given per bushel. October 13, 1809, Chester W. Houghton wants a few thousand bushels of potatoes delivered at his distillery, for which he will give in exchange 1 qt. of gin per bushel or 20 cents in English goods. Josiah Parks, bookseller, publisher, and justice of the peace, was a persistent advertiser, continuing through the entire file of papers. So also were Justin and Elias Lyman, merchants, of Hartford, Vt. In the paper of May 2, 1811, is the marriage by Josiah Parks, Esq., of Mr. Ezekiel P. Walton, printer, and Miss Prussia Persons. November 5, 1809, James Peck opens a martial music school. Dec. 2, 1809, Chas. Bulkley, agent for the trustees of Montpelier Academy, politely says:

The gentlemen and ladies of the vicinity are with pleasure informed that an addi-

tional room has been fitted up in the Academy, for the accommodation of a ladies' school. An instructor has been obtained, whose attainments are in every respect adequate to instruct in the several branches of reading, grammar, geography, painting, embroidering, and the various kinds of needle-work.

Sylvanus Baldwin, a stockholder in the paper, is a liberal advertiser of houses and lands for sale, and to be let, and of patent rights for sale. He is also interested in, and agent for, a cotton and woolen mill near "Paine's bridge." Jan. 1810, Thomas Reed continues the chair, cabinet and painting business, at his old stand. July 4, 1810, the Democratic Republican citizens of Montpelier, Calais, Marshfield and Plainfield, celebrated the 4th at Capt. Samuel Rich's, North Montpelier, and it would appear that the Federalists did not celebrate the 4th of July in those days. Col. Caleb Curtis, of Calais, acted as Marshal, and Nahum Kelton, of Montpelier, as Assistant. "The Declaration of Independence was read, prefaced by some well-timed remarks by J. Y. Vail, Esq., a truly republican oration was delivered by Timothy Merrill, Esq., which did honor to his head and heart!" A sumptuous dinner in a grove with regular and volunteer toasts followed, Josiah Parks being Chairman of Committee on toasts, which latter expressed the usual Democratic sentiments of the time.

Jan. 1, 1811, "Found near the Academy last evening, a good bandanna handkerchief, which the owner may have by applying to D. Sibley." Jan. 7, 1811, "good stock of hay at \$5.50 per ton, and cash, labor, pork, shingles, or grain, received in payment. I live on the West road in Calais, near Col. Curtis'." Signed, William Thayer.

Mar. 7, 1811, Amos Bugbee, who is a machinist, and connected with the cotton and woolen factory before mentioned, offers for sale Dutch plows. Mar. 20, Josiah Fish' carries on the clothier's business, and does blue-dyeing at his shop in Montpelier.

May 30, 1811, the *Press* says, "we notice in the last *Watchman* the following: 'Our



glorious federal triumph in New York; the Clinton interest is no more.' This is not the first time the patrons of this paper have been egregiously imposed upon in this way. DeWitt Clinton is elected by over three thousand majority."

Nov. 11, 1811, brings the file near the war of 1812, and political feeling began to run high. November 7, 1811, Wright & Sibley purchase the entire stock of the "Freeman's Press" establishment, and are sole proprietors: and about this time they remove "to the chamber of the White Store opposite Major Langdon's," in the wooden building adjoining Bethany church, now occupied by Fisher & Colton, saddlery and hardware store.

Morse's tavern, sometimes called "People's Rest," appears to have been the usual place for citizen's meetings, etc.

We learn from Sylvanus Baldwin, postmaster at that time, that the mail facilities of Montpelier at this time were two mails per week each, from the South and West; and one mail per week each from the North and East. We notice that Washington news was from 20 to 30 days old when published in Montpelier.

The Freeman's Press was published till about the close of the war with Great Britain, 1815. After the suspension of the *Press*, there was no Democratic paper in Montpelier until

THE VERMONT PATRIOT AND STATE
GAZETTE,

established by the HON. ISAAC HILL, of Concord, N. H. First No., Jan. 17, 1826, page-size 21x30 inches, enlarged to 24x36, Apr. 15, 1841. Mr. Hill placed his brother Geo. W. in charge as manager, under the firm of Geo. W. Hill & Co., with Horace Steele, editor, soon succeeded by Hugh Moore, Esq., of Concord, N. H., an educated and accomplished gentleman, who held the position several years. Mrs. Geo. W. Hill, a lady of culture and talent, rendering editorial service during the latter years of her husband's connection with the paper. From Apr. 30, 1827 to 1834, Mr. Hill was sole publisher, when, not satis-

factorily succeeding, he sold to William Clark, some time foreman in the office.

Mr. Hill was postmaster under Gen. Jackson's appointment until after Van Buren's election, when soon after he retired to a farm in Lowell, Vt., and removed to Johnson about 1850, where he still resides, (1881,) a hale old gentleman of the "olden time."

Jeremiah T. Marston, who read law in Montpelier, and had just opened an office, became editor when Mr. Clark became proprietor. Mr. Marston continued editor only till Apr. 1, 1838, when he with Geo. W. Barker bought out Clark for \$2,200. Mr. Clark removed to New York City, and became connected with the large printing house of Trow & Co., where he continued until the failure of his eyesight quite recently, when he retired from business, and resides, (1879,) in Brooklyn, N. Y. He married Fanny, dau. of Isaiah Silver, of Montpelier.

Mr. Barker, P. M. under Van Buren, after the "Hard-Cider-Log-Cabin" campaign of 1840, retired from newspaper business to engage in building railroads, and died not long since in Sheboygan, Wis.

The political aspect looked discouraging for a Democratic editor, but Marston, young and full of hope, determined to persevere—became sole proprietor and editor, brought out his paper enlarged at \$1,200 cost, pushed ahead, and made the most lively, wide-awake and best looking paper in the State, until bought out in 1846 by Chas. G. Eastman and Jos. B. Danforth, the former, editor; the latter, manager. Mr. Marston accumulated during his connection with the paper \$15,000 to \$20,000. He removed to Madison, Wis., where he engaged in commercial and farming business. He married a daughter of Jacob F. Dodge, of Montpelier. They have 3 children. Mrs. R. W. Hyde, of this village, is a sister of Mrs. Marston. Mr. Marston has not taken an active part in politics since leaving Montpelier, but in the political upheavings since then he has somehow got



on the opposite side from where he used to be.

In July, 1851, Eastman bought out Danforth, and remained sole editor and proprietor until his death, Sept. 1860. [The biography of Mr. Eastman will be given in the history of Barnard, next vol.]

Mr. Danforth removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he published the *Rock Island Argus*, a Democratic paper, until recently, since which a "National Journal"—for whom farther, see history of Barnard, next vol.

Location of the *Vermont Patriot*: West-erly side of Main street, opposite Bethany church; wood structure, printing-office in the second story; rear part of first story occupied as a book-bindery by a Mr. Watson, who went to South Carolina and died there, and the front part for the post-office, kept by Mr. Hill. When the Southern and Western mails arrived, by stage, about the same time, 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., the little room would be crowded to excess. After the mail was opened, Post-master Hill would read out in a loud voice the address of every letter received, upon the conclusion of which there would be a stampede of those for whom there were no letters.

The *Patriot* was published here until it passed into the hands of Marston & Barker, when it was removed to State street, in the Ballou building, opposite First National Bank, where the printing-office was in the second story, Mr. Marston having a book-store on the first floor, and a large reading-room, well supplied with newspapers, in the rear, for the benefit of any one who chose to use it. It was there the friends of the editor and *Patriot* gathered for news and political gossip. It was in this room the election of James K. Polk was first announced in Montpelier by a hurried scrawl from Hon. J. McM. Shafter, then Whig Secretary of State for Vermont, written at Burlington and forwarded by the stage-driver to Col. E. P. Jewett, it reading as follows: "New York gone! all gone! We have got to take Polk, Texas and the devil!" and we also got with Polk that vast and rich territory compris-

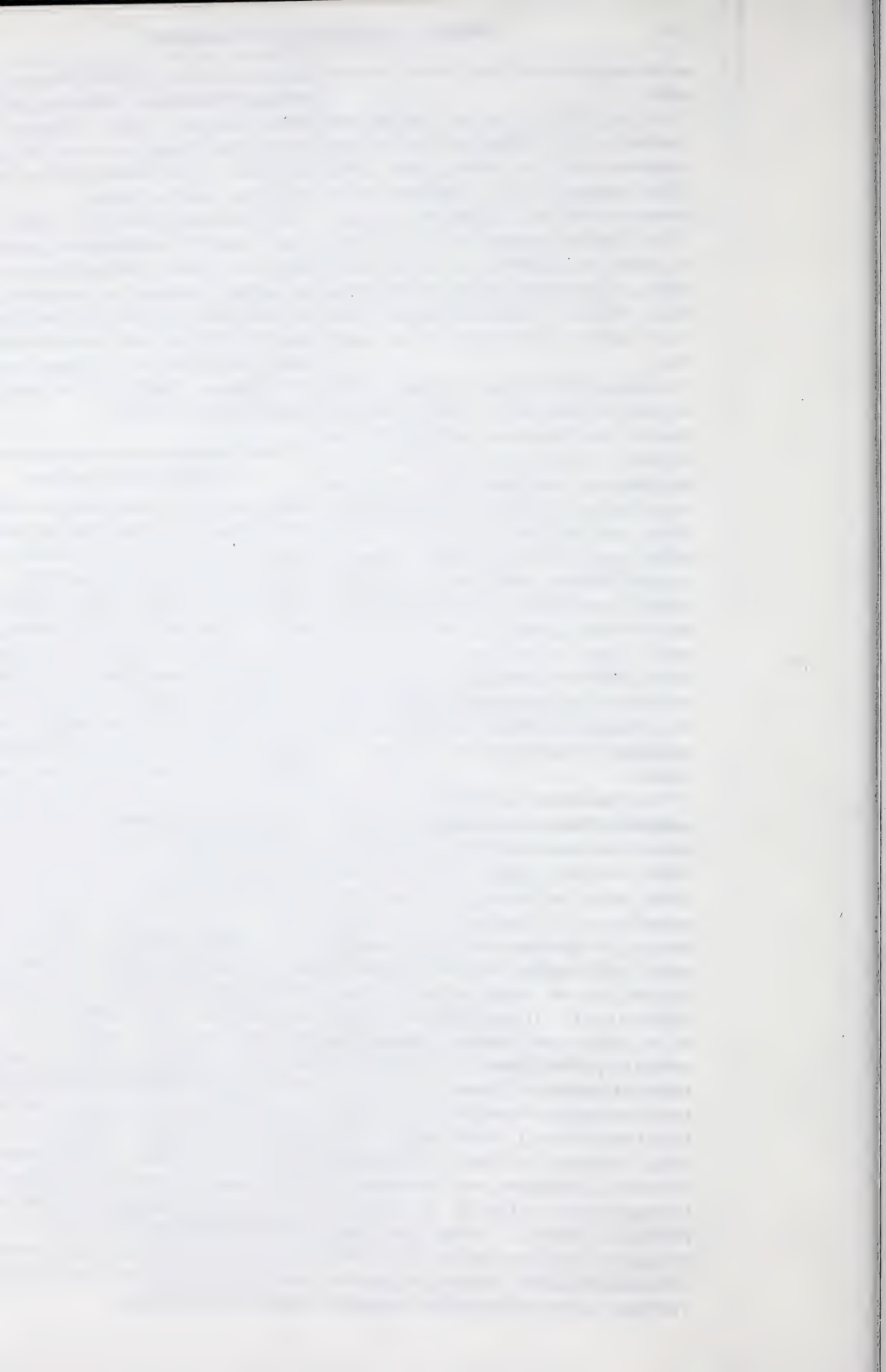
ing not only Texas, but New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California, to which latter State, Mr. Shafter removed some 25 years ago, being now one of its prominent men. [See Shafter family in history of Athens, later in this vol.]

Eastman and Danforth on their purchase removed the *Patriot* office across the bridge to a wooden building, then standing on land now occupied by the easterly part of Union Block, opposite the westerly tenement of Walton block, where it remained during the publication by Eastman and by E. M. Brown. [For Col. E. M. Brown, see Woodstock in next vol.]

FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

THE ARGUS AND PATRIOT

is the result of a union, early in 1863, of the Bellows Falls *Argus* with the *Vermont Patriot*—the former commenced in 1853, by Hiram Atkins, at Bellows Falls. The paper under its present title began with about 2,000 subscribers; office-room, 30 by 42 feet; presses, a small-sized "Ruggles" for job work, and Newbury cylinder for the paper; working force, three hands with the editor. It now employs one of each size of the Degener job-presses, 1 Globe half medium, 1 hand press, 2 first class Cottrell & Babcock cylinder presses—one the largest press of any kind in the State (1881); office hands 20—on job-work 8 or 10; in outfit, type, etc., is in the very front of the printing establishments of the State. The work of the office goes all over the State, into each of the New England States, New York, Wisconsin, etc. Several thousand dollars value of paper, card, ink, etc., kept constantly on hand. All has gone on expanding. The large three-story building, opposite Bethany church, once familiarly known as the Lyman store, is now better known as the *Argus and Patriot* building, owned by its own editor and proprietor. From the time Mr. Atkins assumed control of the *Argus and Patriot*, every week has added new names to his subscription till the list is over 6,000. The *Argus and Patriot* has occasionally been published daily during sessions of the Legislature.





Yours Truly,
Hiram Atkins.



THE VOICE OF FREEDOM.

FROM HON. JOSEPH POLAND.

The publication of *The Voice of Freedom* was commenced January 1st, 1839, by Emery A. Allen and Joseph Poland as publishers, under the firm name of Allen & Poland. Hon. Chauncey L. Knapp, then holding the office of Secretary of State by favor of the Whig party, was employed as editor. The publication office was in the second story of the Barnes shop building, first door East of the Bishop hotel. In September of the same year Mr. Poland retired from the paper by reason of ill health, and its publication was continued through the year by Mr. E. A. Allen. At the beginning of the second volume the proprietorship passed to the State Anti-slavery Society, Mr. Knapp still remaining as editor. After a few months, more or less, the paper fell into the hands of Mr. Jedediah Holcomb, of Brandon, and was removed to that place, where it was subsequently discontinued. Mr. Knapp has been for many years the editor and publisher of the *Lowell*, (Mass.,) *Daily Citizen*, his son of late years having been associated with him in the business. Among other important positions he has filled are those of Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Member of Congress from the Lowell district. Mr. Allen is a practicing physician in Randolph, Mass., and Mr. Poland is editor and proprietor of the *Watchman & Journal*, Montpelier.

Though an individual enterprise, the *Voice of Freedom* was regarded as the organ of the then recently formed Anti-slavery Society of the State, of which Rowland T. Robinson, of Ferrisburgh, was President, and Dr. J. A. Allen, of Middlebury, Secretary. * As yet the anti-slavery sentiment of the State had not taken the form of political action, and only sought to promote its objects by moral and religious methods. But recent events had given a new impetus to the movement, and the roar of the on-coming tide which was destined to sweep American slavery out of existence, might already be heard in the distance. The celebrated controversy

in Congress concerning the right of petition, with John Quincy Adams as its eloquent champion, was then at its height. The so-called "Atherton gag" had just been adopted by the national House of Representatives, whereby "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring of slaves in any state, district or territory of the United States," was "laid on the table without being debated, printed, read or referred," and had produced such general indignation among all parties that the legislature of the State, in the fall of that year, by a nearly unanimous vote in both houses, had demanded the repeal of said obnoxious resolution, and instructed our Senators and requested our Representatives to labor for its repeal. They were also instructed, by the same legislature, to "use their utmost efforts to prevent the annexation of Texas and to procure the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the territories, and the slave-trade between the several states." Indeed, so far had Mr. Knapp, the editor of the "*Voice*," progressed in the direction of distinct political action that, the year following, when Harrison and Tyler were the Whig standard-bearers, he was waited upon by a delegation from the Whig State Committee with the intimation that the support of their presidential candidates was a condition precedent to his re-election to the office of Secretary of State. Whereupon he distinctly avowed that he would support no man for these high positions "with the smell of slavery upon his garments." The result was that Mr. Knapp was superseded the ensuing fall by Hon. Alvah Sabin, of Georgia, as Secretary of State.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FREEMAN was established at Montpelier, as the organ of the Liberty party, in January, 1844, by Joseph Poland, with Rev. J. C. Aspenwall, a Methodist preacher, as editor. Mr. Aspenwall retired in the fall of the same year, leaving the entire charge of the paper in the hands of the proprietor. A few months subsequently, Rev. C. C. Briggs,



a Congregational preacher and anti-slavery lecturer, became joint editor and publisher, the firm being Poland & Briggs. In May, 1846, Mr. Briggs retired, and the paper was conducted by Mr. Poland until January, 1849, with Mr. H. D. Hopkins as associate editor during the year 1848. The first of January, 1849, infirm health induced the proprietor to sell and transfer the paper to the Hon. Jacob Scott, of Barre, who had for some years been a leading man in the anti-slavery ranks, and a candidate for Lieutenant Governor and also for Congress. During the year 1849, Hon. Daniel P. Thompson became associated with Mr. Scott, and at the beginning of the succeeding volume he became sole proprietor and editor. In 1856 the paper was sold to Mr. S. S. Boyce. In 1861 the paper was bought by Hon. Charles W. Willard, who was its editor for twelve years thereafter, and who was sole proprietor until 1869, when he sold a half interest to Mr. J. W. Wheelock. In 1873, Mr. Wheelock became sole proprietor and editor, and so remained until his death in 1876, when he was succeeded by his son, Mr. Herbert R. Wheelock, the present proprietor and editor. The office of publication was first in the second story of the Lyman & King store, (now the *Argus & Patriot* building,) then in Cross' Bakery, in the rear of Babcock & Cutler's drug store, then in the second story of the Barrows & Peck hardware store, then removed to the new "Freeman Building" erected by S. S. Boyce, and subsequently to its present quarters. Of the several gentlemen connected with the *Freeman* from first to last, it is believed Mr. Aspenwall is dead; Mr. Boyce was engaged in the war of the rebellion, and has since resided in New York; Messrs. Scott, Thompson, Willard and J. W. Wheelock have deceased; Mr. Briggs is a successful banker and manufacturer at Rockford, Illinois; Mr. Hopkins is living in Montpelier, but with impaired health, while the founder of the paper is now editor and publisher of the *Watchman & Journal*, at Montpelier—the office in which he learned the printer's trade when a boy.

As we have said, the *Green Mountain Freeman* was established as the organ of the Liberty party of the State, and for five years, and until the character of the party was somewhat "watered," to use a phrase current on change, by the absorption of the free-soil element of the Democratic party in 1848, it had the proud distinction of representing a political party which was never surpassed in any country or age for the purity of its principles and the uncompromising firmness with which it pursued its single purpose. Never had an organ a more intelligent and devoted constituency. At the date of its transfer to Mr. Scott in 1848 it had 4,000 subscribers. By the union that year with the free-soil portion of the Democratic party in the free states, and joining in the support of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, the character of the party became less distinctively religious and more political; but the fundamental principle of the original organization was never lost sight of until, through the agency of the Republican party and the consequent election of Abraham Lincoln, the doctrine of our boasted Declaration of Independence was transformed from a cruel lie to a living truth. And the founder of the *Freeman* looks back upon his five years' labors in this connection as the crowning glory of his life.

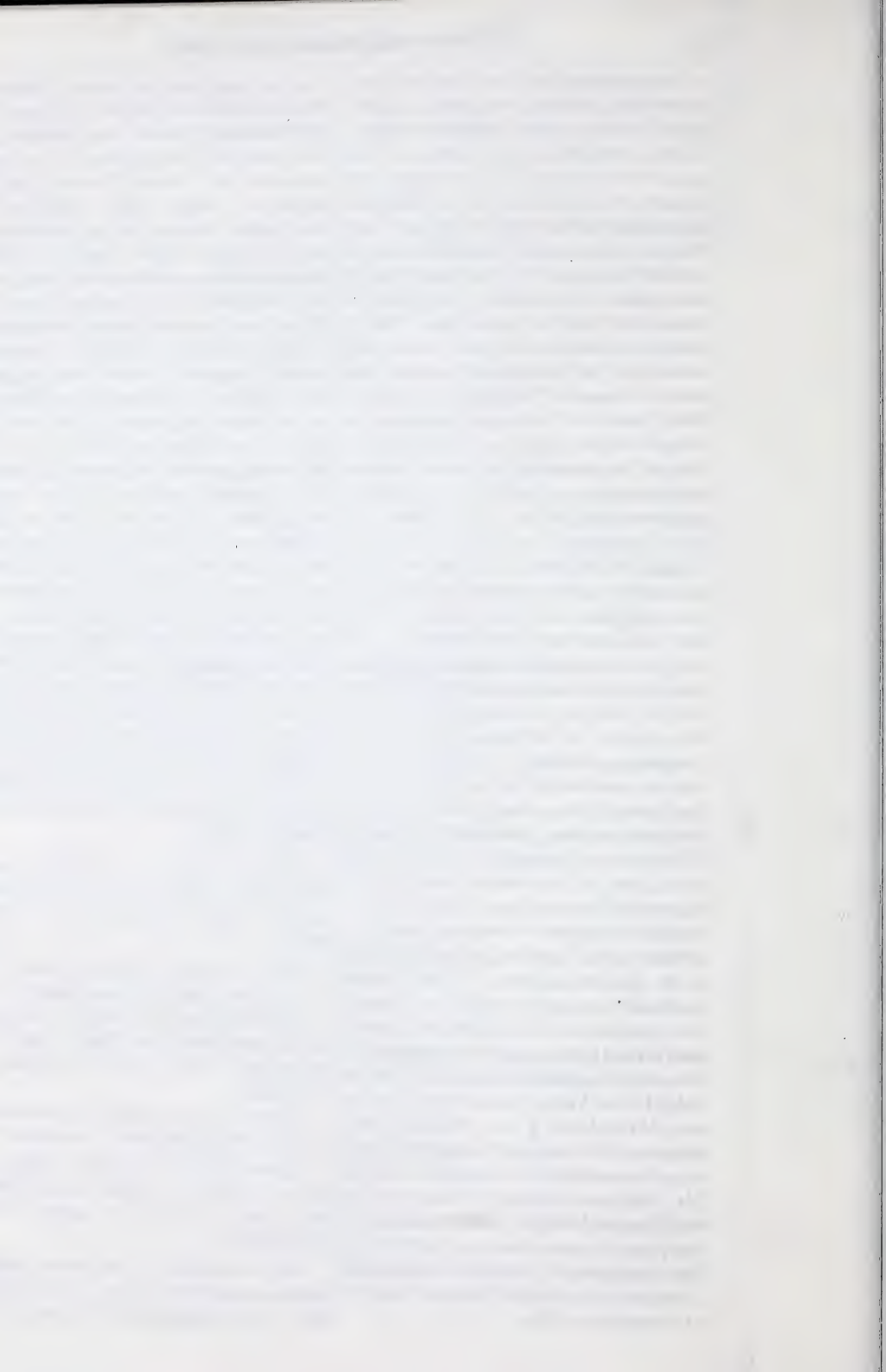
Botanic Advocate.—A monthly, commenced about 1837, and continued about 2 years. By Drs. Wright and F. A. McDowell.

Green Mountain Emporium, and Literary, Moral and Religious Record.—By J. Milton Stearns, 8 vo. monthly, 16 pages each; commenced November, 1838, continued only a short time, and moved to Middlebury.

Vermont Family Visitor—Commenced in 1845, and issued about a year only.

Vermont Temperance Star—Eight page quarto, monthly. Address, Geo. B. Manser. Vol. 1, No. 6, is August, 1839. Montpelier, Vt.

The Watchword—A temperance paper. Editorial committee: Rev. J. C. W. Cox, Rev. J. E. Wright, H. D. Hopkins, H. A.



Huse. Feb. 14, 1874. Only a few numbers issued.

Vermont Temperance Banner—Started in the fall of 1879, under the auspices of W. F. Scott and J. P. Eddy. One number published and then suspended for want of patronage.

The Vermonter—Fred. H. Kimball, editor and publisher, July, 1879. 4 pp. "The representative amateur paper of Vermont" published at present.

The Era, by Edward Clark, and the *Echo*, by Chas. F. Burnham, were started about 1875, while both editors were serving their apprenticeship in the *Argus* office. Of both papers, only one or two numbers were issued.

Young American, 1874—Wm. M. Kendall, Jr., printer and publisher. An 8 page paper, printed at Montpelier, while its editor was attending school; and after his education was completed, removed to its former place of publication, Lebanon, N. H., Mr. Kendall becoming the editor and publisher of the *Dollar Weekly* at that place.

Postage Stamp Reporter, 1877—C. F. Buswell, publisher. 8 pp. 7 x 5½. Issued monthly, devoted to stamp collecting, and discontinued on increase of postage regulation, with its Sept. No., 1877.

Green Mountain Boys, 1877—Tuttle & Dewey, publishers. 8 pp. 6 x 8, and issued monthly.

Winooski Impetus—Metropolis of Vermont, April 15, 1835, to March, 1836. 4 to. Published monthly by a society of young men.

The Montpelierian—Vol. 5, No. 1. Seminary Hill, Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 20, 1877. Published by the Literary Society of the Vermont Methodist Seminary. 4 to, p. 8, [4] Continued monthly.

[Editors and publishers now residing at Montpelier—E. P. Walton, retired; Joseph Poland, present proprietor of the *Watchman*; J. M. Poland, retired; Hiram Atkins, proprietor of the *Argus*, to whom we are indebted for the fine views of Bethany and Christ Church in No. 3 of the *Gazetteer*; H. R. Wheelock and H. A. Huse of the *Freeman*.]

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MONTPELIER.

BY M. D. GILMAN,
Librarian of the Vermont Historical Society.

Montpelier has been prominent in the printing of books from an early period of its history; the number of book imprints issued from the press of this town, as shown in my bibliography of Vermont, a work in course of preparation, exceeds 800, including of course official publications for the State, which are probably more than half of the number.

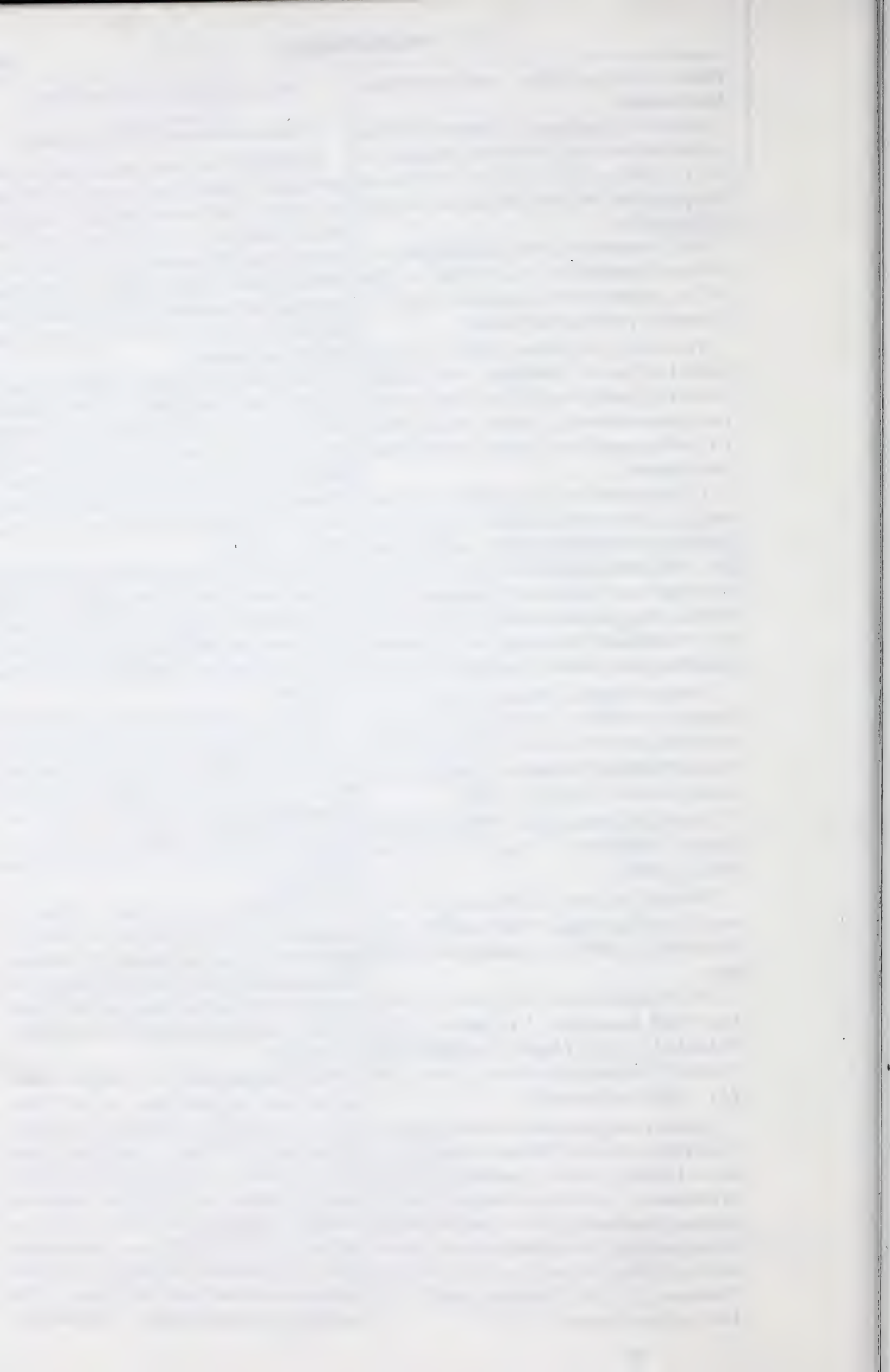
The earliest Montpelier imprint I have met is a work compiled by Clark Brown with the title: "The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and of Vermont, also Washington's Farewell Address," etc. Printed by Benjamin H. Wheeler, for Brown & Parks, 1807. 16° p. 76.

Mr. Brown started the first newspaper in town, the "Vermont Precursor," which he published weekly, Nov. 1806 to Sept. 1807, when he sold out to Samuel Goss, who was at that time publishing a paper at Peacham.

Mr. Goss re-christened the "Precursor" as the "Watchman," numbering consecutively from the commencement of the former. In 1808, Mr. Brown delivered a Masonic Sermon at Danville: "The Moral and Benevolent Design of Christianity and Freemasonry," etc. Danville: Ebenezer Eaton.

The following partial list of books and pamphlets relating in any way to Montpelier is of interest, as showing the class of literature circulated among the people, especially in the earlier history of the State; the list is compiled wholly from my bibliography of Vt.

The publications of the numerous institutions and organizations in the State, such as religious, educational, masonic, temperance, odd fellows, agricultural, medical, benevolent, military, railroads, insurance and others, for full lists of which see Walton's Registers, are omitted here, as well also as all official State publications, and town reports, although Montpelier printers have had their full share of the printing of the above works. All the pub-



lications named were printed in Montpelier unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, DANIEL. English Grammar. Published by L. Q. C. Bowles, 1814.

—Another edition, same publisher, 1817.

—The Scholar's Arithmetic. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1812.

ADAMS, F. W. "Theological Criticisms." Published by J. E. Thompson, 1843. p. 216.

Mr. Adams was an eminent physician in Montpelier for many years, where he died in Dec. 1858, aged 71.

AIKEN, SOLOMON. "An Appeal to the Churches," etc., p. 120, printed by E. P. Walton, 1821.

ALLIS, Rev. O. D. Funeral Sermon on the death of Chas. M. Griswold, 1862. Printed at the Freeman office.

AUSTIN, Rev. SAMUEL. Election Sermon, 1816. Printed by Walton & Goss.

BALDWIN, DANIEL. Memorial Service, held in the Church of the Messiah, at Montpelier, Aug. 7, 1881. Printed, for private distribution, by Joseph Poland. 8° p. 18. [By Rev. J. Edw. Wright.]

See sketch of Mr. Baldwin, *post*.

BALLOU, ELI. Review of Rev. A. Royce's Sermon against Universalism. Printed by F. A. McDowell, Universalist Watchman office, 1838.

BARBER, E. D. Democratic Oration at Montpelier, 1839. Patriot office print.

BARRE. Reply of the people of Barre to the attack of Rev. A. Royce, 1845. Poland & Briggs, printers, p. 51.

BAYLIES, NICHOLAS. A Digested Index to Law Reports in England and the United States. Printed by Walton & Goss, 1814. 3 vols. 8° p. xiv, 545; vii, 455; vii, 509.

—An Essay on the Human Mind. E. P. Walton, printer, 1820. 16° p. 216.

—A second edition. Same imprint, 1829.

BAYNE, THOMAS. Funeral Sermon on the death of Hon. Ira H. Allen, 1866. Walton, printer.

BENT, Rev. J. A. Thanksgiving Sermon at Stowe, 1854. E. P. Walton, Jr., printer.

BIBLE. I am informed that an edition of the New Testament was printed by the late Ezekiel P. Walton, at Montpelier, in the early part of the present century, but I have never seen a copy. Some thirty editions of the Bible and parts thereof have been printed in Vermont, mainly at Brattleboro, Windsor and Woodstock.

BOARDMAN, Rev. E. J. Immediate Abolition Vindicated. An address at Randolph, 1838. Walton & Son, printers.

BOYLE, Capt. R. Voyages and Adventures. Printed by Wright & Sibley. 12° p. 262.

BRIGHAM, G. N. Poems, 1870. 12° p. 187. —Second edition of same, 1874, p. 219. Cambridge, Mass.

BUCHANAN, Rev. C. The Works of. Walton & Goss, printers, 1813. 12° p. 369.

BUNYAN, Rev. J. The Heavenly Footman, 1811. Walton & Goss, printers. 24° p. 108.

BLISS, Rev. J. I. Funeral Sermon on Capt. L. H. Bostwick at Jericho, 1863. E. P. Walton, printer.

BURTON, Rev. ASA. False Teachers Described, a sermon at Thetford, 1810. Montpelier: Printed by Samuel Goss.

—Funeral Sermon on Mrs. Joram Allen, at Thetford, 1811. Wright & Sibley, printers.

—Funeral Sermon on Oramel Hinckley, at Thetford, 1812. Wright & Sibley.

BURTON, Rev. H. N. "Go Forward." A Missionary Sermon at St. Johnsbury, 1868. Freeman print.

BUTLER, J. D. See Article, Vt. Hist. Society.

CARPENTER, Hon. HEMAN. Family Re-Union, 1871. Polands' print.

CHALMERS, Rev. THOMAS. Discourses on Revelation. 2 vols. in one, p. 175 and 194, 12°. E. P. Walton, printer, 1819.

CHANDLER, Rev. A. Sermon at Waitsfield, 1826. E. P. Walton, printer.

CHANNING, Rev. W. E. Election Sermon in Boston, 1830. Reprinted by Geo. W. Hill, Montpelier.

CHRISTIAN PILGRIM, 18° p. 143. E. P. Walton, printer. Comical illustrations.

COBB, ENOS. An Exposition of Dr. Cobb's art of discovering the faculties of the Human Mind, etc. Montpelier, 1846. 12° p. 31.

COBURN, A. The Scholar's Teacher of Geography. Montpelier, 1838. p. 13.

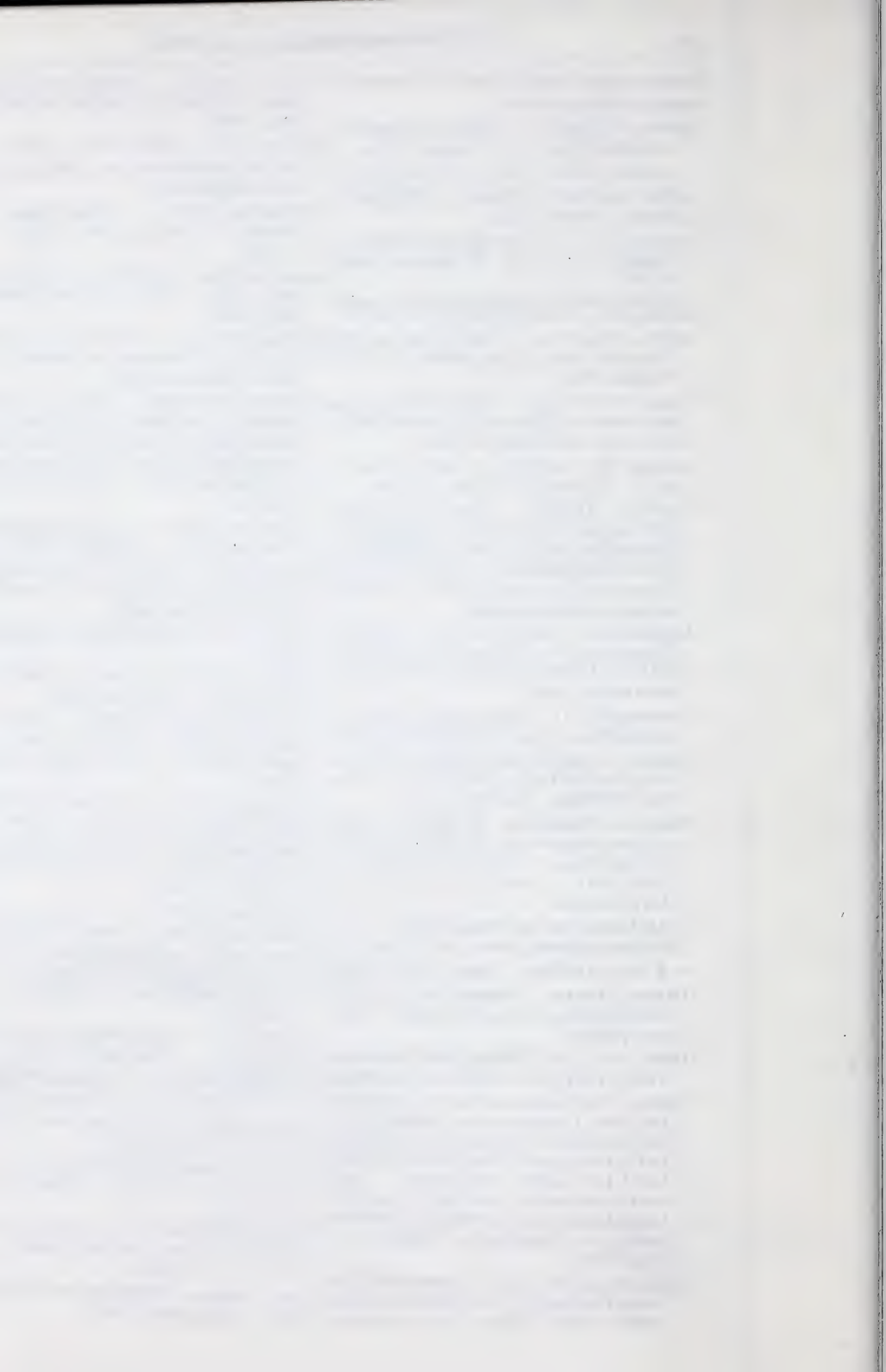
DASCOMB, Rev. A. B. Memorial Record of Waitsfield, 1867. Freeman Print.

—Sermon on the death of Pres. Lincoln, 1865. Walton's Print.

DAVIS, HENRY. Election Sermon at Montpelier, Oct. 12, 1815. Walton & Goss. 8° p. 40.

DAVIS, Miss MARY E. [A native of Plainfield.] Poems. Argus & Patriot print. 1877. 12° p. 349.

DAY, NORRIS. A Lecture on Bible Politics. Montpelier, 1846.



DEAN, JAMES. Gazetteer of Vermont. Printed by Samuel Goss, 1808. 8° p. 44.
This was the first gazetteer of the State.

DEWEY, C. C. Woman Suffrage. Journal Press, Montpelier, 1869.

DOLPHIN, JAMES. Travels of, among the Indians, etc. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1812. 18° p. 72.

DOW, PEGGY, [Wife of the famous Lorenzo Dow.] Poetry. Printed by E. P. & G. S. Walton, 1818. 24° p. 160.

EARLÉ, JABEZ. The Christian's Looking-Glass. Walton & Goss, 1817. 18° p. 70.

EASTMAN, C. G. Sermons, etc., by Rev. J. Burchard. Burlington, 1836. 12° p. 119.

—Poems. Montpelier: Eastman & Danforth, printers, 1848. 12° p. 208.

—Second Edition enlarged, T. C. Phinney, publisher, 1880. 12° p. xxi and 233, with steel portrait and a sketch of the author.

See history of newspapers in Montpelier. [For biography of Eastman, see Barnard history in succeeding volume.—Ed.]

ELLIOT, Rev. L. H. Sermon on the death of Rev. Dr. Silas McKeen, Bradford, 1877. Polands' print.

EMERSON, Mrs. LUCY. New England Cookery, etc. Montpelier: Printed for Josiah Parks, 1808. 18° p. 84.

Mrs. Emerson was a sister of the late venerable Thomas Reed, an early settler at Montpelier; he was the father of the late Thomas and Hezekiah H. Reed.

FOSTER, HOSEA B., of Berlin, Vt. Poems. Montpelier, Vt.: Printed by Ballou, Loveland & Co., 1860. 18° p. 72.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. The Way to Wealth. Walton & Goss, printers, 1810. 18° p. 31.

—Life of Dr. Franklin. Samuel Goss, printer, Montpelier, 1809. 12° p. 202.

FRENEYAR, Rev. C. P. Funeral Sermon on the death of Wm. H. Carr, in Jamaica. Argus and Patriot print, 1870.

FROTHINGHAM, Rev. F. Dedication Sermon, Church of Messiah, Montpelier, 1866. Ballou, printer.

FULLER, Rev. ANDREW. Baptism. Printed by Samuel Goss, 1807. p. 15.

Perhaps the first imprint by Mr. Goss in Montpelier, as he purchased the "Precursor" in September, 1807. See ante, BROWN, CLARK.

—Another edition, 1814. Printed by Wright & Sibley. p. 16.

GALL, Dr. J. A. Address before the Vermont Medical Society at Montpelier, Oct. 10, 1822. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 26.

GESTRIN, Prof. C. E. H. Vacation Labors, 1879. Argus and Patriot print, p. 51.

GREENE, Rev. R. A. Funeral Sermon on the death of Mrs. James Nichols, of Northfield, March 6, 1876. Argus and Patriot print. 8° p. 12.

GREEN MOUNTAIN EMPORIUM, and Literary, Moral and Religious Record. By J. Milton Stearns. Vol. 1, No. 8. Montpelier, June, 1839. Monthly. Allen & Poland, printers. Rl 8° p. 15.

GREGORY, Rev. JOHN. Review of Bishop Hopkins, against Universalism. Montpelier: Wm. Clark, 1835. 8° p. 12.

—History of Northfield. Argus and Patriot print, 1878. 8° p. 319.

—An Expose of Spiritualism. Polands' print, 1872. 8° p. 104.

GRIDLEY, Rev. JOHN. History of Montpelier, in a Discourse in the Brick Church, Montpelier, Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 8, 1842. E. P. Walton & Sons, printers. 8° p. 48.

A valuable work, and very scarce.

—The Young Man Beguiled of his Strength. A Sermon at Montpelier, March 29, 1846. Eastman & Danforth, printers. 12° p. 21.

Mr. Gridley was pastor of the "Brick Church" at Montpelier, 1841-46, when he moved to Kenosha, Wis., where he died Dec. 27, 1876, aged 60 years.

HADDOCK, Prof. C. B. An Address before the Railroad Convention at Montpelier, January 8, 1844. E. P. Walton & Sons, printers. 8° p. 24.

HALL, S. R. The Child's Assistant to Geography. Third edition, 1831. Montpelier: Published by J. S. Walton. 12° p. 75.

First edition was published in 1827, with same imprint. Many editions were afterwards published. An enlarged edition, revised by Rev. P. H. White, was published at Montpelier in 1864, by C. W. Willard, and a third edition in 1874, of 280 pages, 12 mo., Freeman print. Another edition in 1878, same imprint, and the work is still in use in our public schools.

HARRISON, Wm. H. Biographical Sketch of. Watchman Office, Montpelier, 1836. 12° p. 30.

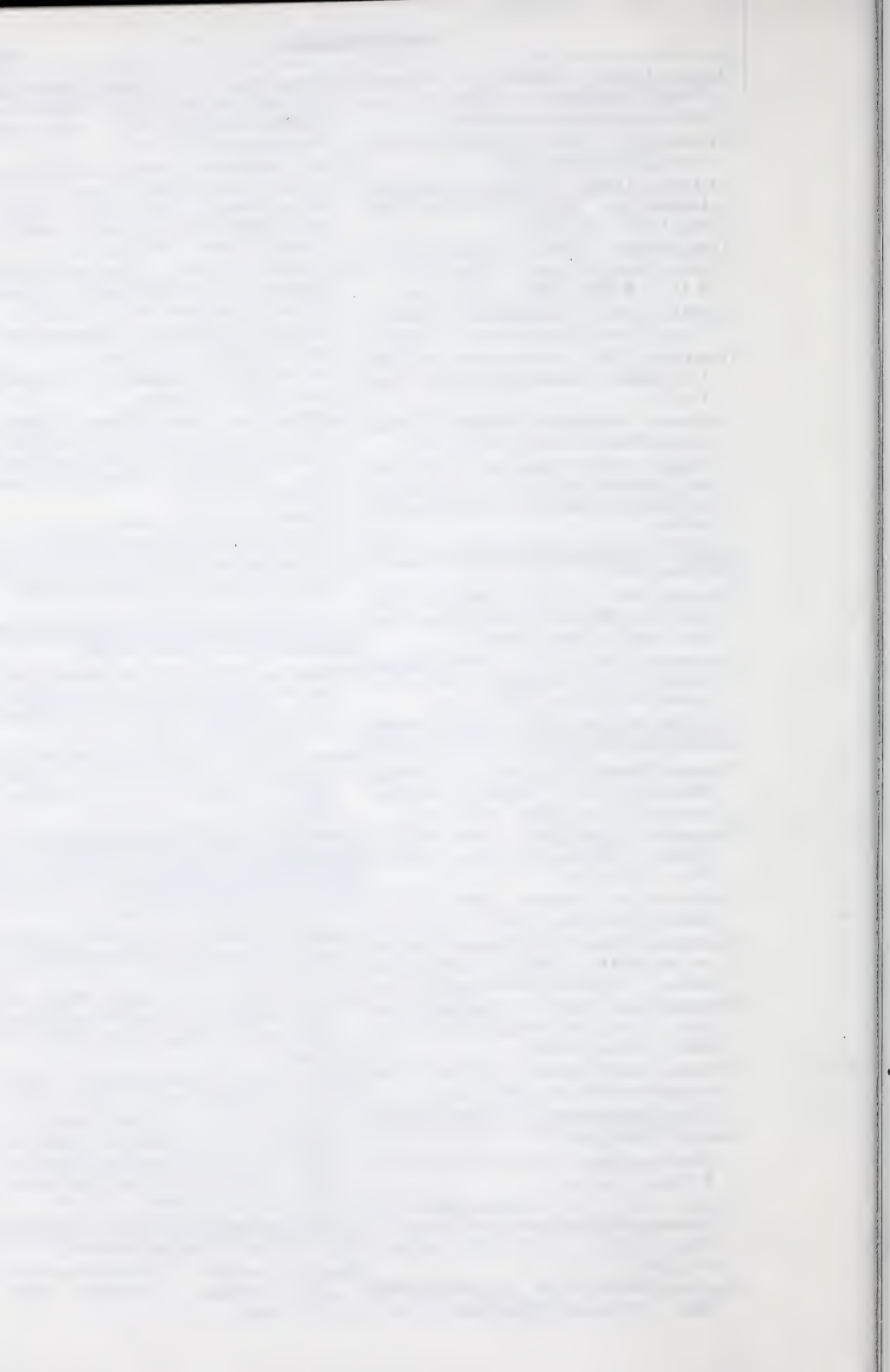
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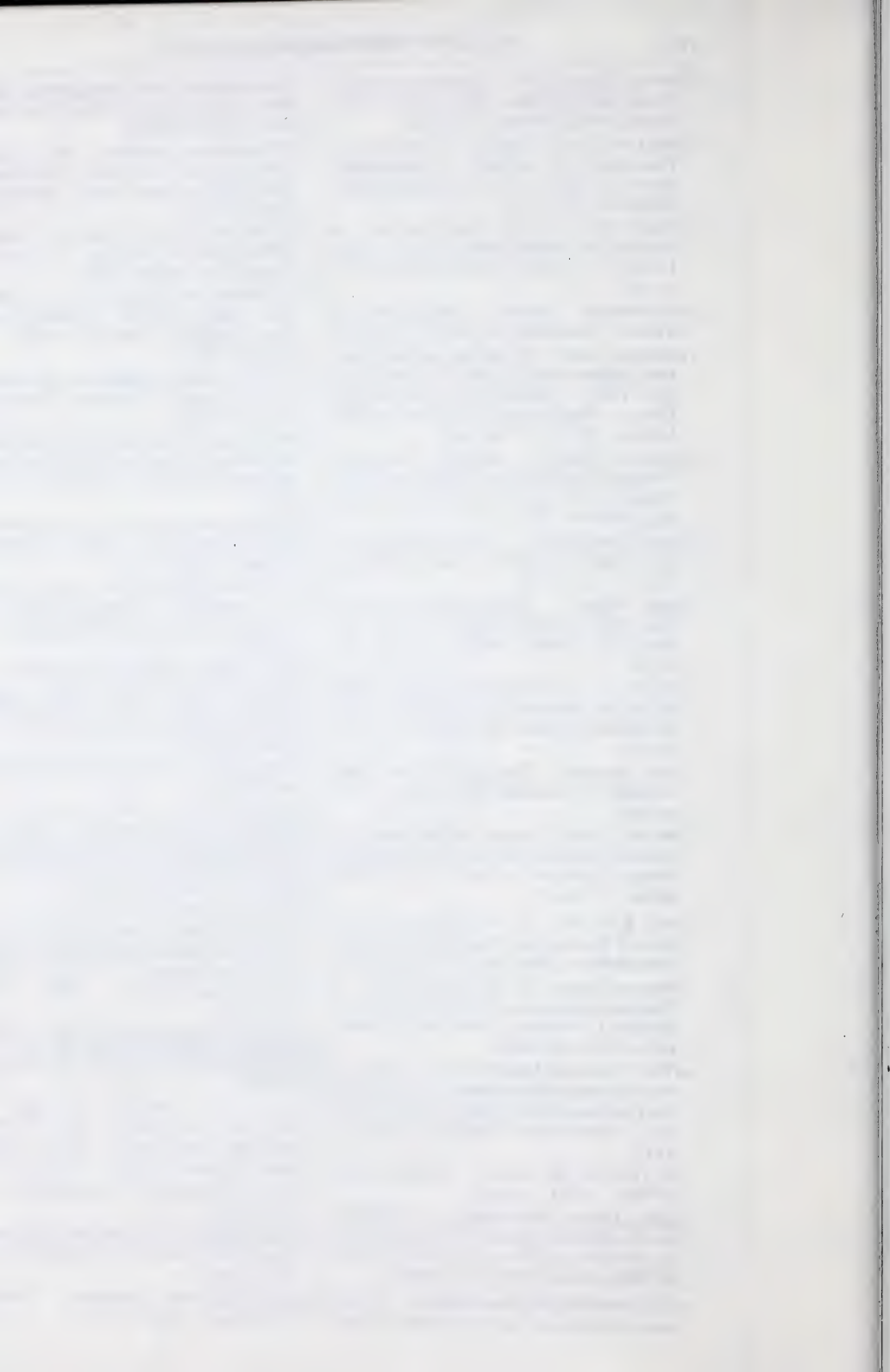
HINCKS, Rev. J. H. "The Mission of a Child's Life." A sermon preached in Bethany Church, Montpelier, March 20, 1881. Printed for private distribution. Joseph Poland, printer. 8° p. 28.

Preached on occasion of the deaths of Mary, aged 7 years, daughter of Jas. W. Brock, Esq., and Clara, aged 13 years, daughter of J. Monroe Poland, Esq.

HOLMES, JAMES H. A Manual on Window Gardening. Montpelier, 1877. 12° p. 184.



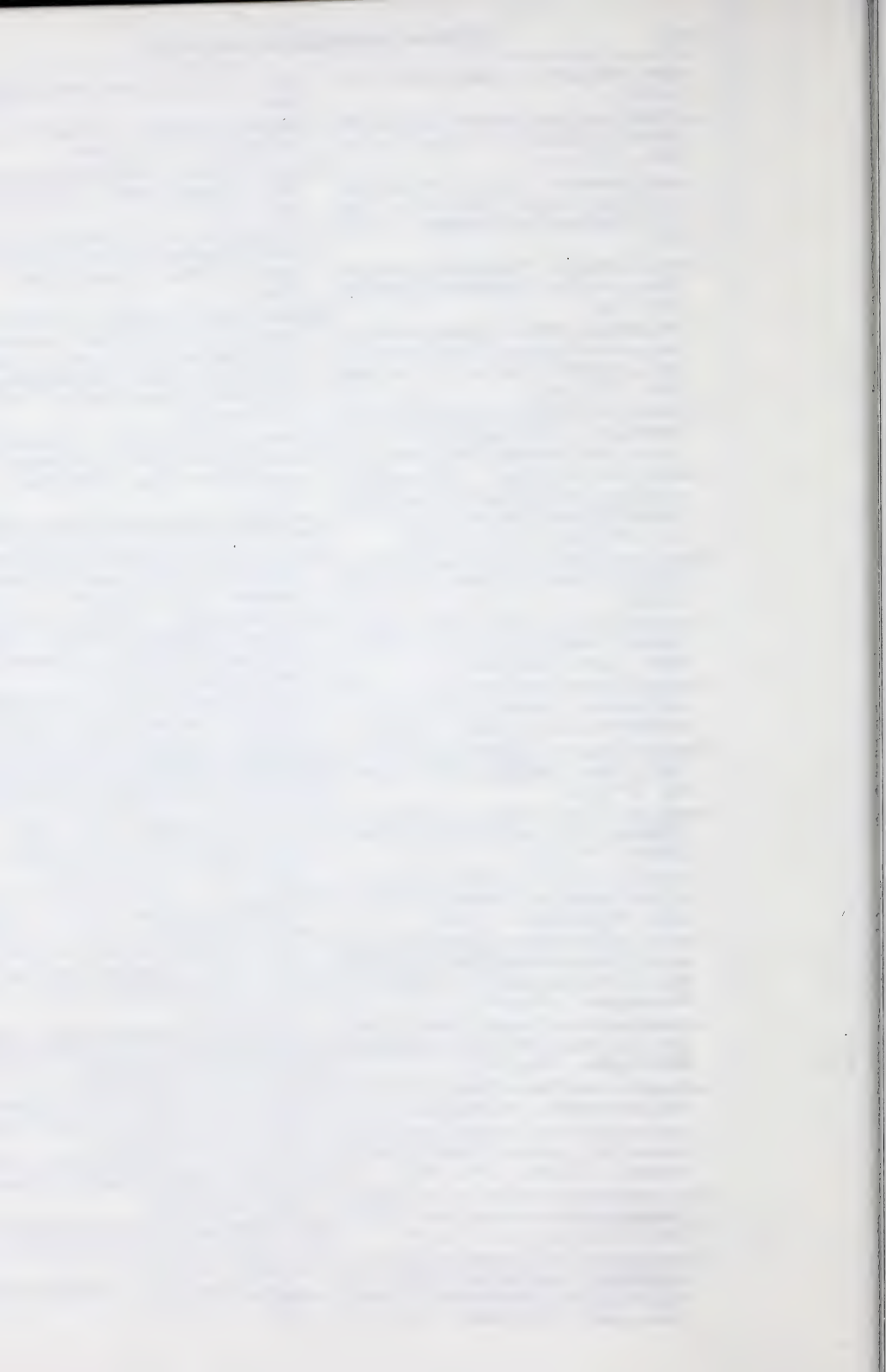
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- HOPKINS, Rev. SAMUEL. The Evils of Gambling. A Sermon at Montpelier, April 19, 1835. E. P. Walton & Son, printers. 8° p. 22.
- HOUSE, Rev. A. H. Conversation. A Sermon at Island Pond, Feb. 14, 1858. Printed by Ballou, Loveland & Co. 8° p. 16.
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- JOHNSON, JOHN. A Mathematical Question, propounded by the Vicegerent of the World. Answered by the King of Glory. Montpelier: Published by John Crosby, 1813. 18° p. 143.
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- JONES, CHARLES E. Life and Confessions of. Printed by Ballou, Loveland & Co., 1860. 12° p. 168.
- JONES, HENRY. The seven Churches in Asia, the Millenial thousand years, etc. Knapp & Jewett, printers, 1834. 12° p. 70.
- KELTON, C. G. The New England Collection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Published by Geo. W. Hill, 1829. 24° p. 168.
- LAMB, LARNED. The Militia's Guide, etc. Printed by Samuel Goss, 1807. 18° p. 108.
- LINSLEY, D. C. Report of his survey of a road from the foot to the summit of Mount Mansfield, Oct., 1865. Montpelier. 8° p. 7.
- LORD, Rev. WM. H. A Sermon on occasion of the death of Hon. John McLean. Preached in Cabot, Vt., Feb. 7, 1855.
- Remembrance of the Righteous. A Sermon on occasion of the death of Gen. Ezekiel P. Walton. Preached at Montpelier, Nov. 29, 1855.
- The Present and the Future. A Sermon on occasion of the death of Mrs. Lucretia Prentiss, wife of Hon. Samuel Prentiss. Preached at Montpelier, June 17, 1855.
- A Tract for the Times. National Hospitality. 1855. p. 48.
- Life, Death, Immortality. A Sermon on the death of Samuel Prentiss, LL. D. Preached in the Congregational Church, in Montpelier, January 18, 1857.
- A City which hath Foundations. A Sermon preached on occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the First Congregational Church in Montpelier, July 25, 1858.
- A Sermon on occasion of the death of Hon. Ferrand F. Merrill. Preached in the Congregational Church, Montpelier, May 8, 1859.
- A Sermon on the Causes and Remedy of the National Troubles. Preached at Montpelier, April 4, 1861.
- A Sermon on occasion of the death of Rev. James Hobart. Preached in the Congregational Church, Berlin, Vt., July 18, 1862.
- In Memoriam. Address at the funeral of Mrs. James T. Thurston, Montpelier, April 3, 1865.
- The Uses of the Material Temple. A Sermon preached at the Dedication of Bethany Church, Montpelier, Oct. 15, 1868.
- Address and Services at the funeral of Dea. Constant W. Storrs, Montpelier, March 26, 1872.
- Woman's Mission for Christ. A Sermon preached at the funeral of Mrs. James R. Langdon, at Montpelier, Aug. 3, 1873.
- All of the above were printed at the office of the Vermont Watchman and State Journal.
- Sketch of the Life of Hon. Samuel Prentiss, published in the United States Law Magazine.
- Also, two or more articles in the Princeton Review.
- LYMAN, ELIJAH. Sermon before the Legislature at Montpelier, Oct. 13, 1814, by Elijah Lyman, A. M., Pastor of the Congregational Church in Brookfield. Montpelier: Walton & Goss.
- MANSFIELD, Mrs. LUCY (Langdon.) Memorial of Charles Finny Mansfield, comprising extracts from his diaries, letters, and other papers. New York: Baker & Godwin, printers. 1866. 8° p. 265 (2.)
- Mrs. Mansfield, daughter of James B. Langdon, of Montpelier, was born in Berlin in 1841, and married the subject of this memorial in 1861. He died in 1865. Mrs. Mansfield has since married again, and resides in New York.
- MARSH, Rev. SAMUEL. Message from God, etc. Montpelier, 1844. 8° p. 16.
- The Age of Prophecy. Press of Eastman & Danforth, 1848. 16° p. 16.
- National Prosperity. Montpelier, 1849. 16° p. 16.
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- Universalism. Press of Eli Ballou, 1850. 16° p. 28.
- Reply to Ballou. Montpelier, 1850. 16° p. 32.
- Uncle Nathan. Ballou & Loveland, 1854. 16° p. 218.
- MARSHALL, E. F. New Spelling Book. Published by E. P. Walton & Son, 1838. 12° p. 144.
- MASON, JOHN. Treatise on Self Knowledge. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1813. 24° p. 194.
- The same. Published by E. P. Walton, 1819. 18° p. 177.
- McKEEN, Rev. SILAS. Civil Government a Divine Institution. A Sermon before the Legislature, Oct. 9, 1857. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 34.
- A History of Bradford, J. D. Clark & Son, publishers, 1875. 8° p. 462.
- MILLER, Col. JONATHAN P. The Condition of Greece in 1827–28, New York: J. & J. Harper, 1828. 8° p. 300.
- Letters from Greece. [By Col. Miller and others.] Boston, 1825. 8° p. 20.
- [See D. P. THOMPSON'S History of Montpelier for a sketch of Col. Miller, also vol. II of this Gazetteer—History of Randolph.]
- THE MINISTER preaching his own Funeral Sermon. Wright & Sibley, 1812. 24° p. 96.
- MISCELLANEOUS. Memoirs of that truly eccentric character, the late Timothy Dexter, together with his last will and testament. Montpelier, 1808. Sabin's Bibliography.
- Records of the Montpelier Lyceum, 1829–1836. Manuscript, p. 353.
- [Belongs to the Vt. Hist. Society.]
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- Winooski Impetus. Metropolis of Vermont, April 15, 1835 to March 1836. 4° Monthly, by a society of young men.
- Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Sept. 15, 1855. E. P. Walton, Jr., printer, 8° p. 40.
- A Child's Book. Illustrated. E. P. Walton, printer. 32° p. 8. n. d.
- Reports of Town Officers in printed form, annually, since 1843.
- Act of Incorporation, By-Laws etc., of the Village of Montpelier, 1848. 8° p. 12. Editions of the same, 1855, 1864 and 1875.
- Village Reports, annually.
- Catalogue of the Sabbath School Library of the First Cong'l Church, 1861. Walton's print. 12° p. 18.
- In Memoriam of Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, in Christ Church, Montpelier, 1868. Argus and Patriot print. 8° p. 16.
- Illustrated Capital Advertiser, 1872. Argus and Patriot print. 8° p. 8.
- Reports of the Committee on Water Supply for the Village of Montpelier, 1873. Poland's print. 8° p. 20.
- Illustrated Circular of Lane Manufacturing Company, Montpelier, 1875. Argus and Patriot print. 12° p. 152.
- Exhibition of the New Organ in Trinity Church, Nov. 5, 1875.
- Webb's Montpelier Directory, 1875–6–7. 8° p. 50.
- Pocket Directory of the Village of Montpelier for 1877. Poland's Press. 18° p. 90.
- Montpelier Illustrated; with a brief sketch by E. P. Walton. In N. Y. Daily Graphic, Nov. 8, 1877.
- Montpelier Manufacturing Company's 20th annual catalogue, 1877. 8° p. 32.
- Montpelierian, vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 20, 1877. 4° p. 8 and (4.) Continued monthly by the Literary Societies of Methodist Seminary.
- MOORE, Z. S. Sermon Oct. 6, 1813, at the Ordination of Rev. Jacob Allen at Tunbridge. Walton & Goss, printers.
- MORTON, Rev. D. O. Wine is a Mocker: Sermon at Montpelier Oct. 16, 1828, at the formation of the Vermont Temperance Society. Printed by E. P. Walton. 8° p. 16.
- MURRAY, LINDLEY. The English Reader, 1823. E. P. Walton printer. 12° p. 262.
- NEW ENGLAND Economical House-Keeper, and family Receipt Book. E. P. Walton & Sons, 1845.
- NUTTING, RUFUS. Grammar. Third edition. E. P. Walton, printer, 1826. 12° p. 136.
- Fourth and fifth edition, same imprint, p. 144.
- Nutting's New Grammar. E. P. Walton & Sons, 1840. p. 184.
- PALMER, E. F. The Second Brigade; or, Camp Life. E. P. Walton, printer, 1864.
- PALMER, Rev. J. E. A Collection of Essays, etc. E. P. Walton & Son, 1836. 12° p. 306.
- PARKER, Rev. DANIEL. A Sermon, Church Privileges, etc., at Brookfield, March 9, 1847. E. P. Walton & Sons. p. 19.
- PEACHAM. Addresses at the opening of the Congregational Church at Peacham,



- Sept. 28, 1871. Polands' print. 8° p. 66.
- Catalogue of the Library of the Juvenile Society at Peacham. Polands' print, 1881. 8° p. 24.
- PEAKE, REBECCA. Trial of, for murder, at Orange County Court, Dec. 1835. E. P. Walton & Son, printers. 12° p. 88.
- PECK, LUCIUS B. Speech in Congress, on Slavery in the Territories, April 23, 1850. p. 8.
- Proceedings of the Washington County Bar on the death of Hon. Lucius B. Peck, at March Term, 1867. Freeman print. 8° p. 20.
- PERRIN, REV. TRUMAN. Dietetics—Sound Health, etc. Freeman print, 1861. 8° p. 19. See History of Berlin, ante, p. 63.
- PERRIN, REV. WILLIAM. The Accident; or Henry and Julia; and other poems. Walton & Goss, printers, 1815. 12° p. 64. See Hist. of Berlin, p. 62.
- PETER THE GREAT. Life and Reign of. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1811. 12° p. 316.
- PHINNEY, T. C. The Literary News. Monthly, May, 1878. 8° p. 8. For Sept. 1881. p. 32. Continued.
- POSTAGE STAMP REPORTER. C. F. Buswell, editor. Monthly, vol. 1, No. 1. Montpelier, January, 1877. 8° p. 8.
- POWARS, GRANT. Oration at Thetford, July 4, 1812. Wright & Sibley, printers. 8° p. 16.
- PRENTISS, HON. SAMUEL. Oration at Plainfield, July 4, 1812. Walton & Goss, printers. 8° p. 39.
- Remarks in the U. S. Senate on Slavery in the District of Columbia, March 1, 1836. Washington: p. 14.
- Speech in the Senate, January 16, 1838, on the Vermont Resolutions on the admission of Texas, and the slave trade. Washington: 8° p. 10.
- Speeches in the Senate, March 2d and 30th and April 6th, 1838, on Dueling. Washington: 8° p. 19.
- Speech in the Senate, June 23, 1840, on the Bankrupt Bill. Washington: p. 20.
- Proceedings in the District Court, Oct. Session, 1857, on the Death of Judge Prentiss. Windsor: 8° p. 16.
- PROCEEDINGS and Address of a Jackson Convention at Montpelier, June 27, 1828. Geo. W. Hill, printer. 8° p. 24.
- PROCEEDINGS of the Montpelier, [Vt., Congregational] Association in Sept., in reply to annexed Statements of Henry Jones, against Freemasonry. Danville, 1830. 12° p. 22. See JONES, HENRY, ante.
- PROGRESSIVE READER. Printed by Geo. W. Hill, 1833. 18° p. 216.
- RAND, FESTUS G. Autobiography of; A Tale of Intemperance. J. & J. M. Poland. 8° p. 16.
- RANDALL, REV. E. H. Address on the death of President Lincoln, at Randolph, April 19, 1865. Walton's print. 8° p. 12.
- RAWSON, REV. NATHANIEL. Discourse at Hardwick, on the Sabbath succeeding his Ordination, Feb. 17, 1811. Printed by Walton & Goss. [See biography of, in Orleans Co. papers and items, vol. II, this Gazetteer.]
- REDFIELD, HON. ISAAC F. Charge to the Grand Jury in Washington County, November Term, 1842. Burlington: 8° p. 16.
- See Gilman's Bibliography for a biog. sketch of Judge Redfield, and a list of his law publications, etc.
- REDFIELD, T. P. Report on the claim of the Iroquois Indians upon the State of Vermont. 1854. 8° p. 40.
- REED, GEORGE B. Sketch of the Early History of Banking in Vermont, Read before the Vt. Hist. Soc. at Montpelier, Oct. 14, 1862. 8° p. 28.
- Sketch of the Life of Hon. John Reed, of Boston. Boston, 1879. 8° p. 22.
- Mr. Reed is a native of Montpelier; born July 28, 1829; son of the late Thomas Reed, Esq., an early and prominent citizen of the town. Mr. Geo. B. Reed has been for many years a law bookseller and publisher in Boston. He is well versed in the history of Vermont, and has been a liberal donor to the Vt. Hist. Soc.
- RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP. [By Daniel De Foe.] Printed by Derrick Sibley, for Josiah Parks, 1810. 12° p. 348.
- ROLLINS, E. E. Memorial Record of Greensboro Soldiers, 1861-5. Freeman print, 1868. 12° p. 77. [See Greensboro in vol. II, this Gazetteer.]
- SANDERS, D. C. A History of the Indian Wars. Wright & Sibley, printers. 12° p. 319. 1812.
- A very scarce work. Mr. Sanders was the first President of the University of Vermont. [See biography of, in History of Burlington in vol. I, this Gazetteer.]
- SAVAGE, R. A. Memorial Record of the Soldiers of Stowe, 1861-5. Freeman Print, 1867. 12° p. 104. [See Stowe in vol. II, this Gazetteer.]
- SCOTT, WALTER. The Lady of the Lake. A Poem. Wright & Sibley, printers, 1813. 18° p. 320.
- SCOTT, WILLIAM. Lessons in Elocution, etc. Published by E. P. & G. S. Walton, 1818. 18° p. 383.
- Another edition, by E. P. Walton, 1820. p. 407.



SELECT SENTENCES. Printed for John Crosby, 1813. 18° p. 36.

SHELTON, Rev. F. W. Address at the funeral of Mrs. Upham, in Christ Church, May 11, 1856. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 16.

Mr. Shelton was Rector of Christ Church, Montpelier, 1854-66; he was a pleasant writer, and published several volumes, besides numerous articles in the *Nickerbocker Magazine*. Mr. Shelton died at Carthage Landing, on the Hudson, June 20, 1881.

SHEPARD, SYLVANUS. The Phoenix Chronicle. The Bonfire, in which 450 books were burned. A View of Montpelier and all the country villages in the State. Printed for the author, 1825. 8° p. 18.

Mr. Shepard was an early settler of East Montpelier.

SHORT EXPOSE of the management of the finances of Vermont. Patriot office, 1844. p. 8.

SKINNER, Rev. WARREN. Capital Punishment. A Lecture before the Legislature of Vermont, and others, Oct. 26, 1834. Geo. W. Hill, printer. 8° p. 19.

—The Christian Ministry. A Sermon before the Universalist Convention at Montpelier, Jan. 17, 1833, at the Ordination of Rev. J. M. Austin. Geo. W. Hill. 8° p. 25.

SMITH, RUTH B., (of Newbury.) The Pension Case of the late Capt. James T. Smith. Polands' print, 1879. 8° p. 32.

SOUTHMAYD, JONATHAN C. Address before the Philological Society of Middlebury College, August 15, 1826. E. P. Walton, printer.

—Discourse at Montpelier, March 16, 1828, on the use of distilled spirits. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 16.

SPALDING, Rev. GEO. B., D. D. God in the War. A Sermon at Vergennes, Nov. 26, 1863. Burlington: 8° p. 21.

—A Discourse commemorative of Gen. Samuel P. Strong, at Vergennes, Feb. 28, 1864. Burlington: 8° p. 22.

—A Discourse at Dover, N. H., May 18, 1873, on the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of that town. Dover, N. H. 8° p. 29.

—A Discourse Commemorative of Hon. John P. Hale, at Dover, N. H., Nov. 27, 1873. Concord, N. H. 8° p. 19.

—Relation of the Church to Children. A Discourse at Haverhill, N. H., Nov. 6, 1873. Bristol, N. H. 8° p. 12.

—The Dover Pulpit during the Revolution. A Discourse Commemorative of Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D. D., July 9, 1876. Dover, N. H. 8° p. 31.

—Semi-Centennial Discourse at Laconia, N. H., June 18, 1878, before the Con-

ference Churches of Strafford County. Dover, N. H. 8° p. 20.

—Normal School Training. Address at Gorham, Maine, Dec. 26, 1878. Portland, Me. 8° p. 12.

—Address before the New Hampshire Sunday-School Convention at Haverhill, N. H., Nov. 6, 1879. Bristol, N. H. 8° p. 8.

Rev. Dr. Spalding is a native of Montpelier, son of the late James Spalding, M. D. He is pastor of the First Congregational Church, Dover, N. H., where he was settled in 1868. See *Granite Monthly*, vol. 1, p. 197-9, for a biographical sketch.

SPALDING, JAMES R. An Address on Female Education at Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1855. New York. 8° p. 28.

—An Oration at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the University of Vermont, August, 1854. 8° p. 33.

Mr. Spalding, an elder brother of the above, died at the residence of his brother in Dover, Oct. 10, 1872. He was born in Montpelier, Nov. 15, 1821. Mr. Spalding was a gentleman of fine culture and attainments. For many years he was an associate editor of the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, and he was mainly the founder of the *New York World* newspaper in 1859; an appropriate tribute to the worth of Mr. Spalding, by Richard Grant White, was printed in the daily *World* of October 12, 1872.

STEBBINS, R. I. Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. Charles A. Allen, as minister of the Church of the Messiah, at Montpelier, March 1, 1865. Ballou, Loveland & Co. 12° p. 27.

STEELE, ZADOCK. His Indian Captivity, and an account of the burning of Roy-alton. E. P. Walton, printer, 1818. 12° p. 144.

STONE, J. P. A History of Greensboro, and the Congregational Church, 1854. E. P. Walton. 8° p. 40.

SWETT, JOSIAH. Sermon at the funeral of Mr. Sarah E. Weston, at West Randolph, Nov. 23, 1851. E. P. Walton & Son. 8° p. 24.

TEACHEM, Mrs. The Infant School Primer. E. P. Walton, printer, [1832.] 12° p. 24.

THOMAS, Rev. A. C. Analysis and Confutation of Miller's Theory of the End of the World in 1843. Eli Ballou, printer, 1843. 8° p. 30.

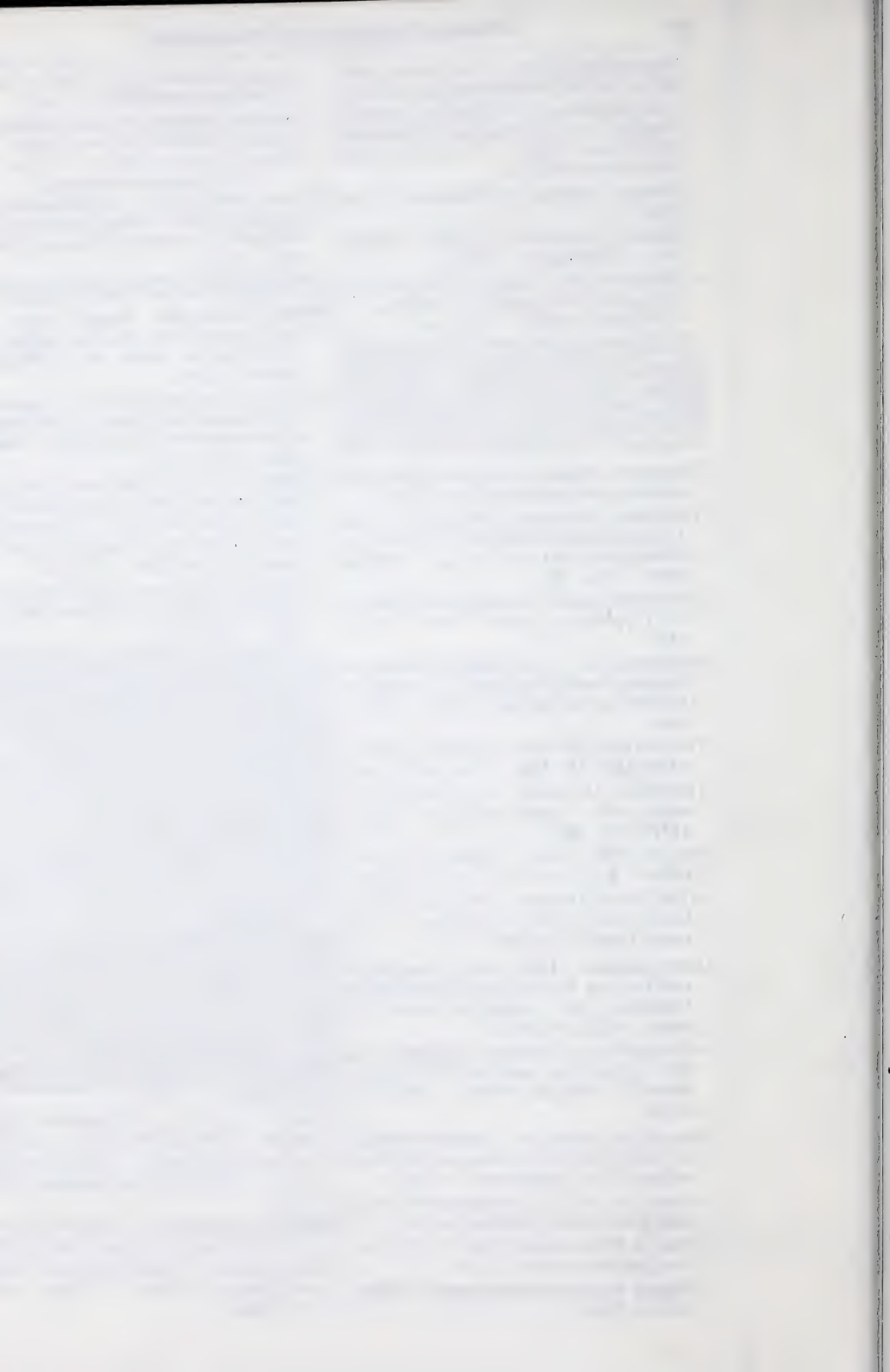
THOMPSON, DANIEL G. A First Latin Book, introductory to Ceaser's Commentaries on the Gallic War. Chicago, 1872. 12° p. 224.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Montpelier, son of the late Hon. Daniel P. Thompson, and resides in New York; he published articles on "Intuition and Inference," in the *Mind*, a *Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy*, London, July and October numbers, 1878.

THOMPSON, DANIEL PIERCE. [A partial list of the works by Judge Thompson may be found in this History under BERLIN, p. 69-72, vol. 4, together with a



- biographical sketch. The works omitted in the Berlin article are given here.]
- The Adventures of Timothy Peacock, Esquire, or Freemasonry Illustrated. Middlebury, 1835. 12° p. 218. Published anonymously.
 - Revised Statutes of Vermont, 1 vol. 1835.
 - Address before the Vt. Hist. Society, 1850. Burlington. 8° p. 22.
 - History of the Town of Montpelier to 1860, with Biographical Sketches. E. P. Walton printer. 8° p. 312.
- Mr. Thompson's novels continue in demand, an edition by Nichols & Hall, Boston, 1858, in four volumes, contains: vol. 1. "Mar Martin," "Guardian and Ghost," "Shaker Lovers," "Erhan Allen and the Lost Children," "The Young Sea Captain," "Old Soldier's Story," "New Way to Collect a Bad Debt," and "An Indian's Revenge," p. 380. Vol. 2. "Locke Anisden, or the School-master," p. 231. "The Rangers," 2 v. in one, p. 174, 155. "Green Mountain Boys," vol. 4, p. 364.
- Another edition of the above four volumes by the same publishers, 1881.
 - THOMPSON, GEORGE. Address to the Legislature and Citizens of Vermont, at Montpelier, Oct. 22, 1864. Freeman print. 8° p. 18.
 - THOMPSON, ZADOC. Gazetteer of Vermont. E. P. Walton printer. 1824. 12° p. 312.
 - THOMPSON, S. New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician. Montpelier, Printed for the publisher, 1851. 12° p. 122.
 - THOUGHTS ON DIVINE GOODNESS. Printed by Geo. W. Hill. 1828, 12° p. 148.
 - THRESHER, LEONARD. The Family Physician, etc. Argus and Patriot print. 1871, 8° p. 406.
 - TRUAIR, REV. JOHN. Sermon at Montpelier. Mach 7, 1813. Walton & Goss.
 - The Alarm Trumpet. Sermon at Berkshire, Sept. 9, 1813, on the war. Walton & Goss. 8° p. 27.
 - UNIVERSALISM. Form for Constitution and by-laws for the use of Universalist Churches, etc. Ballou & Burnham's press. 1851, 12° p. 16.
 - Discussion on Endless Punishment, by Rev. Luther Lee, and Rev. Eli Ballou. Ballou & Loveland printers. 1857, 12° p. 84.
 - UPHAM, HON. WILLAM. Speech in the U. S. Senate, March 1, 1847, on the three million Bill. Washington. 8° p. 8.
 - Speech in the U. S. Senate on the Mexican War, Feb. 15, 1848. p. 19.
 - Speech in the Senate, July 26, 1848, on the Compromise Bill. p. 7.
 - Report on the Revolutionary Claims, Feb. 9, 1849.
 - Speech in Senate, July 1 and 2, 1850, on the Compromise Bill. p. 16.
 - Obituary Addresses on the death of Mr. Upham, delivered in the Senate and House, January 15, 1853. 8° p. 8.
- [Vide biographical sketch post.]
- UPHAM, WILLIAM K. Argument for Defendant in case Nathan Harris vs. Columbiana Co. Insurance Company, (Ohio), 1853. p. 11.
- Mr. Upham was a native of Montpelier, son of Senator Upham, died at Canton, Ohio. Mar. 22, 1865.
- WAIT, AUGUSTINE. Speech before the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1862. E. P. Walton, printer. p. 20.
- WALTON, HON. ELIAKIM P. Speech on the Admission of Kansas, in the House of Representatives, Mar. 31, 1858. Washington: 8° p. 15.
- Speech on Free Trade and Protective Tariff, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 7, 1859. 8° p. 14. Washington.
 - Speech in the House on the State of the Union, Feb. 16, 1861. 8° p. 8.
 - Speech in the House on the Confiscation of Rebel Property. Delivered May 24, 1862. 8° p. 15.
- Mr. Walton edited and compiled a history of the Vermont Capitol, a book of 300 pages, printed in 1837. He delivered an address on the first Legislature of Vermont, before the Historical Society in 1838; also an address, "History of Early Printing in Vermont," before the Vt. Publishers' Association, at Bennington, August, 1877, which is printed in the "Centennial Proceedings at Bennington." But the crowning work of Mr. Walton is the editing and publishing of the eight volumes of the Governor and Council, so called. This is a work invaluable to every student of Vermont history, and its appreciation will increase as time passes. [A most satisfactory work—that Vermont Governor and Council—Ed.] Another work of great convenience to all Vermonters, as well as others, is, WALTON'S VERMONT REGISTER AND ALMANAC. This work, with which everybody in Vermont ought to be familiar, was published at Montpelier by the Walton Family, 1818-1867, and since then at Claremont, N. H., under the same old familiar title. There is an excellent sketch of Mr. Walton in my bibliography of Vt., which I will not mutilate by giving even an abstract in this place. See post. I do not speak of Mr. Walton's "History of Montpelier," prepared for Miss Hemenway's Gazetteer, as I have not seen it. It is proper to say a word in this place to prevent confusion, as to the same initials of the two Mr. E. P. Waltons, whose names occur so frequently in the imprints of this list. The father, Ezekiel Parker Walton, continued in the printing business at Montpelier, 1807-1863; the eldest son, Eliakim Persons Walton, became a partner with his father in 1833, under the firm name of E. P. Walton & Son. Later, one or two younger sons of the elder Walton became members of the firm, which then became E. P. Walton & Sons. Eliakim wrote his name E. P. Walton, Jr., until the death of his father in 1865.
- WARING, GEO. E. JR. Elements of Agriculture. S. M. Walton, 1855. 12° p. 288.
 - WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Valedictory Address. Walton & Goss, printers, 1812. p. 45.
 - WATROUS, MISS SOPHIA. The Gift. Poems. E. P. Walton & Sons, 1841. 12° p. 172.
 - WATTS, ISAAC. Twelve Sermons, Moral and Divine. Wright & Sibley, 1811. 12° p. 359.



- Psalms of David, Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Walton & Goss, 1814. 18° p. 296, 259.
- Logic, or the Right use of Reason. E. P. Walton, printer, 1819. 12° p. 288.
- WELL, T. S. Freemason's Monitor. Walton & Goss, printers, 1816. 12° p. 312.
- WEBSTER, NOAH. Spelling Book. E. P. Walton & Son, 1839. Another edition, 1844.
- WHEELER, Rev. S. H. Memorial Sermon on Mrs. Betsey Carpenter, of Waterbury, Nov. 7, 1875. Press of J. & J. M. Poland. 8° p. 15.
- WHELOCK, Rev. EDWIN. Historical Sketch of the Town of Cambridge. Freeman print, 1876. 12° p. 15.
- WHELOCK, Rev. V. G. Revelation and Science Harmonize. A Sermon, 1869. Polands' print.
- Growth of the Gospel. A Sermon at Stanbridge, P. Q., 1871. Journal Steam Printing Establishment. 8° p. 12.
- WHITE, Rev. P. H. Ecclesiastical History of Vermont. An Essay read at Newbury, June 21, 1866. Walton's print. 8° p. 7.
- Jonas Galusha. Memoir of, read before the Vt. Hist. Society, 1866. E. P. Walton, printer. 8° p. 16.
- WILD, Rev. A. W. Funeral Sermon at Greensboro, July 10, 1864, on the death of E. E. Hartison and Horace Sutham. Freeman print. 8° p. 18.
- WILLARD, Hon. CHARLES W. Speech in the House of Representatives, April 9, 1869, on the Cuban Question. Washington: p. 8.
- Cuban Belligerency. Speech in the House, June 15, 1870. Washington: p. 15.
- Interstate Commerce. Speech in the House, March 24, 1874. Washington: p. 25.
- Civil Service. Speech in the House, April 17, 1872. p. 8.
- WILLIAMSTOWN. Methodism in. Historical Address, Dec. 19, 1880, by Rev. Mr. Bartlett. Messenger print. 12° p. 35.
- WING, JOSEPH A. "Pluck," and Other Poems. Freeman print, 1878. 12° p. 252.
- WORCESTER. Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths in, Oct. 1813 to June 1858. By S. S. Abbott. E. P. Walton, printer. 18° p. 31.
- WORCESTER, Rev. LEONARD. Funeral Sermon at Hardwick, Aug. 30, 1814, on the death of Mrs. Lydia, consort of Samuel French, Esq. Walton & Goss. 8° p. 24.
- Sermon at Montpelier, Oct. 15, 1809. Peacham, Vt. Samuel Goss, printer. 8° p. 24.
- Appeal to the Conscience of Rev. Solomon Aiken. Printed by E. P. Walton. 8° p. 16.
- WORCESTER, Rev. THOMAS. Serious Reasons against Triune Worship. Walton & Goss, 1812.
- WRIGHT, Rev. CHESTER. Federal Compendium; an Arithmetic. Middlebury, 1803. 12° p. 108.
- Services at the Ordination of Rev. Mr. Wright at Montpelier, Aug. 19, 1809. Sermon by Rev. Asa Burton, Charge by Rev. Stephen Fuller, of Vershire, and the Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Calvin Noble, of Chelsea. Peacham: Printed by Samuel Goss, 1809. 8° p. 24.
- Election Sermon, 1810. Randolph.
- Funeral Sermon on the death of Sibyl Brown. Preached Jan. 11, 1811. Walton & Goss, printers. 8° p. 12.
- Sermon before the Vt. Bible Society at Montpelier, Oct. 28, 1812. Walton & Goss. 8° p. 14.
- Funeral Sermon, Dec. 27, 1813, on the death of Mrs. Hannah, wife of Jeduthan Loomis, Esq. Walton & Goss.
- Sermon before the Female Mission Society in Montpelier, 1816. E. P. Walton, printer. p. 14.
- Sermon at Middlebury, Aug. 16, 1814. Middlebury: 8° p. 16.
- Saints Resurrection. Sermon on the death of Geo. S. Walton, at Montpelier, June 10, 1818. E. P. Walton, printer, 8° p. 15.
- Address on the Death of Adams and Jefferson, at Montpelier, July 25, 1826. Printed by George W. Hill & Co. 8° p. 19.
- The Devil in the Nineteenth Century. Two Discourses at Hardwick, May 6, 1838. E. P. Walton & Son. 8° p. 21.
- YALE, CALVIN. Some Rules for the investigation of Religious Truth. E. P. Walton, 1826. 8° p. 15.
- Sermon before the Vt. Colonization Society at Montpelier, Oct. 17, 1827. E. P. Walton. 8° p. 15.
- YOUNG, SAMUEL. Oration at Bennington, August 16, 1819. Argus and Patriot print, 1871. p. 4.

See Article on Vt. Hist. Society for additional Montpelier imprints, etc.



VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY M. D. GILMAN, LIBRARIAN.

It is deemed appropriate that a brief notice of the Historical Society shall be included in the history of Montpelier, for the reason among many, that its headquarters and library are located in this town.

The Society was incorporated by act of the general assembly, approved Nov. 5, 1838, under the name of "The Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society;" the persons named in the act are Henry Stevens of Barnet, Oramel H. Smith, Daniel P. Thompson and George B. Mansur, of Montpelier.

By an act of the general assembly approved Nov. 16, 1839, the name of the Society was changed to "The Vermont Historical Society;" and by an act, approved Nov. 21, the same year, room No. 9 in the State Capitol was granted for the uses of the Society for its library and business purposes; the Society by permission also uses a large book case in room No. 12.

The first meeting of the Society was held at Montpelier, the third Thursday of Oct. 1840, at which the Society was organized, and Henry Stevens elected president and librarian, Geo. B. Mansur and D. P. Thompson, secretaries. At this meeting associate members were elected: Silas H. Jennison, Isaac F. Redfield, D. M. Camp, E. P. Walton, Daniel Baldwin, Geo. W. Benedict, Solomon Stoddard, and Norman Williams.

Mr. Stevens continued as president of the Society until about 1858, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Hiland Hall, who was president until Oct. 1866, when, upon his retirement, Rev. Pliny H. White was elected, and held the office until his death, April 24, 1869.

Hon. Geo. F. Houghton was elected president Oct. 19, 1869, and held the office until his death, Sept. 22, 1870; Rev. W. H. Lord was elected president in Oct. 1870, and held the office until Oct. 1876, when he declined further service; the present incumbent, the Hon. E. P. Walton, succeeded the Rev. Dr. Lord.

The librarians of the Society have been as follows: Henry Stevens, Esq., 1840-

1858, Hon. Charles Reed, 1858, until his death, March 7, 1873; he was succeeded by Hiram A. Huse, Esq., until Oct. 1874, when the present incumbent, Mr. M. D. Gilman, was elected.

Among the most prominent and active workers in behalf of the Historical Society, should be mentioned, Henry Stevens Esq., Hon. Hiland Hall, Hon. Charles Reed, Rev. Pliny H. White, Geo. F. Houghton, Esq., and the Hon. Eliakim P. Walton.

The annual meetings of the Society are held at Montpelier, Tuesday preceding the third Wednesday of October.

Persons desiring to become members of the Society can do so, on the recommendation of any member, and the payment of \$2.00 for admission, and \$1.00 per annum thereafter.

The Society at the present time, 1881, is in a flourishing condition; it has a system of exchanges and correspondence with all kindred societies in this country and some in England, besides a large correspondence and exchange with individuals.

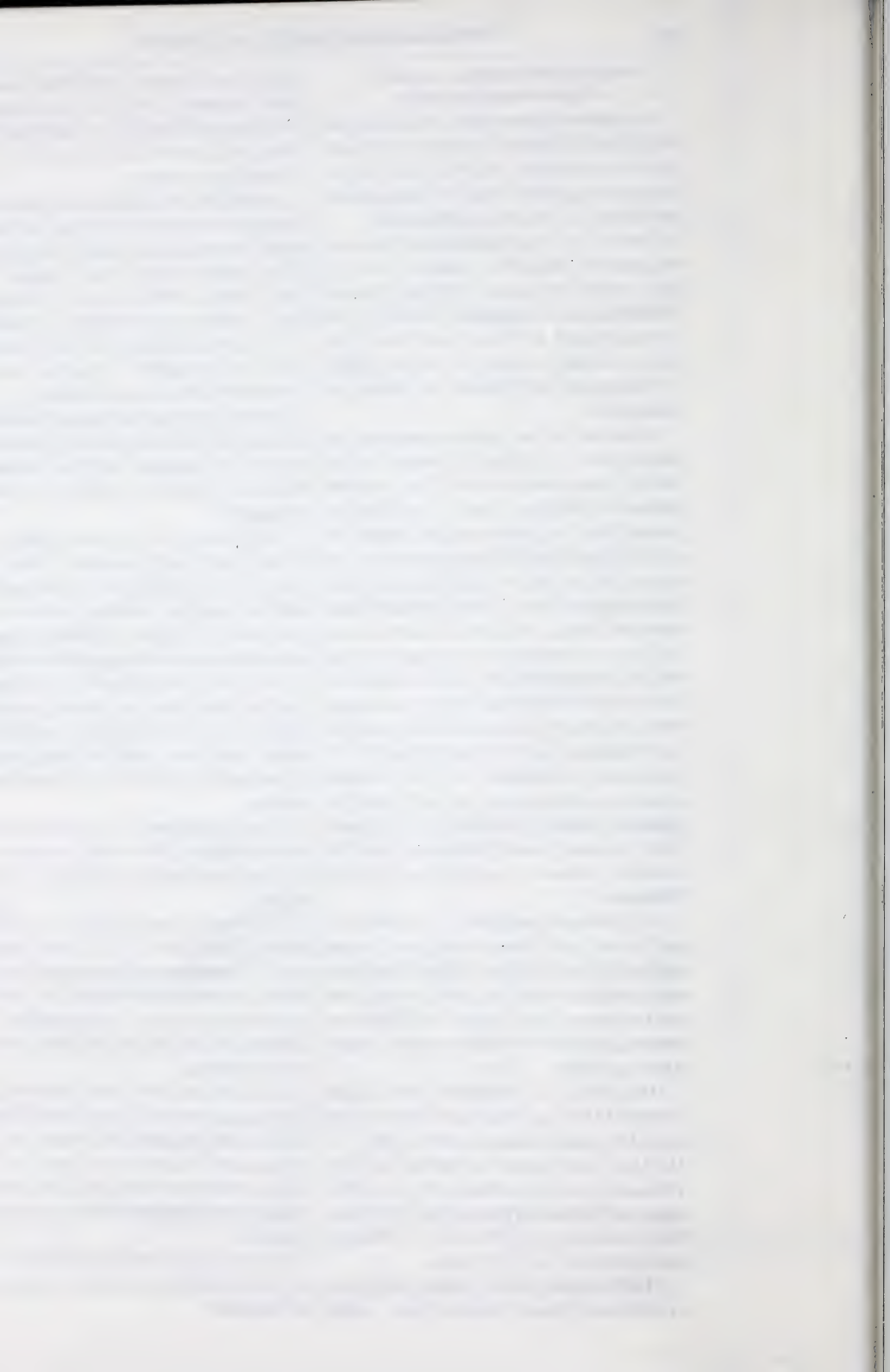
The library is estimated to contain from 7000 to 8000 vols. of books, about 500 bound vols. of newspapers, and 12000 to 15000 pamphlets, besides a large quantity of manuscripts, letters, and historical curiosities.

A card catalogue of the bound volumes and newspapers has been completed, and all books received are added to the catalogue.

The Society has portraits in oil of Hon. Hiland Hall, Rev. W. H. Lord and Hon. D. P. Thompson, all presented to the Society, the two latter painted by Montpelier's native son, the distinguished artist, Thomas W. Wood, and by him presented to the Society.

As is the case with most libraries of the time in our country, that of the Historical Society has outgrown the room set apart for it, and is greatly in need of more space, which we trust will soon be provided in the proposed addition to the State Capitol.

The following list of publications by the Vermont Historical Society is thought to be complete:



* Address by James D. Butler, at Montpelier, Oct. 16, 1846: "Deficiencies in Our History." 8° p. 36. Montpelier: Eastman & Danforth.

* Addresses on the Battle of Bennington, and Life of Col. Seth Warner, at Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1848, by James D. Butler and Geo. F. Houghton. Burlington: 8° p. 99.

Address at Montpelier, Oct. 24, 1850, by Daniel P. Thompson. Burlington: 8° p. 22.

* Address, "Life and Services of Matthew Lyon," Oct. 29, 1858, by Rev. P. H. White. Burlington: 8° p. 26.

* Address, "The Marbles of Vermont," Oct. 29, 1858, by A. D. Hager. Burlington: 8° p. 16.

Constitution, By-Laws, Act of Incorporation, and catalogue of Officers and Members of the Society. Woodstock, 1860. 8° p. 16.

* Proceedings of 21st Annual Meeting, and Address by Rev. Joseph Torrey, "History of Lake Champlain," Oct. 16, 1860. Burlington: 8° p. 27.

Proceedings, Special Meeting at Burlington, Jan. 23, 1861. Burlington: 8° p. 7, 8.

Proceedings, Annual Meeting at Montpelier, Oct. 15 and 16, 1861. St. Albans. 8° p. 17.

Proceedings, Special Meeting at Burlington, Jan. 22 and 23, 1862. 8° p. 8. St. Albans.

Address on Town Centennial Celebrations. By Henry Clark, at Burlington, Jan. 22, 1862. 8° p. 8. St. Albans.

* Address by Henry B. Dawson on the Battle of Bennington, at Burlington, Jan. 23, 1861. Printed in Hist. Magazine, May, 1870; reprinted in Argus and Patriot, Montpelier, June 27, July 4, 11, 1877.

* Address, "Early History of Banking in Vermont," by Geo. B. Reed, Oct. 14, 1862. 8° p. 28.

* Address, "Gov. Philip Skene," by Henry Hall, of Rutland, at Windsor, July 2, 1863. Printed in (Dawson's) Hist. Magazine, vol. II, 2d series, p. 280-83.

* Address on Joseph Bowker, by Henry Hall, Special meeting at Windsor, July 1,

2, 1863. Printed in (Dawson's) Hist. Magazine, vol. II, 2d series, p. 351-54.

* Address, "Evacuation of Ticonderoga, 1777," at a Special Meeting at Brattleboro, July 17, 1862, by Henry Hall. Printed in (Dawson's) Hist. Magazine, August, 1869.

Proceedings at Brattleboro, July 16, 17, and at the Annual Meeting at Montpelier, Oct. 14, 1862. St. Albans. 8° p. 26.

* Address, "Secession in Switzerland," by J. W. DePeyster, at Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1863. Catskill: 8° p. 72.

* Address, "Life of Hon. Richard Skinner," by Winslow C. Watson, at Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1863. Albany: 8° p. 30.

* Address, "Edward Crafts Hopson," by Henry Clark, Jan. 25, 1865. Special meeting at Rutland. 8° p. 6.

* Address, "Charles Linsley," by E. J. Phelps. Special meeting at Brandon, Jan. 28, 1864. Albany: 8° p. 20.

* Address, "Battle of Gettysburgh," by G. G. Benedict. Special meeting at Brandon, Jan. 26, 1864. Burlington: 8° p. 24.

* Another edition, enlarged, p. 27, and appendix iv. Illustrated.

Addresses, on "Solomon Foot," by Geo. F. Edmunds, on "Gov. Galusha," by P. H. White, on "New England Civilization," by Rev. J. E. Rankin, at Montpelier, Oct. 16, 1866. Walton's print. 8° p. 72.

* Address on Theophilus Herrington, by Rev. P. H. White. Special meeting at Rutland, Aug. 20, 1868. 8° p. 6.

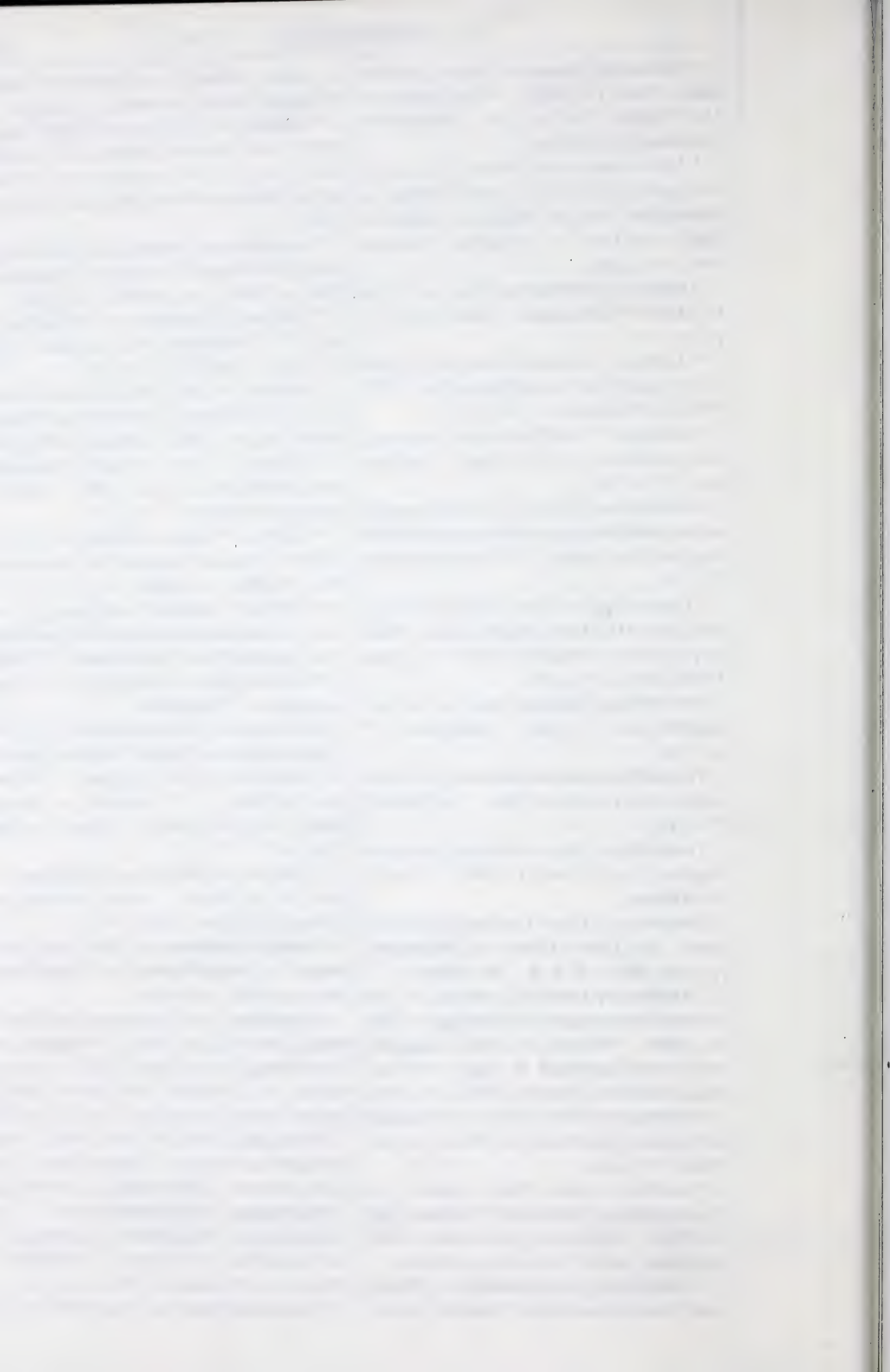
* Memorial Address on Hon. Jacob Colamer, by James Barrett, at Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1868. 8° p. 61.

Proceedings, and Addresses at Montpelier, Oct. 19, 20, 1869. "Capture of Ticonderoga," by Hiland Hall; "Memorial on P. H. White," by Henry Clark. Journal print, Montpelier. pp. 15, 32, 16.

Proceedings, Oct. and Nov. 1870; contains address on Hon. Charles Marsh, by James Barrett. Montpelier, p. xxvii, 54.

Proceedings, and Address by L. E. Chittenden, on "Capture of Ticonderoga." At Montpelier, Oct. 8, 1872. Montpelier: Printed for the Society. 8° p. xxi, 127.

* Memorial Sketch of Charles Reed, by



H. A. Huse, at the Annual Meeting at Montpelier, Oct. 13, 1874. Printed in Daily Journal.

Address, "History of the St. Albans Raid," delivered at Montpelier, Oct. 17, 1876, by Hon. E. A. Sowles. St. Albans: 8° p. 48, including proceedings of the Society.

Collections of the Society, 2 vols. Vol. 1, Montpelier, 1870. 8° p. xix, 507. Vol. 2, Montpelier, 1871. 8° p. xxviii, 530.

Proceedings, Oct. 15, 1878, at Montpelier, with addresses: by Rev. M. H. Buckham, on Rev. W. H. Lord, and by Hon. E. P. Walton, on "The First Legislature of Vermont." Polands' print. 8° p. xvi, 47.

Proceedings, Oct. 19, 1880, at Montpelier, with address by Hon. E. A. Sowles, on "Fenianism," etc. Rutland: 8° p. xxviii, (2,) 43.

Numerous addresses in addition to those noticed have been delivered before the Society, the manuscripts of some of which are on file in its archives.

The publications marked with a * are out of print, and cannot be furnished by the Society.

THE VERMONT STATE LIBRARY.

BY HIRAM A. HUSE, STATE LIBRARIAN.

Legislation as to a state library began in 1825. The State had about forty years before, it is true, gone into the book business in rather a curious manner by seizing the library of Charles Phelps, Esq., of Marlboro, an energetic friend of New York rule. This seizure was made in 1782, and Stephen R. Bradley seems to have had charge of the confiscated literature for a time. In 1784 the legislature was providing that the committee for revising the laws (an undertaking begun in 1782 and not completed till 1787) should be paid out of this library. The resolutions of the General Assembly, March 6, 1784, relating to such payment are as follows:

Resolved, that Stephen R. Bradley, Esq., be, and is hereby directed to deliver to Nathaniel Chipman and Micah Townsend, Esqrs., Committee for revising the laws, or either of them, upon the order or application of them, or either of them, such of

the books late the property of Charles Phelps, Esq., as they or either of them may think necessary for them in revising the laws, he taking their receipt for such books to account. And further,

Resolved, That all letters from either of the Committee for revising the laws to the other upon the business of their appointment, be conveyed free of postage. That the accounts of the said Committee, when the business of their appointment shall be completed, shall be adjusted by the Committee of Pay-Table, at the rate of twelve shillings each per day, while they are severally employed in the business, for their time and expences. That the Committee be paid for their services out of the library late the property of said Phelps, at a reasonable appraisement, to be made by such persons as shall be appointed by the Legislature, to be men acquainted with the value of books, and to be made under oath, at cash price; unless the Legislature shall see proper to restore said library to said Phelps; or unless said Phelps shall redeem the books so appraised by paying the said Committee such sum as they shall be appraised at. The aforesaid Committee to have their choice of what books they take in payment. *Provided* the said committee revise the statutes of this State which have not already undergone their examination, by the session of Assembly in October next. And if the said library shall be restored to said Phelps, or shall be insufficient for payment, the Legislature will pay the said Committee for such their services, in hard money, or an equivalent.

Whatever became finally of the Phelps books their temporary possession did not establish a stat. library any more than, in the troubled days of the revolution, the possession of that "one negro whench" for whose care Matthew Lyon charged the State, established slavery.

The following is the resolution under which the Vermont State Library was formed:

IN COUNCIL, Nov. 17, 1825.

Resolved, the general assembly concurring herein, That it shall be the duty of the governor and council annually, to appoint some suitable person, whose duty it shall be to take charge of, and keep in good order, all the books and public documents, deposited in the state-house, in Montpelier; and that a suitable room in the state-house be placed under the control of such person, for a place of deposit for such books and documents: and such person, in the discharge of his duty, shall



be governed by such rules and regulations as the governor and council shall, from time to time, prescribe.

[Concurred Nov. 17, 1825.]

Calvin J. Keith was the first librarian, and was appointed Nov. 17, 1825. He was librarian 4 years, and after his service there were frequent changes in the office for 30 years.

Until 1836 the librarian was appointed by the governor and council: then till 1848 by the governor; and from 1848 till 1858 by the senate and house of representatives. In 1857 the control of the library was put into the hands of trustees, who appoint a librarian. The trustees organized Nov. 16, 1858, and appointed Charles Reed librarian. Mr. Reed died March 7, 1873, and was succeeded by the present librarian.

The greater part of the books of the library escaped the fire of Jan. 6, 1857, which destroyed the state-house. While the present state-house was building, the masonic hall was used for the library. A catalogue of the library was printed in 1850, one in 1858, and one in 1872.

The library for nearly 30 years depended principally for increase on the receipt of State publications and on exchanges. In 1854, an annual appropriation of \$200 for the purchase of books was made; this appropriation was increased to \$500 in 1866 and to \$800 in 1876. The substantial growth of the library and its real use date from the beginning of Mr. Reed's services as librarian. He used the small sums at his command with great good judgment, and made a useful working library of it.

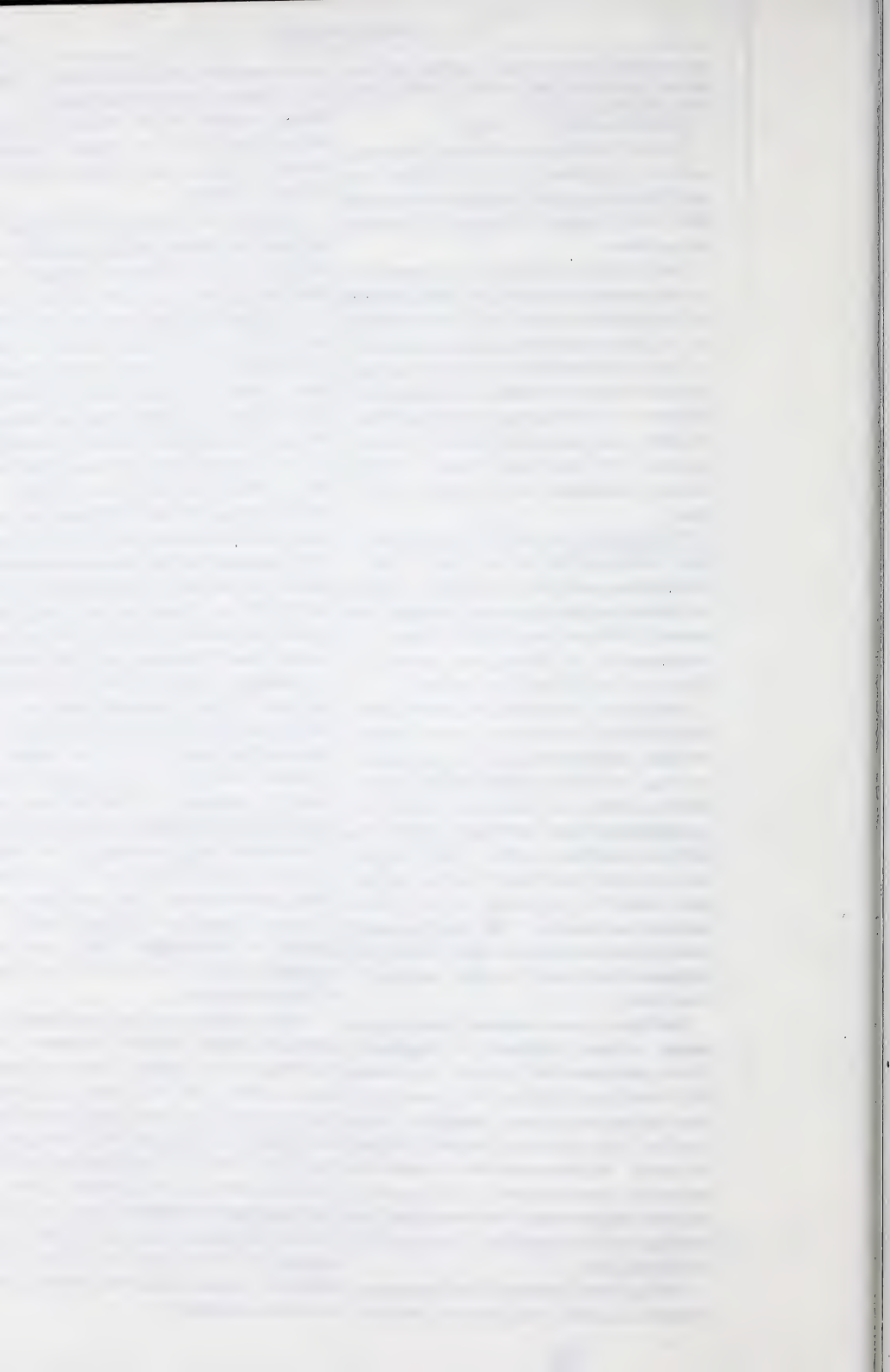
The library now contains about 19,000 bound volumes, exclusive of duplicates. It has outgrown the quarters that, when Mr. Reed took charge of it, were more than ample, and is now, though its books overflow into committee rooms, cramped for room. In American law reports it is among the best libraries in the country: in other departments it is incomplete, but growing in those branches that appear to be of most use.

The present officers of the library are: Trustees, *ex officio*, the governor, the chief

justice and the secretary of state; *State*, E. J. Phelps, Horace Fairbanks, L. G. Ware; *resident*, E. P. Walton, Joseph Poland and Chas. H. Heath; librarian, Hiram A. Huse; first assistant librarian, Thomas L. Wood.

Portraits, &c.—Among the noticeable things in the library are two portraits belonging to the Historical Society, the work and gift of Thomas W. Wood, a native of Montpelier, and now one of the first artists of New York city. One is a portrait of Rev. W. H. Lord and the other of Hon. Daniel P. Thompson. A portrait, by Mr. Wood, of Judge Prentiss is also in the capitol, though the formal presentation to the Historical Society has not yet been made. These portraits are valuable for their artistic as well as their historical merit, and in the same class may be mentioned, of the portraits in the executive chamber, that of Gov. Smith, by Thos. Le Clear. The portrait of Gov. Paine is a good copy, from a good original by Chester Harding; and that of Gov. Williams, by B. F. Mason, is a creditable piece of work. The other portraits in the governor's room are no doubt historically valuable. A bust of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks, by J. Q. A. Ward, is excellent work, as is one of Judge Elijah Paine by Greenough. There is also a fine bust of Jacob Collamer by Preston Powers. Julian Scott's large painting of the Battle of Cedar Creek is too big for the governor's room, and whatever good work there is in it has no chance to "vindicate" itself. A portrait of Washington hangs over the speaker's chair in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

There should also be mentioned the statue of Ethan Allen which stands at the entrance to the capitol. It is of heroic size, is the work of Larkin G. Mead, was completed in 1861, and on the 10th of October in that year was "inaugurated," Hon. Fred. E. Woodbridge of Vergennes delivering the oration. Two of the field-pieces captured from the Hessians at Bennington, are to be seen in the capitol, as well as the battle flags of the Vermont organizations that served in the war of the rebellion.



[*Present Artists in Montpelier*—J. F. Gilman, crayon portrait painter, Union block; A. N. Blanchard, Main st., A. C. Harlow, Ellis block, State st., photographers. Mr. H. is just completing for the engraver the copy of an oil portrait of Gen. Parley Davis, for our next No.—ED.]

THE STATE CABINET.

BY PROF. HIRAM A. CUTTING, M. D.,
State Geologist and Curator of State Cabinet.

This is a collection in Natural History provided for by law and kept in the State house. It is intended to show the geology and natural history of the State. The collection of rock showing the sections across the State were collected by the geological survey. This was added to by the purchase of the Zadoc Thompson collection of natural history, and by donations and otherwise it has been largely increased. The space allotted for the display of specimens is very inadequate, and in consequence thousands of them are packed away. There is, however, over 20,000 on exhibition, and those displayed are intended to show the character of the rocks and all the minerals found in the State as well as insects, birds, animals, Indian relics, &c. Many specimens are of great value, and if lost could never be replaced. The collection was first in charge of the geological survey, then in charge of State Geologist Albert D. Hager, who was curator until he left the State in 1869. In 1870, Dr. Hiram A. Cutting was appointed as his successor, and still has charge. Since his appointment the collection has more than doubled. The number of visitors ranges from 12 to 25 thousand annually, and it is one of the greatest educational interests of the State.

Though intended only to be representative of the natural history of Vermont, there has, by various donations, several hundred of foreign specimens crept in, many of which are on exhibition, and are valuable, as comparatives with similar specimens in the State. It is to be hoped that this valuable aid to Vermont education will ere long have the space granted necessary for the full display of its specimens, when it will be truly one of the most valuable collections in New England.

PAPERS FURNISHED BY CHAS. DE F. BANCROFT.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN TOWN YEARLY,

From Jan. 1, 1825, to Oct. 1, 1881.

1825.....30	1844.....45	1863.....46
1826.....31	1845.....22	1864.....31
1827.....15	1846.....32	1865.....42
1828.....14	1847.....36	1866.....29
1829.....14	1848.....23	1867.....25
1830.....14	1849.....41	1868.....39
1831.....14	1850.....28	1869.....31
1832.....23	1851.....35	1870.....29
1833.....23	1852.....35	1871.....28
1834.....17	1853.....31	1872.....66
1835.....20	1854.....25	1873.....50
1836.....22	1855.....30	1874.....55
1837.....20	1856.....35	1875.....75
1838.....24	1857.....29	1876.....56
1839.....28	1858.....25	1877.....48
1840.....46	1859.....34	1878.....40
1841.....58	1860.....25	1879.....48
1842.....41	1861.....29	1880.....66
1843.....41	1862.....30	1881.....60

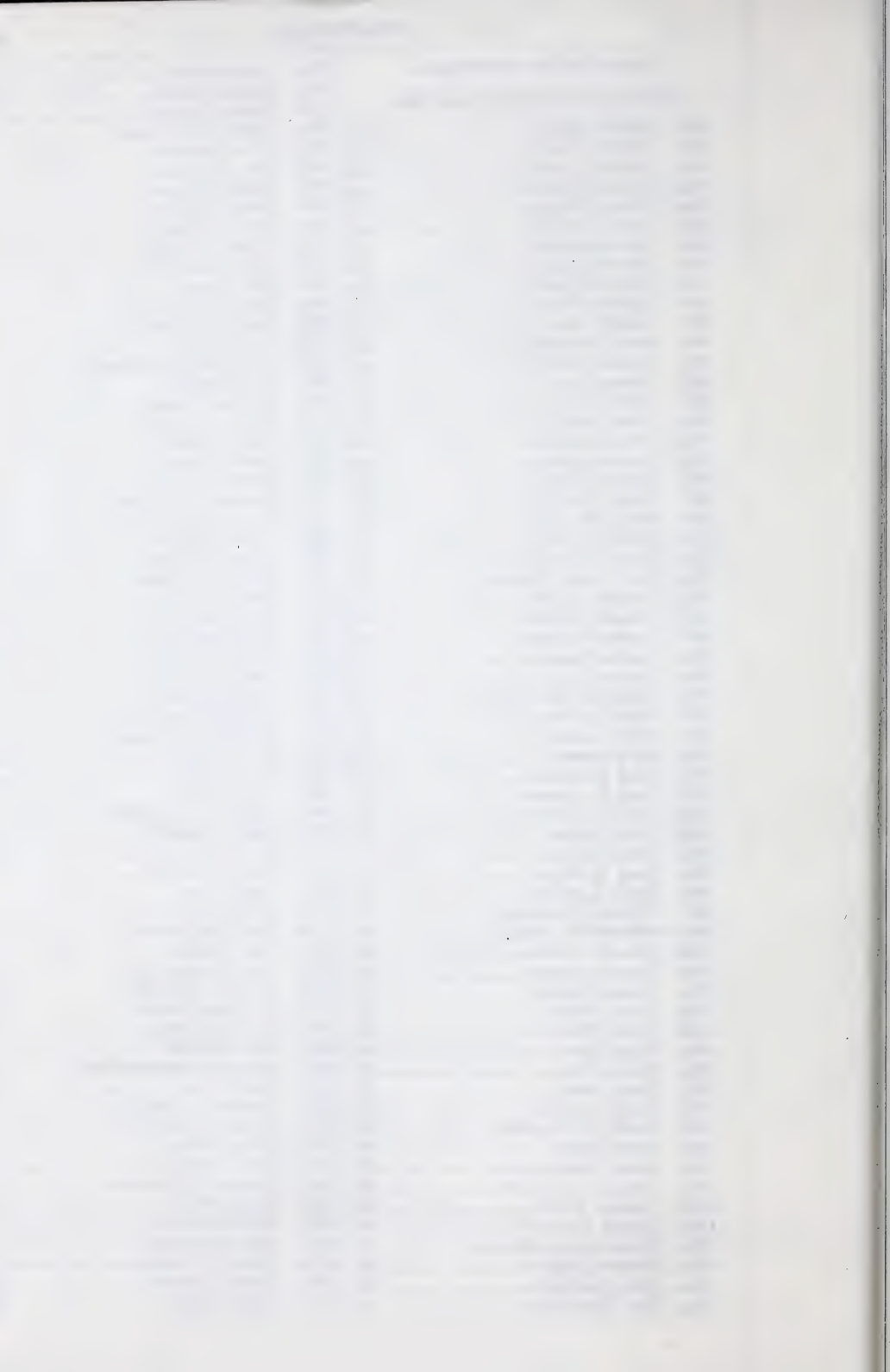
The above was compiled from a book kept by the late Aaron Bancroft, "the old village sexton," containing a record of all the deaths occurring from 1825 to 1857 in the village and the suburbs, (which is about the present limits of the town,) since which time the State law has required the registration of all deaths. But the town records showing that the registration is very imperfect since then to the date of 1871, the files of the newspapers published in town had to be resorted to for those years. Since 1871 I have kept a record of all deaths. I think upon the whole, from my researches and inquiries, that the above is a very accurate statement. From 1825 to 1845 a large percentage of the deaths were children, and the remainder of adults of a middle age of life, acute diseases being the cause of a large percentage of them. From 1845 the record shows a gradual increase of longevity, the last fifteen years showing a large percentage as being adults past the middle age of life, some of these years the average age of the deaths in town being about 50 years. In 1880-81 the deaths of children were in an excess, resulting mainly from diphtheria. The registration of the deaths in town to the year 1823, (when the registration ceased,) is very imperfect, only from one to five being registered occurring in the whole town yearly, and some years none at all.



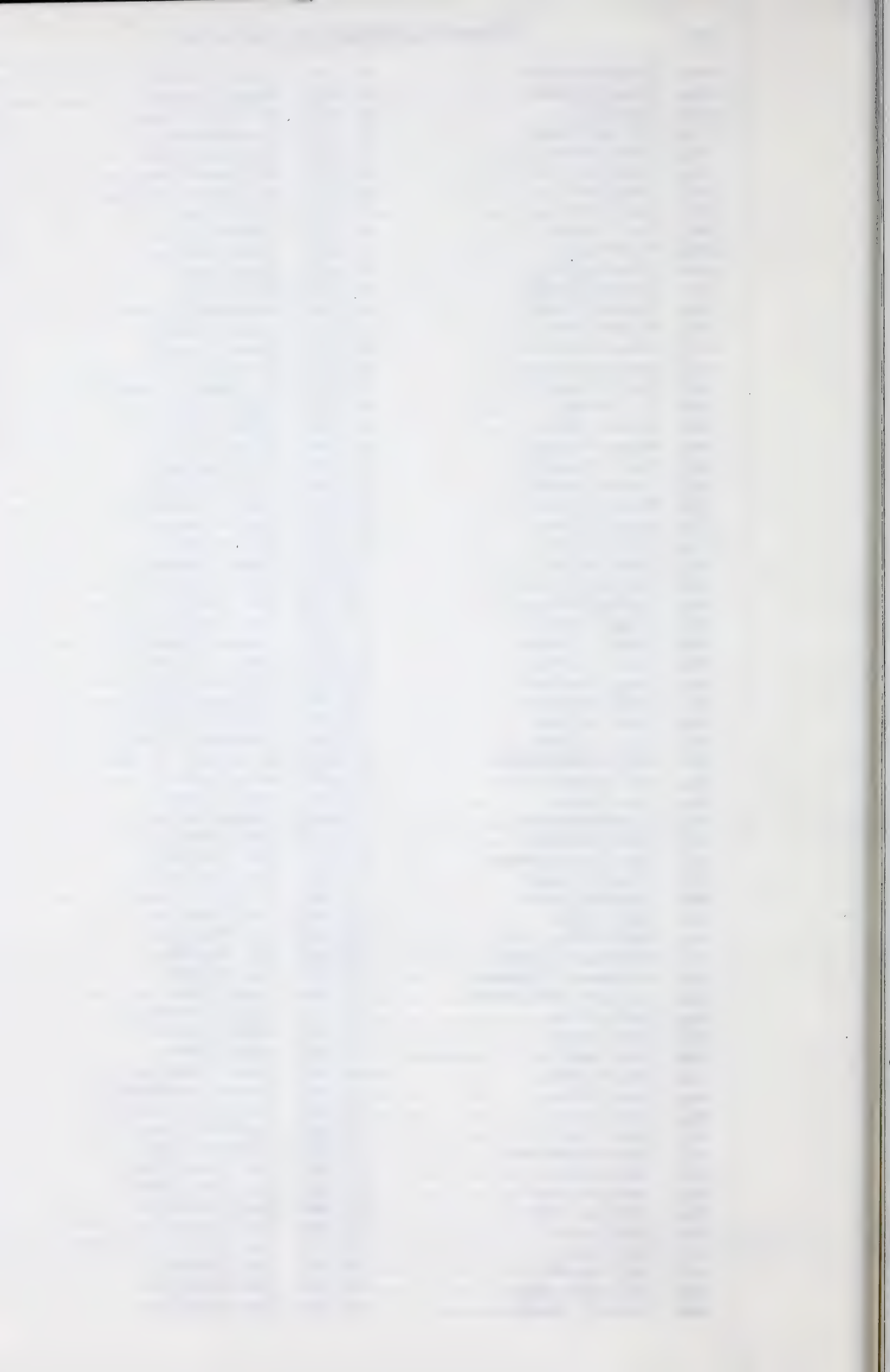
LONGEVITY OF MONTPELIER.

Persons who have died since 1825.

1878	Phæbe Hazard.....	101½	1844	Dolly Harran.....	85
1864	Thomas Davis.....	95½	1847	Samuel Upham.....	85
1861	Nathan Jewett.....	95	1850	Darius Boyden.....	85
1847	Aaron Griswold.....	95	1853	Capt. Eben Morse.....	85
1854	Betsey Watson.....	94	1855	Mrs. Emerson.....	85
1874	Phæbe Tuthill.....	94	1862	Mrs. Wilson.....	85
1861	Levi Humphrey.....	92	1864	Rhoda Brooks.....	85
1863	Simeon Dewey.....	92	1866	Phæbe Gallison.....	85
1868	Peter Nichols.....	92	1872	Lucy Guernsey.....	85
1880	Eleanor Needham.....	92	1876	Betsey Waugh.....	85
1881	Aurelia Rose.....	92	1878	William Bennett.....	85
1847	Mrs. Campbell.....	91	1826	Mrs. Cross.....	84
1863	Jonathan Shepard.....	91	1849	Mrs. Lydia Taplin.....	84
1864	Moses Cree.....	91	1849	Betsey Wright.....	84
1877	Naomi Dodge.....	91	1853	Lydia Lamb.....	84
1877	John Gray.....	91	1856	Col. Asabel Washburn.....	84
1839	Mrs. Edwards.....	90	1862	John Gallison.....	84
1863	Francis Gangau.....	90	1866	William Kinson.....	84
1866	Samuel Goss.....	90	1869	Mary H. French.....	84
1871	Hetty Houghton.....	90	1871	Patty Howes.....	84
1876	Mary M. Vail.....	90	1871	Sarah Phinney.....	84
1880	Luther Poland.....	90	1874	Rawsel R. Keith.....	84
1842	Mary Cadwell.....	89	1874	Deborah Washburn.....	84
1860	Rev. Zadoc Hubbard.....	89	1876	Zenas Wood.....	84
1864	Aichen Butterfly.....	89	1879	Anna Stoddard.....	84
1865	Hannah Marsh.....	89	1879	Lyman G. Camp.....	84
1881	Daniel Baldwin.....	89	1849	Ebenezer Frizzle.....	83
1872	Aaron Bancroft.....	88	1851	Jacob Davis.....	83
1842	Luther King.....	88	1854	Rebecca Davis.....	83
1866	Nathaniel Proctor.....	88	1854	Zion Copeland.....	83
1868	Mary Taylor.....	88	1856	Hannah Dana.....	83
1875	Dyer Loomis.....	88	1859	Joseph Reed.....	83
1875	Sally Grant.....	88	1864	Thomas Clark.....	83
1875	Silas Barrows.....	88	1864	Jane Lawson.....	83
1876	Lucy L. Loomis.....	88	1864	B. Frank Markham.....	83
1879	Thomas Gannon.....	88	1865	David Gray.....	83
1835	John Taplin.....	87	1865	Polly Mitchell.....	83
1854	Ames Strong.....	87	1867	Isaac Wilson.....	83
1865	Lucy A. Ripley.....	87	1869	Edmund H. Langdon.....	83
1867	Rufus Campbell.....	87	1870	Joseph Rowell.....	83
1872	Thomas Needham.....	87	1872	John Wood.....	83
1877	Mitchell St. John.....	87	1872	Content Skinner.....	83
1880	Julia A. Clark.....	87	1875	Polly White.....	83
1881	Dorothy Horne.....	87	1875	Mary Wood.....	83
1839	Esther Hatch.....	86	1850	Mrs. Eben Morse.....	82
1846	John Melon.....	86	1858	Mrs. Holden.....	82
1846	Sarah Philbrook.....	86	1859	Jared Dodge.....	82
1852	Elijah Nye.....	86	1865	Anna F. Bancroft.....	82
1853	Dexter May.....	86	1868	Dr. Aaron Smith.....	82
1857	Patty Reed.....	86	1874	Michael Malony.....	82
1863	Mary Leonard.....	86	1875	Polly Kimball.....	82
1869	Sarah T. Hayward.....	86	1875	Elizabeth (Jones) Caryl.....	82
1875	Anna Pitkin.....	86	1876	John Horne.....	82
1875	Anna Waugh.....	86	1880	Edward L. Taplin.....	82
1877	Mrs. Luther Howe.....	86	1881	Oramel H. Smith.....	82
1878	Prussia Walton.....	86	1823	Rebecca Davis.....	81
1879	Luman Rublee.....	86	1828	John Tuthill.....	81
1880	Susan Loomis Brown.....	86	1846	Eliakim D. Persons.....	81
1839	Arthur Daggett.....	85	1870	John Palmer.....	81
1840	Mrs. Bancroft.....	85	1873	Nathaniel Abbott.....	81
1849	Mrs. Wesjohn.....	85	1874	Sally Spaulding.....	81
			1879	Margaret Stimson.....	81
			1880	Daniel Cameron.....	81
			1881	Cynthia Hill.....	81



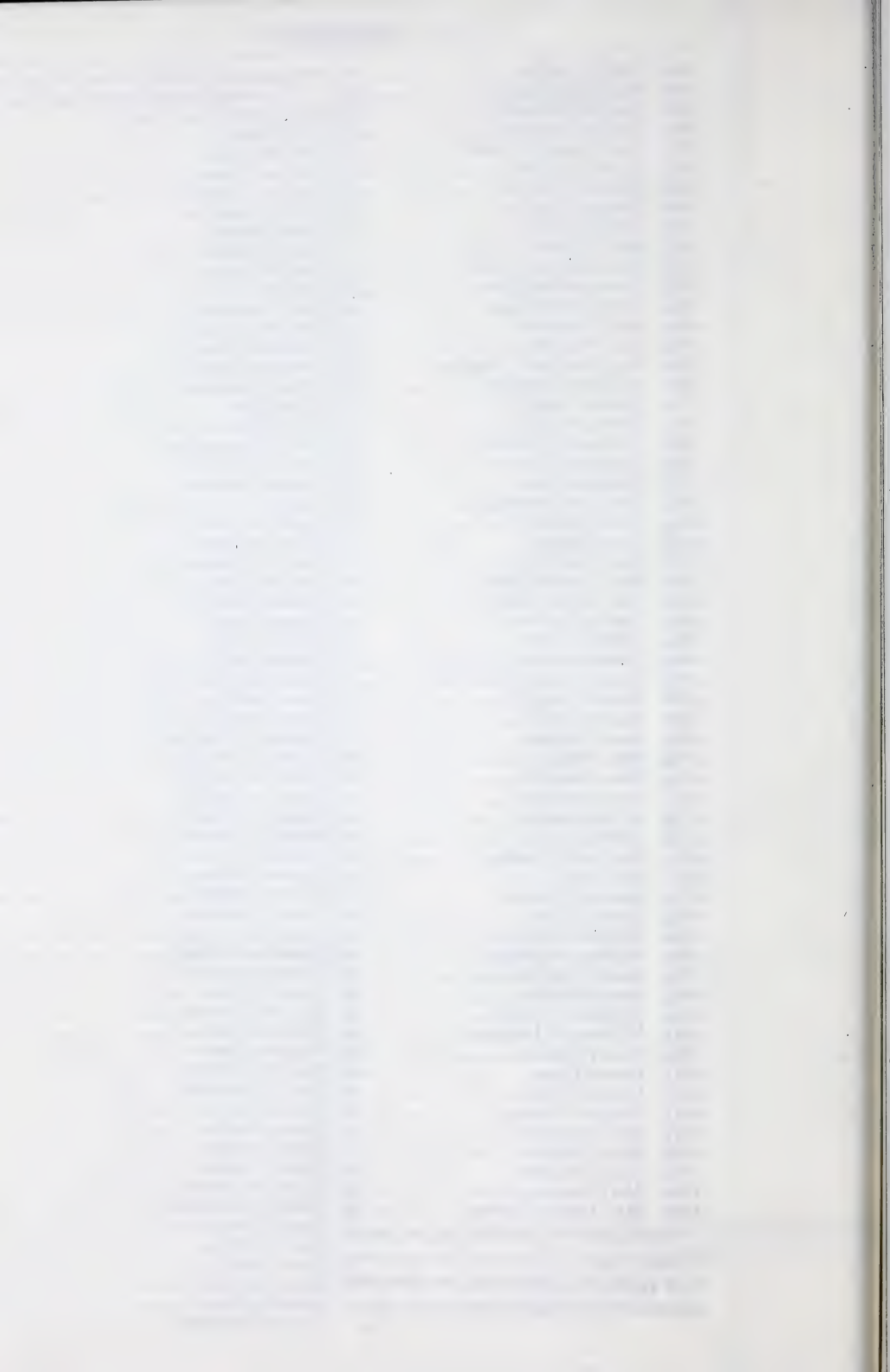
1872	Joseph Somerby	80	1870	Esther French	77
1839	Timothy Hatch	80	1871	Henry Y. Barnes	77
1842	Mrs. Doty	80	1873	Dr. Aaron Denio	77
1844	Hannah Paine	80	1874	Susan Rowell	77
1849	Cyrus Ware	80	1875	Thomas Donahue	77
1859	Araunah Waterman	80	1875	Dr. James Templeton	77
1863	Silas Jones	80	1878	Mrs. Daniel Cameron	77
1863	Joseph Howes	80	1879	Orin Pitkin	77
1863	Mrs. Yatter	80	1880	Caroline Barnes	77
1869	Peter Rose	80	1827	Hannah Carr	76
1870	John Spalding	80	1863	Nabby Smith	76
1871	Bridget Brodie	80	1864	Sarah Wilder	76
1874	Hannah Ferrin	80	1873	Barnabas H. Snow	76
1875	William Bills	80	1874	Clarissa Kellogg	76
1875	Anna Smith	80	1875	James Boyden	76
1876	Jane Hutchinson	80	1876	Sarah Jones	76
1877	Betsey Young	80	1877	Dr. Julius Y. Dewey	76
1878	Dr. Buckley O. Tyler	80	1878	Alpheus Flanders	76
1880	William Paul	80	1880	Fanny Peck	76
1881	Horace Spencer	80	1881	Zebina C. Camp	76
1843	David Parsons	79	1881	Mary Jacobs	76
1846	Lemuel Brooks	79	1881	Dorothy Walling	76
1856	William Noyes	79	1827	Samuel Campbell	75
1859	Sarah Wilder	79	1840	Lois P. Lawson	75
1859	Nancy Town	79	1845	Mrs. Packard	75
1859	Mary Lewis	79	1848	Roger Hubbard	75
1860	Benjamin Staples	79	1849	Betsey Cadwell	75
1861	Mandy McIntyre	79	1850	Mrs. Lawton	75
1862	Abigail Dewey	79	1855	Mrs. Jacob F. Dodge	75
1863	Silas C. French	79	1856	Thomas Hazard	75
1869	John G. Clark	79	1857	Betsey H. Vail	75
1871	Hugh Rourke	79	1857	Hon. Samuel Prentiss	75
1872	Jacob McIntyre	79	1865	Sylvanus Ripley	75
1874	Isaac Lavigne	79	1869	Margaret Moorcroft	75
1875	Daniel Wilson	79	1869	Nehemiah Harvey	75
1881	Rev. Elisha Brown	79	1869	Dr. Reuben W. Hill	75
1842	Mrs. Levey	78	1871	Sally Taplin	75
1845	Mrs. Hassam	78	1872	Anna Hubbard	75
1843	Lucretia Parsons	78	1873	Nathan Dodge	75
1847	Silas Burbank	78	1840	Polly Barton	74
1846	Mrs. Phoebe Mann	78	1842	Mrs. Wheelock	74
1856	Masca Johnson	78	1845	Mrs. John Walton	74
1867	Thomas Dodge	78	1845	Dr. Edward Lamb	74
1872	Mary Prime	78	1847	Isaac Freeman	74
1872	Polly Coffey	78	1849	Mrs. Matthew	74
1872	Sherman Hubbard	78	1851	Mrs. Kendall	74
1877	William W. Cadwell	78	1860	Francis Smith	74
1878	Margaret Fitzgibbons	78	1861	Susan Abbott	74
1879	Helen Crane	78	1864	Antoine Rivers	74
1880	Polly Dudley	78	1865	Richard Paine	74
1828	Mrs. Gale	77	1865	Isaiah Silver	74
1840	Mrs. Lawson	77	1865	Ruth C. Moulton	74
1840	Jesse Cole	77	1866	Thayer Townshend	74
1843	John Walton	77	1865	Hubbard Guernsey	74
1847	Mrs. Cole	77	1868	Daniel P. Thompson	74
1849	Dolly Washburn	77	1868	Frederick Marsh	74
1852	Polly Davis	77	1874	Dr. Charles Clark	74
1852	Betsey Cummings	77	1879	Mrs. John Girard	74
1859	Welcome Cole	77	1881	Jesse Hutchinson	74
1861	Mary Coss	77	1826	Mrs. Nye	73
1864	Polly Warren	77	1835	Mrs. Eliakim D. Persons	73
1866	John Carroll	77	1864	Isaac Putnam	73
1867	Sally Richardson	77	1838	Mrs. Elijah Nye	73
1868	Persis B. Davis	77	1862	Jane Hathaway	73



1864	Abby Langdon.....	73	PERSONS RESIDING IN TOWN, OCT. 15, 1881,	
1868	Philomila Flint.....	73	IN THEIR 70TH YEAR AND OVER.	
1872	Hannah Patterson.....	73	Dr. Nathaniel C. King.....	92
1873	Phoebe Redway.....	73	Lucy Mead.....	92
1876	Mrs. Orange Fifield.....	73	Martha Rivers.....	91
1875	Richard Dillon.....	73	Joshua Bliss.....	88
1876	Mary M. Davis.....	73	Lydia M. Warren.....	88
1878	Orlena Hoyt.....	73	John Murphy.....	86
1836	Charles Bulkley.....	72	Enos Stimson.....	86
1837	Mrs. Holmes.....	72	Patrick Brodie.....	86
1838	Mrs. Timothy Hatch.....	72	Lucia Clark.....	86
1837	Thomas Reed, Sr.....	72	Joseph Wood.....	85
1840	Lucy Trowbridge.....	72	Mary Gunnison.....	84
1849	Sally Shepard.....	72	Prudence Camp.....	84
1858	Ann Wheaton.....	72	Rebecca Sweet.....	84
1864	Dr. Thomas C. Taplin.....	72	Josephine Lavigne.....	84
1870	William Moorcroft.....	72	Betsey Haskins.....	84
1870	Stukely Angell.....	72	Clark Fisk.....	84
1871	Jeremiah Davis.....	72	Polly Cross.....	84
1872	Constant W. Storrs.....	72	Francis Labouchire.....	84
1872	Benjamin Brown.....	72	Elvira Shafter.....	83
1873	Timothy Cross.....	72	Lucinda Stevens.....	83
1874	Col. Levi Boutwell.....	72	Andrew A. Sweet.....	83
1879	Betsey Cadwell.....	72	Appleton Fitch.....	83
1826	Mrs. Dodge.....	71	Peter Crapeau.....	83
1838	Mrs. Partridge.....	71	Polly M. Chadwick.....	82
1842	Mrs. Dexter May.....	71	Loraine Riker.....	82
1849	Mrs. Anna Cutler.....	71	Wooster Sprague.....	82
1860	Samuel Forbes.....	71	Duran Stowell.....	82
1864	Calvin Warren.....	71	William Kelly.....	82
1864	Thomas Reed.....	71	Joseph Felix.....	82
1867	Dr. Charles B. Chandler.....	71	Eben Gunnison.....	81
1878	Peter G. Smith.....	71	Roxa Gould.....	80
1880	Anson Davis.....	71	Orin Cummins.....	80
1881	Mary Sargent.....	71	Horatio N. Taplin.....	80
1839	Mrs. Collins.....	70	Elisha P. Jewett.....	80
1839	Mrs. Burrell.....	70	James McLaughlin.....	80
1841	Ebenezer Lewis.....	70	Abby S. Dodge.....	79
1854	B. B. Dimmick.....	70	Nelson A. Chase.....	79
1854	Joshua Y. Vail.....	70	Sarah R. Cleaves.....	79
1854	Soplia B. Loomis.....	70	Patrick Corry.....	79
1854	Mrs. Peck.....	70	Clarissa Silloway.....	79
1854	Lucretia Prentiss.....	70	Orange Fifield.....	78
1854	James Taylor.....	70	Dorothy Haran.....	78
1861	Samuel Abbott.....	70	Lucy Snow.....	78
1861	William P. Briggs.....	70	Miranda C. Storrs.....	78
1863	David Fitzgibbons.....	70	Eliza Boutwell.....	77
1863	Anna O'Brien.....	70	Susan R. Aiken.....	77
1865	Valentine Willey.....	70	Stephen Bennett.....	77
1871	William B. Hubbard.....	70	Clarissa Chase.....	76
1872	Nancy Johnson.....	70	Margaret Crapo.....	76
1873	Luther Cross.....	70	Randall Darling.....	76
1873	Daniel Willey.....	70	Geo. S. Hubbard.....	76
1875	Margaret Cooper.....	70	Eliza Hubbard.....	76
1875	Mary Gannon.....	70	Dorcas Maxham.....	76
1876	Allen Gallison.....	70	Nancy Sprague.....	76
1879	Mary Donahue.....	70	John F. Stone.....	75
1880	Mary Fenton.....	70	Henry W. Sabin.....	76
1873	Mrs. Daniel Baldwin.....	77	Kencall T. Davis.....	76
			Snow Town.....	75
			Mary Tuttle.....	75
			Henry Nutt.....	75
			Eben Scribner.....	75
			John Slattery.....	75
			Patrick McManus.....	75

NOTE.—In the preceding list are included the names of a few who for many years were residents of this town, but died while temporarily residing in some other place.

B.



Julius H. Bostwick	75
Maria L. W. Reed	74
Harriet L. Taplin	74
Jacob Smith	74
Emerson Demeritt	74
Michael Savage	74
Elizabeth Alain	74
Hopy Hartwell	74
Mary L. Nutt	74
Louisa Seymour	74
Joseph L. Scoville	74
Olive Fisk	73
Sydney P. Redfield	73
Rufus R. Riker	73
Nancy George	73
Sarah H. Nelson	73
John Q. A. Peck	73
Ira S. Town	73
John Demeritt	72
Charles H. Severance	72
Moses Yatter	72
Susan E. Pitkin	72
Lydia P. Stone	72
George W. Scott	72
Samuel Town	72
Judith Town	72
Hannah Dana	71
Lucinda C. Bowen	71
Samuel Dodge	71
Eliza Houghton	71
Emeline Lewis	71
Jane Meadowcroft	71
Nancy M. Paul	71
Isaac Seymour	71
Marble Russell	71
Susan Flanders	70
Clortina Guernsey	70
Homer W. Heaton	70
Amira Demeritt	70
Ezra F. Kimball	70
Joseph Paro	70
Julia Rivers	70
Mary Smith	70
Joseph Alain	70
Sophronia Guernsey	70
Peter Cayhue	70
Mary Coffey	70
John Flynn	70
Ezekiel Kent	70
Wm. N. Peck	70
Mary D. Storrs	70
Maria Scoville	70
Mary Town	70
Joseph A. Wing	70
Erastus Hubbard	70
Edna Robinson	70
Samuel S. Kelton	69
Margaret Bancroft	69
Major S. Goodwin	69
Charles H. Cross	69
Caroline M. Cross	69
Eliakim P. Walton	69
Erastus Camp	69
Solon J. Y. Vail	69

B.

ACCIDENTS.

Four persons have been killed in town by the falling of trees. Previous to 1800, in the east part of the town a little girl, a step-daughter of Benjamin Nash, was approaching her father, who was cutting down a tree in the border of the woods near the house, when the tree fell in the direction in which she was making her way, and killed her. The second was a young man named Chamberlain, who was killed by the falling of a tree in a central part of the town in the year 1801. And another by the name of Robinson, during that or the following year, was killed by the falling of a tree in the north part of the town. And yet another, an idiotic man, by the name of Charles Davis, was killed by a tree of his own falling, by undertaking to get out of danger by running in the same direction in which the tree had started to fall.

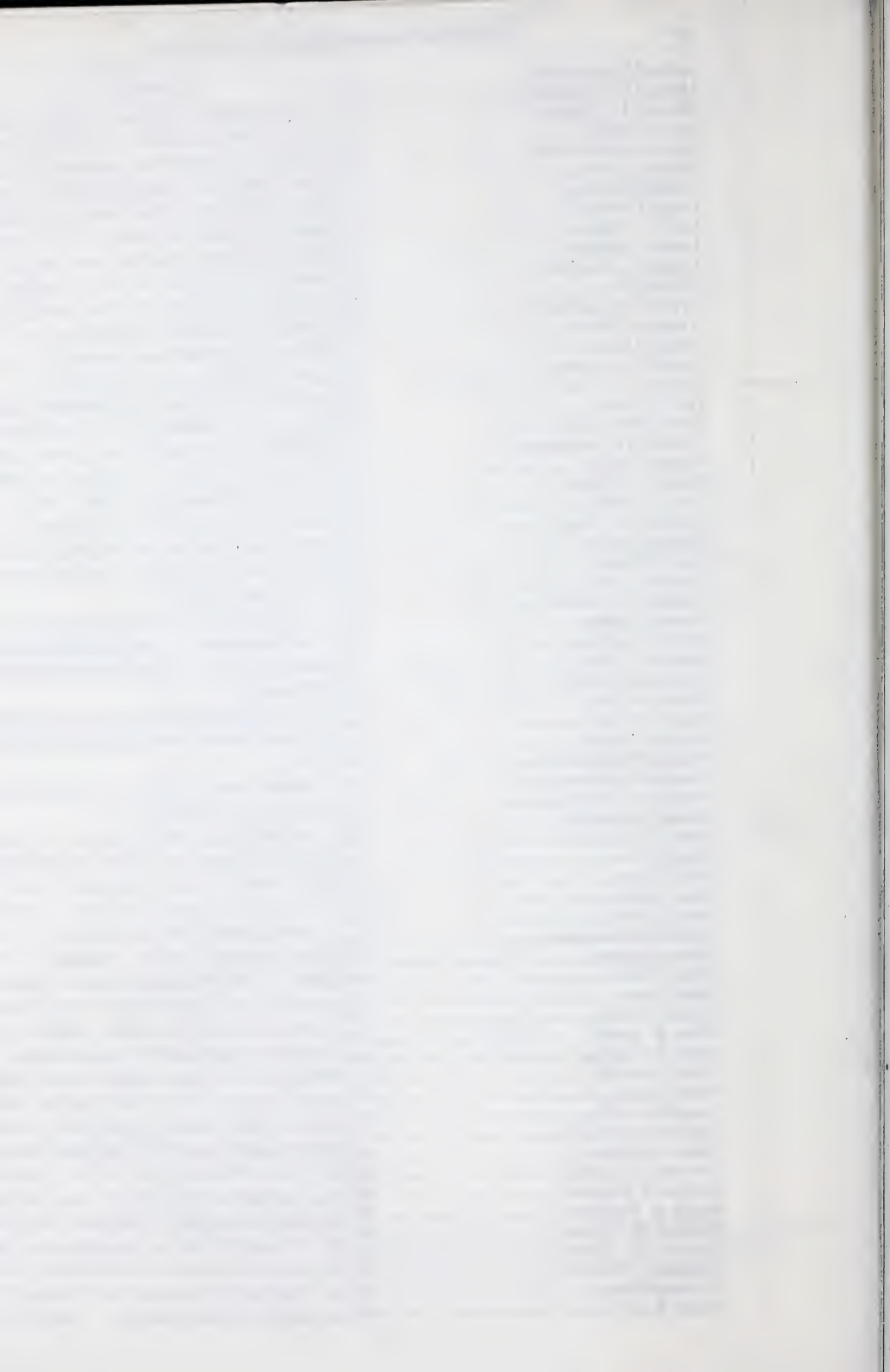
At a later period, a stranger was drowned while attempting to wade through the river near Montpelier, having mistaken the place of fording.

In 1824, Theron Lamphere was drowned in the mill-pond, while attempting to swim over.

About 1822, Thomas, Jr., son of Thos. Davis, was accidentally shot.

In 1828, a man by the name of Mead, from Middlesex, was killed by the falling of the earth from the excavated bank in the rear of the house of W. W. Cadwell.

In the store of Erastus Hubbard, Oct. 12, 1848, election day, Mr. Hubbard, or his clerk, was weighing out a parcel of powder to some one of the crowd in the store-room and around the door. Powder had doubtless been scattered on the floor, in filling the can from which it was being poured into the scales; and one or more persons were smoking cigars in the room, when suddenly a terrific explosion followed. Azro Bancroft and a Mr. Sanborn were so burned that they did not survive, and one or two others were sadly maimed. Mr. Hubbard's life, in consequence of the burns received, was for months despaired of. He finally recovered, but wearing for life marks of the accident. The second



floor of the building was lifted by the explosion about half a foot, and the store set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished with little additional damage.

Two fatal accidents from gunpowder occurred in blasting out the rock for the foundation of the second State House. Elisha Hutchinson, of Worcester, was struck down dead near the Insurance office, by a stone thrown by a blast on the ledge about 30 rods; and John W. Culver, a mechanic of Montpelier, was the same season struck at the distance of 20 rods and killed, by a wooden roller placed over the mine to prevent the stones from flying; while a young man by the name of Tucker, from Calais, one of the workmen on the State House foundation, was so injured by one of the blasts that he lost his eyesight and his prospects were ruined for life.

In August, 1859, a promising son of Charles Lyman, aged about 12 years, was drowned at the mouth of Dog river, while bathing.

In the spring of 1858, the body of a Mr. Williams, of Middlesex, an insane person, was found in the flume of Langdon's mill. About the same period a man, not a resident of this town, drowned himself by forcing his way through a hole in the ice in the North Branch, a mile or two above the village.

Aug. 9, 1863, Carlos J., aged 11 years, son of Carlos Bancroft, was drowned, while bathing near the sand-bottom bridge.

Jan. 14, 1864, Henry Crane, of this town, at one time High Sheriff of the County, was killed by the cars in New London, Canada.

1864, a daughter of Alexander Noble, of 10 years, was drowned in the Worcester Branch mill-pond. She was gathering flood-wood.

Apr. 10, 1865, a soldier named Cushman was maimed for life by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute over the recent victories, he subsequently dying of the injuries in Boston.

April 3, 1867, Peter Lemoine, aged 21, a blacksmith, was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute

over an election, and Alexander Jangraw was maimed for life.

Aug. 3, 1867, John McGinn, aged 68, a stone mason, was thrown from his wagon when opposite the Bethany church, by his runaway horse, and instantly killed.

In Apr. 1870, Alexander Noble, of this town, while assisting in getting out a jamb of logs in the Connecticut river, was drowned.

May 16, 1871, Chas. Braley, aged about 18 years, while out hunting, accidentally ignited some powder which he carried loosely in his pocket, causing an explosion, which proved fatal a day or two after.

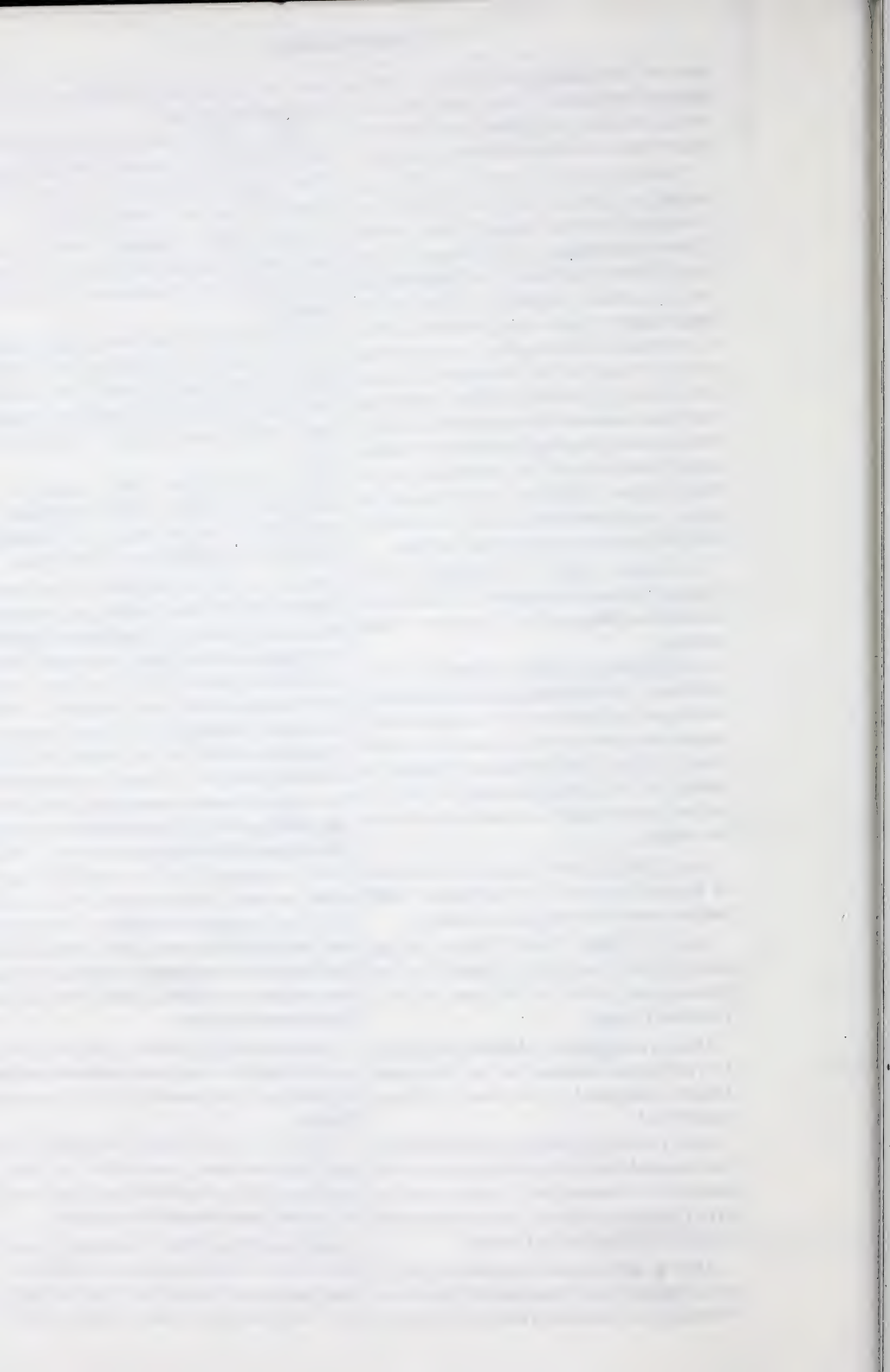
Oct. 1, 1872, John Braley, aged 21, a brother of the above, night watchman in the Central Vermont depot, was instantly killed while coupling cars in the depot.

Aug. 3, 1872, Truman Best, a merchant in town, was drowned while out pleasure riding in a boat on the Langdon mill-pond. In trying to assist a party in another boat to recover an oar which they had lost, both boats were carried over the dam. The two boats contained five men, three of whom swam safely to the shore, but one of them, Fred W. Bancroft, was rescued in a very exhausted condition, while passing underneath the Central railroad bridge, with ropes, while clinging to a boat. Mr. Best is supposed to have struck his head upon the rocks below the dam as he came over, and was made insensible. His body was not found for some days afterwards, the river being very much swollen at the time when it was found, about two miles below down the river.

June 24, 1873, Johnnie, aged 10 years, son of Patrick Kane, was drowned while in bathing, at the mouth of the Worcester Branch.

Mar. 4, 1874, Michael McMahon, an aged section man, was killed by cars, being caught by the side of the cars, while in motion, and the end of the depot.

May 25, 1874, Alfred Goodnough, aged 50, a farmer, while driving across the railroad track near Sabin's, was run into by a car, and received injuries which proved



fatal, he dying two days after at Mr. Sabin's house.

1874, a little daughter of John O'Grady fell from the road opposite the machine-shop into the river, and was drowned.

July 22, 1875, Bessie, aged 5 years, a dau. of Rev. W. H. Lord, was thrown from the wagon by a runaway horse, while descending the hill road leading down from Gould hill to Wrightsville, and received injuries which proved fatal in a few hours.

June 24, 1876, Erastus Lamphear, aged 49, a carpenter and joiner, was blown from the roof of a barn which he was raising, and severely injured. He was carried to his residence, and died the following day.

Sept. 23, 1876, Charles W. Bailey, one of Montpelier's most worthy citizens and business men, was killed by the cars at Essex Junction.

Sept. 26, 1876, by a collision of two passenger trains on the Montpelier and Wells River railroad, near the residence of W. E. Hubbard, Benjamin F. Merrill, engineer of one of the engines, lost a leg, and several other train men being more or less injured.

In June, 1877, Henry L. Hart, a young man, aged 23, started on a pleasure trip down the Winooski in a row boat, and was last seen near the mouth of the river at Burlington a few days afterwards. His hat and a few contents of the boat were picked up, but of his fate nothing was ever learned.

Aug. 1, 1879, Aaron M. Burnham, architect and builder, of this town, was fatally injured while superintending the erection of a church at Lebanon, N. H., death ensuing two days after.

Sept. 1, 1879, Johnnie H., of 5 years, son of J. W. F. Washburn, while playing on the bank of the river near the eddy, fell in and was drowned.

July 23, 1880, while firing a salute in front of the State Arsenal grounds, Wm. Henry Willey and Clark B. Roberts, by the premature discharge of the cannon, were severely injured, each losing an arm. Willey was an old soldier, and Roberts a young man.

Sept. 11, 1880, James M. Wade, aged 19, a brakeman on the Montpelier and Wells River railroad, was thrown from the train near the State Fair grounds, was run over, and received injuries which proved fatal about a week after.

Oct. 12, 1881, Peter Marcott, Jr., aged 29 years, a teamster, was instantly killed on East Mechanic street, his neck being broken, caused either by being thrown from his wagon seat, and striking upon his head as one of the wheels dropped into a deep rut in the road, or by being struck upon the head by the wagon body, the horses starting up suddenly as he was about to get upon the seat.

SUICIDES.

In 1801, the wife of John Cutler destroyed herself by hanging, and a few years later, Miss Nancy Waugh drowned herself.

June 10, 1861, Henry Boyden, aged 37, living just across the river on the Berlin side, hung himself.

July 30, 1865, George V. Rose, aged 26, a U. S. recruiting officer stationed here, shot himself.

Sept. 3, 1867, J. Fred Cross, aged 27, proprietor of the American House, shot himself.

Nov. 27, 1867, John S. Collins, aged 30, died very suddenly, and is supposed to have taken poison purposely.

Jan. 17, 1870, William Monsier, aged 42, destroyed his life by drinking muriatic acid. After lingering three days, he died a most horrible death.

Sept. 1871, Isaac Scribner, aged 66, hung himself.

Aug. 29, 1873, Albert N. Daniels shot himself, after attempting to take the life of another by shooting.

Oct. 25, Rawsel R. Keith, aged 84, who had been a long sufferer from kidney disease, ended his sufferings by taking a dose of laudanum.

Apr. 14, 1875, Mary Clancy hung herself, insanity supposed to be the cause from religious excitement.

Aug. 8, 1875, Daniel K. Bennett, a gunsmith, shot himself in a moment of insanity.



Apr. 6, 1876, William J. Rogers, aged 30, a traveling agent, by taking poison.

June 6, 1876, Mrs. Mary Churchill, aged 32, being deranged for some months, took her life by hanging herself.

June 19, 1877, Harvey W. Cilley, aged 34, hung himself.

June 30, 1881, Jesse Hutchinson, aged 74, by taking poison:

CRIMES.

In 1840, an Irishman was killed in a fight with one of his countrymen, near the old Arch Bridge, and the homicide was tried and sent to the State Prison, but in a few years pardoned.

April 25, 1867, Patrick Fitzgibbons was killed on State street. He was intoxicated, and quarreled with three traveling agents in the Village Hall, where they were attending a dance. The agents leaving the hall, Fitzgibbons followed, accompanied by a companion, his brother-in-law. An officer, anticipating trouble, followed them. When passing through the alley-way, he came upon Fitzgibbons, who was in a sitting position in a chair, which he carried from the hall, dead, having been stabbed through the heart. All were arrested and acquitted, it always remaining a mystery whether he was killed by one of the agents, or by his brother-in-law through a mistake, the night being very dark.

Oct. 1864, Patrick Branigan, who had just returned home from three years' service in the war as a member of the 1st Vt. Battery, very mysteriously disappeared. He was last heard of late at night, returning home in an intoxicated condition, singing on his way. When nearly to his house, which was opposite the Washington County jail, his voice suddenly ceased. His not putting in an appearance the following day, foul play was suspected, as he had quite a large sum of money on his person. The river which passes in the rear of the house was very high at the time. Thinking that his body might be found in the river, it was dragged as soon as possible, but was not found, and his fate yet remains a mystery.

Aug. 29, 1873, Albert N. Daniels, an

employee of the Montpelier Manufacturing Company, attempted to take the life of a young lady, an employee of the same works, with whom he was keeping company. He fired two shots at her with a revolver, only one taking effect, and that not proving fatal. After shooting two shots at her, he shot himself through the heart, instantly expiring. The act was committed during the working hours in the room in which the lady was employed.

On Sept. 27, 1880, Joseph Dumas, of Northfield, who formerly resided at Montpelier, came to the latter place, and was last seen on the street that evening. A week later his body was found in the Branch, just below the Academy bridge, with several cuts upon the head. Parties last seen with him were strongly suspected of foul play, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant their arrest.

FIRES.

The number of disastrous fires which had occurred in town previous to 1860 are small. The first one, it is believed, was in 1801, when the first frame school house, standing near the west end of the old burying ground on the Branch, accidentally caught fire and was consumed.

In Dec., 1813, a fire occurred which resulted in the entire destruction of the large two-story cotton-mill, that had been for some time in successful operation at the river falls, not far from the site now occupied by E. W. Bailey's grist mill.

August, 1813, barn of J. B. Wheeler, Esq., with most of his crop of new hay, was struck by lightning.

In 1815, the dwelling house of Seth Parsons was burned, at a loss of \$1,500.

Winter of 1816, a school-house on East hill, while the school was being kept by Shubael Wheeler.

December, 1818, a paper mill and clothing works occupying the old site of the cotton factory, was burned, with a loss of about \$4,000.

About 1820, dwelling-house of Abijah Howard.

In 1822, the blacksmith shop of Joseph Howes was burned, and the same year the



old Academy building was totally consumed by fire.

1824, two-story house of the late Hon. David Wing, Jr.

In March, 1826, occurred, considering the loss of life and personal injuries, the most calamitous fire, perhaps, ever experienced in town up to that time. The woolen factory and grist mill, on the falls of the North Branch, owned by Araunah Waterman and Seth Parsons, caught fire about daybreak, and was totally consumed, causing a loss of many thousand dollars to the proprietors.

While the fire, which, when discovered, had gained too much headway to leave much hope of saving the factory, was raging in one part of the lower story, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Joel Mead, and Robert Patterson, a leading workman in the establishment, made their way to the upper story, and fell to work to gather up and throw from one of the windows what cloths and stock they supposed they might have time to save. But the fire below spread with such unexpected rapidity, that before they were aware of any danger, the fire burst into the room, cutting off their retreat downward by the stairs, and even preventing access to the windows the least elevated from irregular ground beneath. At this crisis Mr. Waterman, closely followed by Mr. Mead, made a desperate rush through the smoke and flame for a window in the end of the building next the Branch, stove out the sash with the heel of his boot, and threw himself half suffocated through the aperture to the rough and frozen ground or ice some 30 feet below. Mr. Mead followed in the perilous leap, and they were both taken up nearly senseless from the shock, terribly bruised and considerably burned in the face and hands. But none of their bones were broken, and they both in a few weeks recovered. Nothing more was seen of the fated Patterson except his charred skeleton, which was found in the ruins after the fire subsided. For some reason he had decided not to follow Mr. Waterman and Mr. Mead in the only way of escape then left open to them, and the next min-

ute probably perished in the smoke and fire which must then suddenly have enveloped him.

May, 1827, a two-story wooden building, standing on the site of the present *Argus* building, and then owned and occupied by Wiggins & Seeley as a store, was burned, causing a loss of, probably not over \$2,000.

April, 1828, a paper mill owned by Goss & Reed, of Montpelier, situated at the falls on the Berlin side of the river, was burned; loss about \$4,000.

1834, the oil mill and saw mill, in the former of which was W. Sprague's machine shop, standing also on the Berlin side of the river, but mostly owned and worked by Montpelier men, were both wholly burned.

Feb. 1835, the first Union House, built by Col. Davis about 45 years before, caught fire about midday, and was entirely consumed; loss about \$3,000.

1842, the dwelling-house of O. H. Smith, Esq., caught fire, and the roof part of the building was destroyed.

1843, the new brick Court House, standing near the present one, was burned, but the records and files were mostly saved.

1848, school-house in the Wheeler district.

1849, barn of John Gallison, with hay, five horses and colts.

1849, dwelling-house, barn and sheds of Charles Burnham.

1853, the dwelling-house of Harry Richardson, near the Union House, was wholly destroyed by fire.

1854, the building of Ira Town, occupied by him as a goldsmith's shop, standing on the present site of A. A. Mead's shop, was burned in part, and the adjoining building of the *Patriot* office considerably injured.

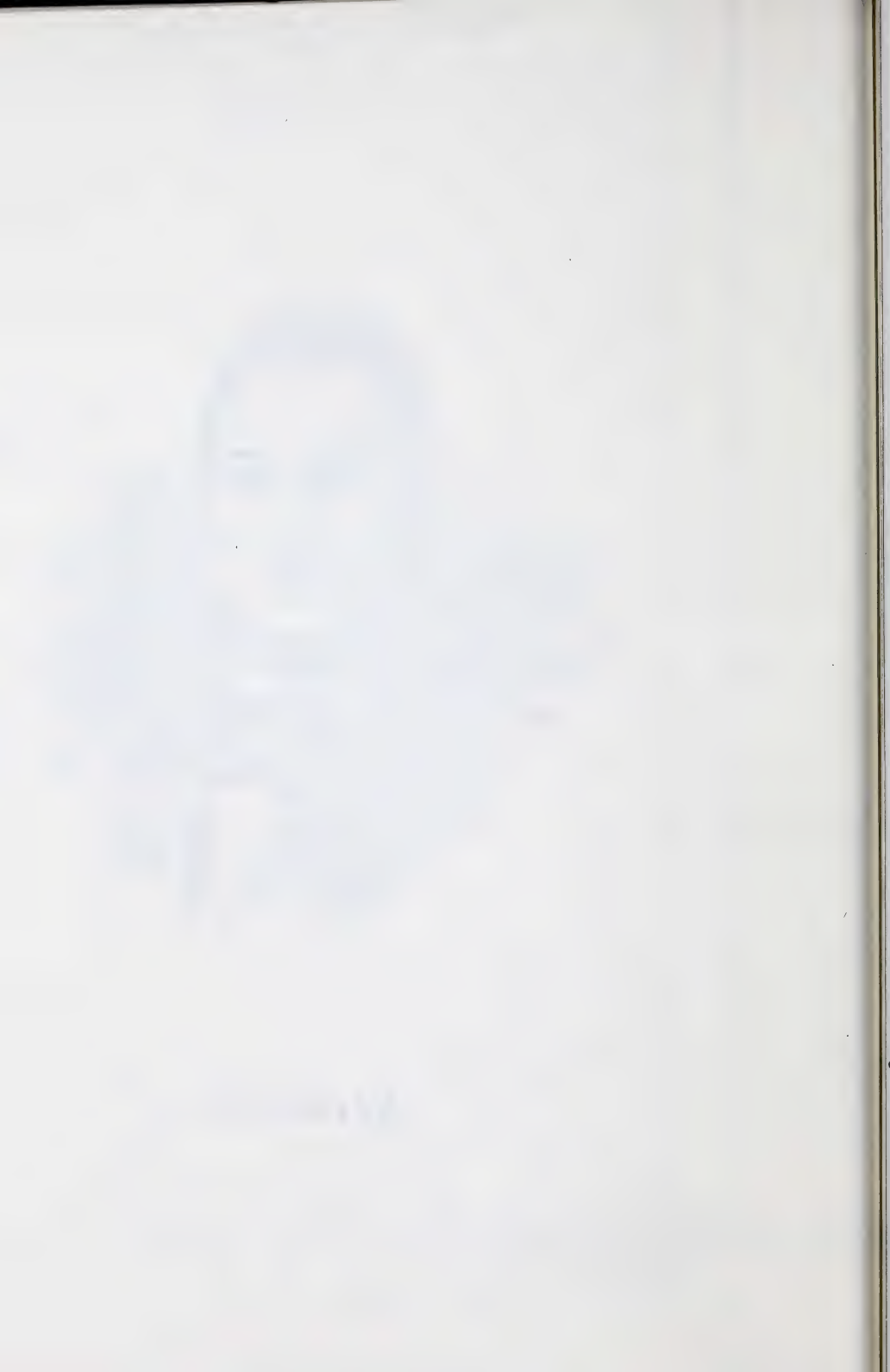
1854, also, the roof part of the upper story of Walton's book-store was destroyed by fire, and but for the timely striking of a shower on the excessively dry roofs, that whole block of wooden buildings would probably have been destroyed.

1854, was burned a two-story house standing back of the old Masonic Hall.





R. H. Whittier



1854, dwelling-house of Orrin Slayton.

1854, three barns of Orlando F. Lewis.

Within the year 1857, two small houses were burned near the brick-yard, and one near Keith's lodge.

1858, school-house in Henry Nutt's school district.

1858, a new one-story house of Mr. Cookson, on the road leading from the cooper's shop north, through the great pasture, was burned; and in the beginning of the next year, another building erected by the same man, on the same spot, was also burned down.

December, 1859, the large three-story brick and wood, second Union House, valued about \$5,000, was destroyed by fire.

We make the whole to 1860, but 24; and the property destroyed, except the State House, which was public property, to come within \$50,000. Was ever a village of the size, in this respect, more favored?

1860, the old Harran house, on Upper Elm street, burned.

1861, a house occupied by Thos. Armstrong, in rear of the Burnham hotel.

1862, the store of William W. Cadwell, on Main street, was consumed.

Jan. 1863, Mrs. Chas. G. Eastman's house, on Main street, was partially consumed.

In the spring of 1864, the present Union House was nearly destroyed.

Mar. 24, 1868, dry house of Lane Manufacturing Company consumed.

Sept. 2, 1868, R. H. Whittier's slaughter house, up the "Branch," consumed.

Jan. 29, 1870, I. S. Town & C. W. Storrs' block, on State street, partly consumed.

Apr. 26, 1870, Daniel P. Thompson's residence, on Barre street, consumed.

Dec. 29, 1870, the Vt. Mutual Fire Insurance Co's. new building badly damaged.

Jan. 26, William Moorcroft's Woolen Factory, at Wrightsville, consumed.

Sept. 18, 1871, Grovner B. Paine's house, on North street, consumed.

1872, Lane Manufacturing Company's second dry house consumed.

Dec. 5, 1872, Chas. Reed's residence, on State street, badly damaged,

May, 1873, Stephen Cochran's residence, on Seminary Hill, consumed.

Mar. 12, 1875, the first great fire; May 1, the second.

Feb. 28, 1875, Andrew Burnham's house, on Court street, considerably damaged.

Apr. 22, 1875, W. A. Boutelle's blacksmith shop, on Elm street, consumed.

May, 1875, a house belonging to Bart Scribner, up the "Branch."

Dec. 27, 1875, one of the Pioneer Manufacturing shops burned.

Feb. 1876, Alonzo Redway's residence, on Court street; loss \$5,000.

Aug. 9, T. O. Bailey's barns, on Middlesex street; loss \$1,200.

Aug. 21, Wm. E. Hubbard's barn, on Barre street; loss \$600.

Nov. 13, E. D. Grey's paint shop, on Main street; loss \$800.

In 1877 no fire occurred, and also in 1874.

Aug. 26, 1878, Louis Barney's barn, on North street, consumed.

January 3, 1878, a destructive fire at Wrightsville—A. A. Green's residence and blacksmith shop and Ezra D. Rawlins' residence.

Oct. 11, a barn on Gould Hill, belonging to Henry Cummins.

Dec. 30, the school-house near Henry Nutt's place.

Apr. 23, 1879, a barn belonging to A. D. Bancroft, on North street.

June 20, Geo. Jacob's barn, on Main street, consumed; loss \$600.

June 21, a house belonging to Medad Wright, up the "Branch," consumed.

Sept. 2, 1880, a storehouse belonging to C. H. Heath, on Barre street, consumed.

Oct. 3, 1880, W. E. Dunwoodie's residence, on Upper Main street, consumed; loss \$1,500.

Jan. 8, 1881, C. W. Willard's residence, on State street, badly damaged.

Jan. 17, one of the Cab Shop buildings burned, on the Berlin side.

Apr. 11, a barn belonging to J. R. Langdon, on Barre street, consumed.

Aug. 4, 1881, a new slaughter house on upper North street, owned by W. L. Leland, was consumed.



In the year of 1875. Montpelier was visited by two very destructive fires, involving the loss of many thousand dollars. The first of these fires broke out about one o'clock in the morning of March 12, in a one and one-half story wooden building on Main street, owned by Thomas W. Wood, and occupied by Joseph D. Clogston as a tin shop. This was consumed, and the two adjoining ones on the east side, the first owned by Carlos Bancroft, a story and a half wooden building, occupied by Peck & Cummins, leather dealers, was also consumed; and the second, a two and a half story wooden building, owned by James R. Langdon, and occupied by Barrows & Peck, hardware and stoves, was partly consumed. This fire was hardly under control when fire was discovered breaking out through the roof of Ira S. Town's three-story—and the C. W. Storrs' estate—wooden building, on State street. This was consumed, and the three-story brick block on the south side, owned by Timothy J. Hubbard, the adjoining buildings on the north side, the first a new, three-story brick block, owned by Erastus Hubbard; the second, a large, three-story wooden building, owned by Fred E. Smith, and the Rialto, owned by W. A. Boutelle and Eli Ballou, were next consumed, and Eli Ballou's three-story wooden building was partly burned before the flames were stayed. In the rear of these was a story and a half wooden building, owned by T. J. Hubbard, and used as a tenement and storehouse, which was also burned. Aid was summoned from Barre, which was responded to by an engine and company. Nine buildings were burned, and twenty business men and firms burned out, besides three law firms, a dentist, photographer, and four societies. The firms burned out were, on Main street, J. D. Clogston, stoves and tin shop; Peck & Cummins, leather dealers; Barrows & Peck, hardware and stoves. On State street, C. B. Wilson, drugs and medicines; Geo. L. Nichols, clothing; Ira S. Town, jeweler; Orrin Daley, fruit and restaurant; S. C. Woolson, merchant tailor; A. A. Mead, jeweler; T. C. Phinney, books and sta-

tionery; Jangraw & Meron, barbers; Chas. Keene, jeweler; C. H. Freeman, photographer; W. A. Boutelle, millinery; E. H. Towne, merchant tailor; J. O'Grady, boot-maker; T. W. McKee, sewing machines; State Treasurer's office, C. H. Heath, L. L. Durant, and Gleason & Field's law offices, Masonic hall, Naiad Temple of Honor hall, Post Brooks G. A. R. hall, and Sovereigns of Industry hall. The total loss on buildings and goods was about \$75,000, with an insurance of about \$47,000.

The only accident that occurred was by the falling of the ruins of the Rialto building, under which Wm. T. Dewey, a fireman, was buried, but escaping with a broken leg.

The business firms had hardly got established in their new or temporary quarters, when they were visited by the second great fire, more destructive than the first. This, like the first, broke out on the west side of Main street, in the rear end of Jefferson Bruce's brick building, at about 12:30 o'clock on the morning of May 1, There being a high wind at the time, the flames spread very rapidly. All the buildings on that side of the street running south as far as the Montpelier and Wells River railroad depot were soon consumed, and also the James R. Langdon building on the north side, partly destroyed by the previous fire. All of the buildings on the opposite side of the street, from the Frederick Marsh residence to the railroad track, and from the head of Barre street up the street as far as the residence of Joel Foster, Jr., on one side, and the residence of Louis P. Gleason on the other, were laid in ashes in a few short hours, making a total of thirty-eight buildings burned, only three of them brick, the rest wooden, and most of them very old, among them being the old Shepard stand and the Col. Jonathan P. Miller house. The buildings burned were owned by following parties: West side, Main street, a story and a half brick building, J. Bruce; two large barns in the rear, T. J. Hubbard; new, two-story wooden building, new, three-story wooden one, tenement house and out-



buildings, all owned by James G. French; one-story wooden one, by D. K. Bennett; two-story and a half wooden one, by N. C. Bacon; another of the same material and dimensions, the old Shepard tavern, and a new, one-story wooden building, all owned by Eben Scribner. On the east side of the street, the old Frederick Marsh store, the residences and out-buildings of Mrs. John Wood, William C. Lewis, and Mr. Lewis' blacksmith shop, Mrs. Timothy Cross' residence, the large, four-story wooden building, owned by Mrs. C. B. Wilson, Mr. Zenas Wood's residence, with out-buildings, the old Miller house, owned by Andrew Murray. On Barre street, south side, the residence and out-buildings of Mrs. B. M. Clark, Geo. S. Hubbard and Carlos L. Smith, and a tenement house of Mrs. Clark. Barre street, north side, Mrs. R. W. Hyde's residence, and brick house owned by James R. Langdon.

Fifteen business firms were burned out, one livery stable, a carriage-maker and blacksmith, and forty families. The business firms were: W. A. Boutelle, millinery; R. T. Eastman, carriage-maker; John Q. Adams, livery; H. C. Webster, dry goods; Putnam & Marvin, W. I. goods; N. P. Brooks, hardware; D. K. Bennet, gunsmith; N. C. Bacon, auction store; Barrows & Peck, stoves, tin and hardware; Henry Cobb, marble dealer; Geo. M. Scribner, stoves and tin ware; Hyde & Foster, iron and heavy hardware; J. D. Clogston, tin ware; Philip Preston, W. I. goods. Families burned out on Main street, west side, were: J. Bruce, H. C. Webster, Fred. W. Morse, E. N. Hutchins, A. W. Edgerly, Geo. S. West, Elisha Walcott, Mrs. Harris, Geo. W. Parmenter, Chas. T. Summers, Gilman D. Scribner, Oliver P. Thompson; Main, east side, C. W. Selinas, Frank Keyes, Jerome J. Pratt, Mrs. Glysson, Zenas Wood, Mr. I. Lovely, Mrs. S. C. Gray, Mrs. Mary Lamb, Miss Selinas, Mrs. Dyer Richardson, Mrs. Timothy Cross, Wm. C. Lewis, Mrs. John Wood, Philip Preston, Mrs. Frederick Marsh, Carlos W. Norton; Barre street, south side, Mrs. B. M. Clark, Chas. T. Thurston, C. M. Pitkin, Peter Nathan,

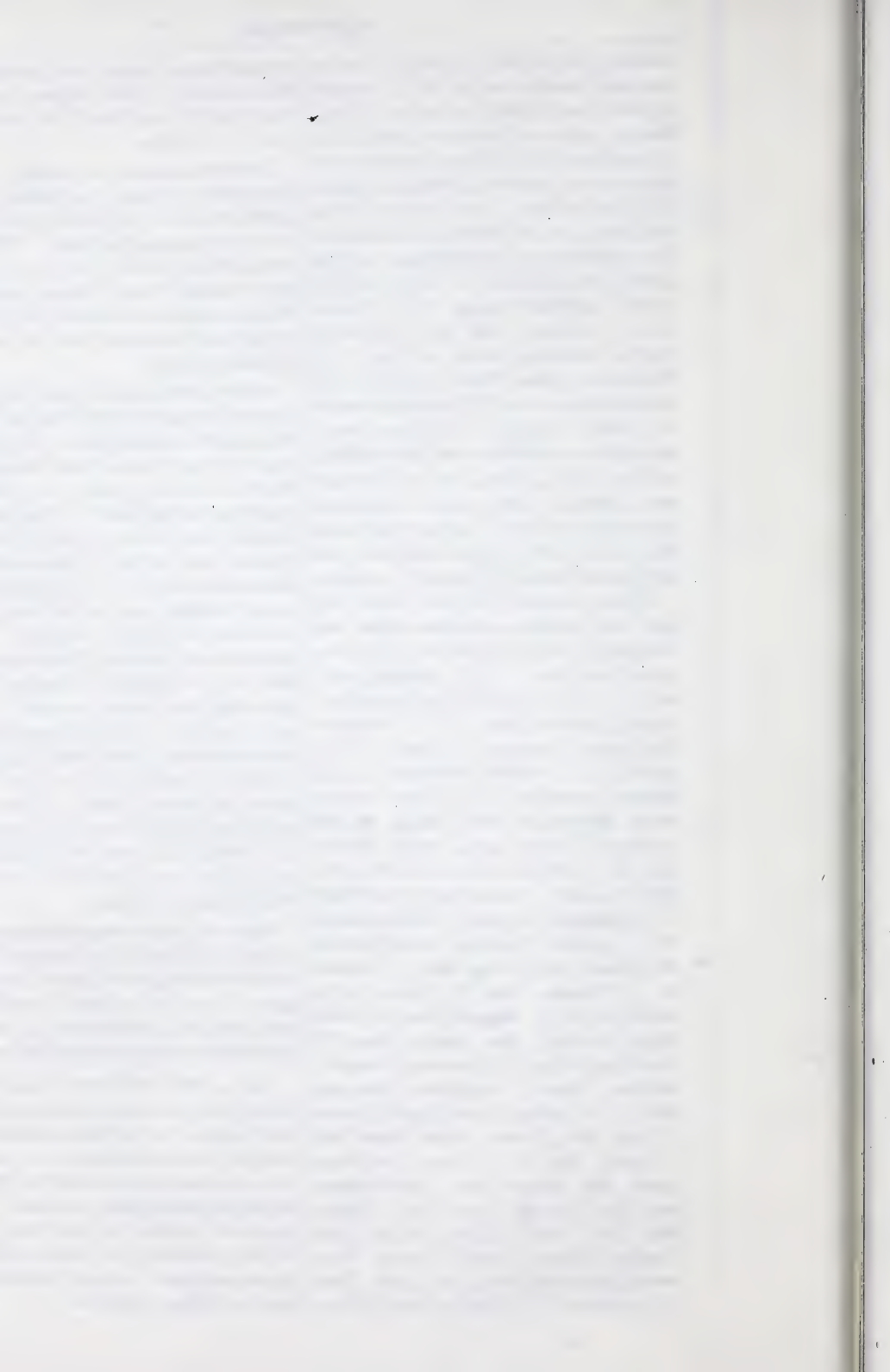
Moses Morey, Joseph Felix, Mrs. Aurelia Allard, Carl L. Smith, Hiram B. Woodward; north side, Mrs. R. W. Hyde, and Col. C. B. Wilson.

The flames spread so rapidly, and the heat being so intense, very little time was given to remove the goods and furniture from the burning buildings. What was removed and carried into the street was soon burned. Many families and some business men lost their all, the total loss being about \$120,000, with an insurance of about \$75,000.

Several firemen and citizens were quite severely burned in their efforts to stay the flames and in saving goods. Many buildings in various parts of the village caught fire from the falling cinders, and with great effort were extinguished. The light of the fire was seen for many miles in towns about us, and within a radius of twenty miles it was as light as day, people being awake thinking that the fire was that of some near neighbor's buildings. In the appeals for aid sent out, Barre and Northfield each responded by sending fire engines and men, and at dawn the fire was under control. Daylight presented a sad picture from the State street bridge to the Montpelier and Wells River depot, and as far as Joel Foster's house, on Barre street, but three buildings remaining standing—T. J. Hubbard's brick and wooden buildings on the corner, and Carlos Bancroft's brick building adjoining.

Never was more energy displayed than in the rebuilding of the burned districts, the smoke having barely cleared away when several large and splendid brick blocks were under way in the course of erection, some of them occupied within four months.

May 25, 1880, the Court House burned, leaving only the outside walls standing; loss \$15,000. It had been remodeled and enlarged the previous year, an extension of 22 feet having been added in the rear, the whole costing about \$10,000. All the books and records of value were saved, the only loss being the files of the newspapers published in town for many years back, all being a total loss.



Jan. 6, 1857, the State House, which was being warmed up on the eve of the septenary Constitutional Convention, caught fire from the furnace, and all but the empty granite walls, with their brick linings, was destroyed, and all the contents, except the library, which was got out, and the books and papers in the safe of the Secretary of State's office, a few articles of furniture and the portrait of Washington, was reduced to a heap of ruins.

BURNING OF THE STATE HOUSE.

BY JOSEPH A. WING, ESQ.

O'er Montpelier, beauteous town,
The shades of night were closing down:
The lovely moon, the queen of night,
Was driving on her chariot bright;
And star on star their influence lent,
Till glowed with fire the firmament.
The wind was blowing high and strong,
And swept in fearful gusts along:
The piercing cold had cleared the street
Of merry voice and busy feet,—
And gathered 'round the cheerful hearth,
The smiling face, the social mirth.
Show'd that the night was gaily past,
While outward howled the roaring blast.

What means that wild and startling cry,
To which the echoing hills reply?
First feeble, low, and faint and mild;
Then loud, and terrible and wild.
'Tis fire! fire! that awful sound!
Fire! fire! the hills resound!
Now rising near—now heard afar,
The stillness of the night to mar,
Join'd with the wind's wild roaring, hear
The cry of fire burst on the ear!
Forth from the hearth, the shop, the store,
At that dread sound, the myriads pour—
And, gathering as they pass along,
Each street and alley swells the throng,
The rattling engines passing by,
The roaring wind, the larum cry,
The ringing bells, the wild affright,
Still add new terrors to the night.

See yonder grand and stately pile,
With lofty dome, and beauteous aisle,
Our village glory and our pride,
Whose granite walls old Time defied;
Her halls of state, her works of art,
Both please the eye, and charm the heart.

The moon's pale light on those dark walls
Coldly now is gleaming;

But in her proud and lofty halls

A wilder light is streaming,
Now gaily dancing to and fro,
Now upward speeds its flight—
See! on its dome, now capped with snow,
The flame doth spread its fearful glow
Of purple light.

The wind rears loud, the flames flash high,
Leaping and dancing to the sky;

While in the rooms below,
From hall to hall resistless rushing,
From doors and windows furions gushing—
Oh! how sublime the show!

Dark clouds of smoke spread far and wide,
And balls of fire on every side

Fall like the autumn hail;
Before the fury of the blast,
The rushing flames, that spread so fast,
The heart of man may quail.

Ah, man, how feeble is thy power,
In that dread and fearful hour

When flames are flashing free
From lofty spires and windows high,
And clouds of smoke obscure the sky,
As onward, on, the flames rush by
In wildest revelry!

Roar on, fierce flame; beneath thy power
The works of years, in one short hour,
Are swept from earth away;
And nought is left of all their pride,
But ashes, scattered far and wide,
And crumbling walls, with smoke dark-dyed,
Spread out in disarray.

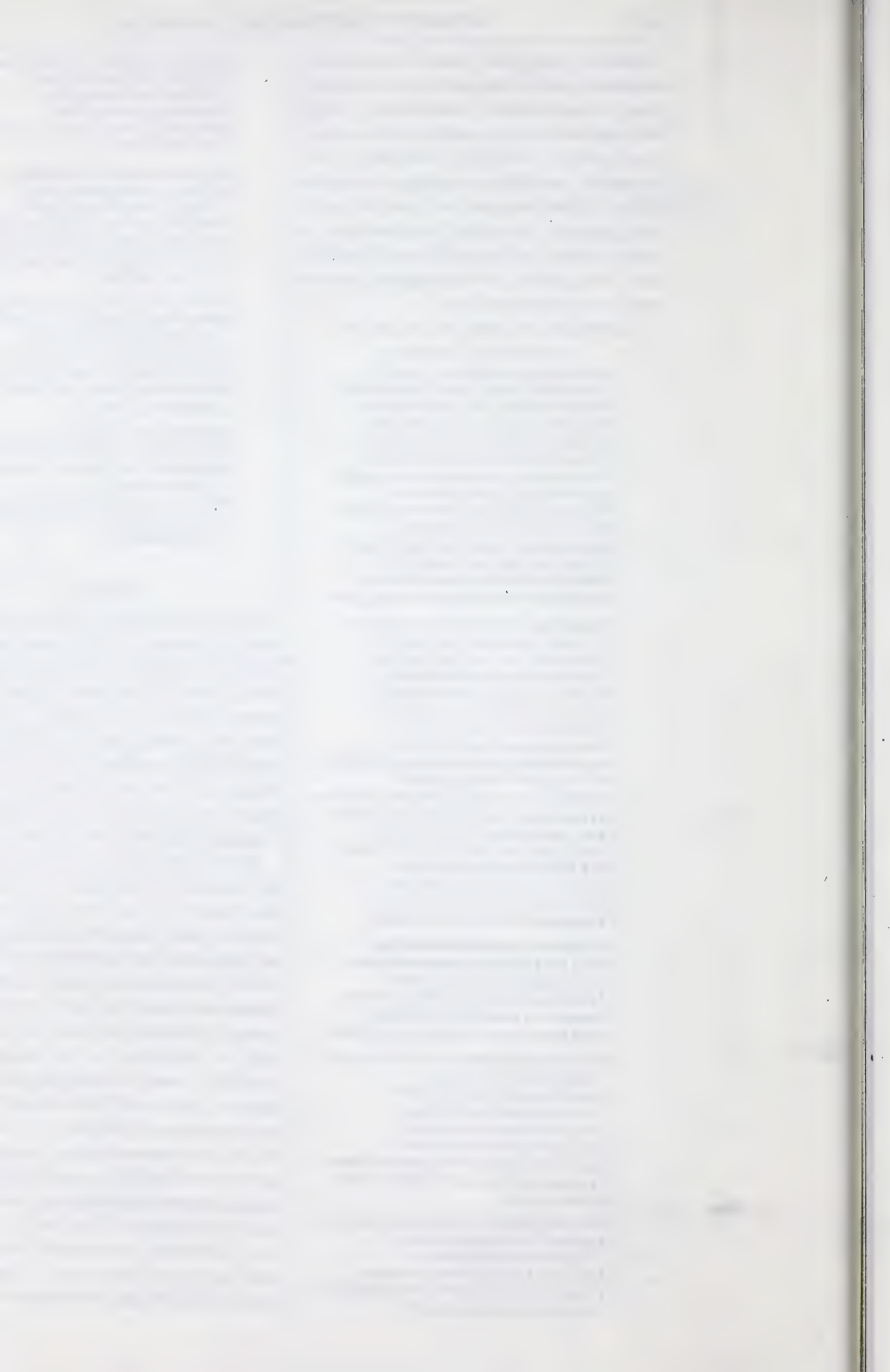
That lofty pile, one hour ago,—
The State's just pride, the Nation's show,
Capp'd with its bright and virgin snow,—
In beauty shone:

The next, a mass of ruined walls,
Of columns broke, and burning halls,—
Its beauty flown.

FLOODS.

From incontestible indications, it appears the water in the unprecedented rise of the Winooski in the flood of 1785, rose some three or four feet higher than the highest parts of State street. This would have submerged nearly every acre of the whole of the present site of Montpelier village from one to a dozen feet, from the rise of the hills on one side to that of the corresponding ones on the other side.

Floods filling the channels of the river and branch to the tops of their banks, with overflows in all the lower places, were of almost yearly occurrence during the first 20 years after the settlement of the town. But the first one that fairly overflowed the banks and came into the streets to much extent, occurred, as far as we have been able to ascertain, in the summer about 1810, the water submerging all the lower parts of Main and State streets, bursting over the western bank of the branch just above State street bridge, tearing out the earth near the bridge, rendering the street nearly impassable for wagons, and leaving, on the subsiding of the flood, a pond hole 6 or 8 feet deep and 20 wide, extending to the border of the street. Into this hole one of the lawyers blundered on a dark



night some time afterwards, as we recollect from the circumstance that the wags of the village dubbed him for the time, "Walk-in-the-Water," in allusion to the name of the Indian chief, who, about the same time, had in some way become known to the public.

In this hole was subsequently drowned, from falling in during a dark evening, Carver Shurtleff, a little man with a big voice, noted for expertness in flax-dressing and his propensity for trading in dogs.

March 24, 25, 1826, on the breaking up of the river, an unusually high spring flood swept away the old trestle-bridge leading across the river to Berlin, and carried off the grist mill of James H. Langdon, on the Berlin side. This flood occurred in the night, and was entirely unexpected. Probably less than a dozen people witnessed it, and can testify to the peril in which many families were placed. As the ice broke up above Langdon's mill, it formed a dam upon the bridge and piers, and almost the entire river was turned through what is now Barre street and the lower part of Main street, in a body like a wall or large wave. My informant saw it coming near the Shepard tavern, was forced to run with all speed, and found no refuge until he reached the portico of the Union House. Fortunately this change in the course of the river lasted but a few minutes, else many houses would have been swept off. The bridge gave way, and with it the dam, taking a part of one of the paper mills and the river wall of Langdon's grist mill, and on the following day the grist mill fell into the stream.

Sept. 1828, occurred the first of what are called the two great floods at Montpelier village. After nearly three days of almost continued rain, which grew more copious every day, and ended with an excessively heavy and prolonged shower on the night of the 4th, the water rose 4 or 5 feet higher than had been known since the town was settled, and nearly the whole village, cellars, streets and ground floors were inundated. Two bridges and a barn, on the North Branch, were swept away, and fences, wood-piles and lumber along

the banks very generally carried down stream. The office of the writer of these pages was then in Langdon's great brick building on the corner. His boarding-place was at W. W. Cadwell's, on the opposite side of the street, and a pretty correct idea of the depth of the water may be had in the fact, which we distinctly remember, that at noon, when the water had attained its height, Mr. Cadwell came for us in a skiff, and running it into the entry-way leading to the offices on the second floor, took us in from the third stair, and rowing us across the street and into the front hall, landed us on the fourth stair leading to the chambers of his own house, where the cooking for the family on that day could only be done.

The second, and still greater, of these floods, was July 29, 1830, when the water rose full 6 inches higher than in the last, and ran over the window-sills and into the lower rooms of several houses around the head of State street. The two lower bridges over the Branch were again swept away. The office building of Joshua Y. Vail, on State street, was floated off, and lodged in a low branching tree near the old Episcopal church, from which it was afterwards lowered down, and drawn back to its old stand. Two other small buildings, standing near the bank of the Branch, were carried down stream, and wholly broken up in the rapids below the village. Much damage was occasioned by this great flood, but it was marked by the still greater calamity of the loss of life. Nathaniel Bancroft, of Calais, a middle-aged farmer of considerable property, was drowned. We then resided near the easterly end of Main street, on the swell where Carlos Bancroft now lives. Towards noon, at the height of the water, we threw together a few plank in the edge of the water which came to the foot of that rise, about 10 rods from the Loomis house, near the residence of Dr. Charles Clark, mounted our rude raft with a setting pole, and sailed through the entire length of Main street to the end of the Arch Bridge over the river. When about midway on the voyage, Mr. Bancroft, with one or two



others from the same quarter, who had come down to see the flood, rushed past us on the sidewalk, which was covered with less depth of water, all evidently much excited by the novelties of the scene, and, regardless of a wetting, making their way through the water as fast as possible toward the corner, where the greatest damage was expected to occur. As we were nearing the old Shepard tavern stand, a pile of wood at the north-easterly end of the barn began to rise, tumble and float away in the strong, deep current, which here made from the street through by the way of the barn towards the confluence of the branch and the river. At this juncture, the luckless Bancroft, who had just reached a dry place before the barn door, and stood eating a cracker, rushed down into the water with the idea of saving some of the wood, and not being aware how rapidly the ground fell off here, was in a moment beyond his depth, and sunk to rise no more. When his body was recovered, 20 or 30 minutes afterwards, his mouth was found full of half-masticated cracker, life gone beyond all the arts of resuscitation. It is probable he was strangled at the outset, and, as others have been known to do, died almost instantly.

There have been numerous partial overflows of the streets at various times, filling up grocery and other cellars, and doing injuries to bridges, mills and other buildings, by sudden winter floods and the consequent breaking up and damming of the ice in the streams, within, above and below the village. Among these was one that suddenly occurred in February, 1825, in the middle of a night preceded by a remarkably warm and heavy rain. There was a ball at the Union House that night, and as John Pollard, of Barre, with his sisters and others, were returning from the ball, their team became completely imprisoned on a little knoll in a road about a mile above the village, by monstrous blocks of the disrupting ice of the river, which were being driven with amazing force into the road immediately above and below. The party escaped to the hills, and the ladies waded through the

snow, two feet deep, to a house half a mile distant, while the team was not extracted till the next morning. Another sudden breaking up of the ice occurred in January, 1840, in the evening, after a warm, rainy afternoon. The ice, broken up in the river above, was, under the impetus of the rising water and a strong south wind, driven through the whole length of the mill pond, three-fourths of a mile, in about 10 minutes. It was suddenly brought to a stand at the narrowing of the channel at the Arch Bridge, when half the whole river was thrown over all the lower part of Barre street, and for a short time all the buildings on that part of the street were in imminent danger of being swept away. Before much damage was done, however, Mr. Langdon's mill dam was crushed down and forced away beneath the tremendous pressure of the ice above, when the river at once fell back into its ordinary channel.

Of the several great floods that have occurred in town that of Oct. 4, 1869, was the greatest of them all. On Saturday evening, Oct. 2, a severe rain storm set in, and continued to pour with scarcely a moment's interruption until the middle of Monday afternoon. The river banks began to overflow about 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Monday. About this time the Sand Bottom bridge across the Branch above the dam was carried away. It passed the Foundry bridge without doing any damage, but the Academy bridge was carried off when this one struck it. The Union House bridge also gave away when struck by these. As these neared the Post-office bridge great alarm was felt for the safety of the Rialto block. Fortunately the building was strong enough to withstand the concussion received from them when they struck the bridge. The only damage done was the raising up of the upper side of the bridge several feet. The water continued to rise very rapidly until about 6.30 P. M., when it was at its greatest height, remaining at this point until about 8 o'clock, when it began to fall. At 5 o'clock on the following morning the streets were again passable. The depth of the water in the



streets and around the village, except on the high lands, when at its greatest height, was from two to six feet, our streets in many parts of the village having been raised up from one to two feet since that time. At the head of State street and on Main it was about three and a half feet, down State street below the Post-office bridge from five to six feet. In the bar room of the American house the water was some two and a half feet in depth, it being over the top of the cook stove in the kitchen. Many ludicrous scenes were witnessed in the attempts to save swine, cattle and horses. A large number of hogs under the barns at the American house were first removed into the bar room and then carried to the chambers above. The Washington County court being in session at the time, the court officials, lawyers, jurymen, etc., were conveyed to their boarding places in a boat by Mr. James R. Langdon, the boat rowing into the court house yard, and taking them from the steps. Among those who had narrow escapes from drowning were Mr. James G. Slafter of this town, and Mr. Tucker of Northfield, who in attempting to get from the depot to the Pavilion, got on to Mr. Dewey's hay scales, which were floating down the street. Failing to manage their unwieldy bark, they were carried down the street as they were, being drawn into the current, but saved themselves by catching the limbs of the trees near where Mr. Badord now lives, from which they were saved by a boat.

A very laughable scene was that of a boat load being conveyed from the court house to the Pavilion. When opposite that hotel, the boat struck the top of a hitching post as it was passing over it, and capsized. They all scrambled to their feet and waded into this hotel. At 6 o'clock, the Railroad bridge was carried off. It floated down stream whole, taking one of the large trees off on the bank of the river just below E. P. Jewett's. In striking the center pier of the railroad bridge at Jewett crossing, it swung around into the field on the north side, and there remained until taken to pieces and brought back. A very

large amount of loss was caused by the damage to the carpets and furniture in the residences and to the goods in the stores, sufficient time not being given for their removal. A large amount of wood was lost by floating away, cords of it passing down through the streets. The town suffered loss to the extent of several thousand dollars by the loss of bridges, and nearly all of the plank street crossings flowing away. The brick side walks in town were ruined, the sand being washed out from under them, and the bricks being piled in heaps about. There was no loss of life. All of the boats that were to be had were made available by the removing of goods and persons to places of safety. The water was estimated to be about 18 inches higher than it was in 1830.

[NOTE.—The record of the fires, accidents, crimes, and floods, occurring previous to 1860, we take from Thompson's History of Montpelier.] B.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS,

who lived and died in this town:

Col. Jacob Davis, aged 75. Eliakim D. Persons, died in 1846, aged 81. Estis Hatch, died in 1834, aged 86. Luther King, died in 1842, aged 88. Aaron Griswold, died in 1847, aged 95. Ziba Woodworth, died in 1826, aged 66, and his brother, Joseph Woodworth, the date of whose death is unknown.

Some 16 other early settlers of this town were also Revolutionary soldiers, but lived in that part of the town now East Montpelier. Doubtless there were others who resided here, but I am unable to learn their names.

For Soldiers of 1812, see page 298.

MEXICAN WAR.

Four soldiers enlisted from this town, and served through the war, nearly two years, in the 9th reg't U. S. vols.:—Richard Dodge, Daniel Cutler, Luman Grout, William Guinan. Cutler left the regiment in Mexico, and never returned. Dodge, Grout and Guinan served through the Rebellion. Guinan died a few years ago, and Dodge and Grout are now both living in town.



LIST OF MEN FURNISHED BY THE TOWN OF MONTPELIER, 1861-1865.

Compiled mainly from the Adjutant General's Reports, from 1864 to 1872, inclusive,

BY CHAS. DE F. BANCROFT.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE MONTHS.

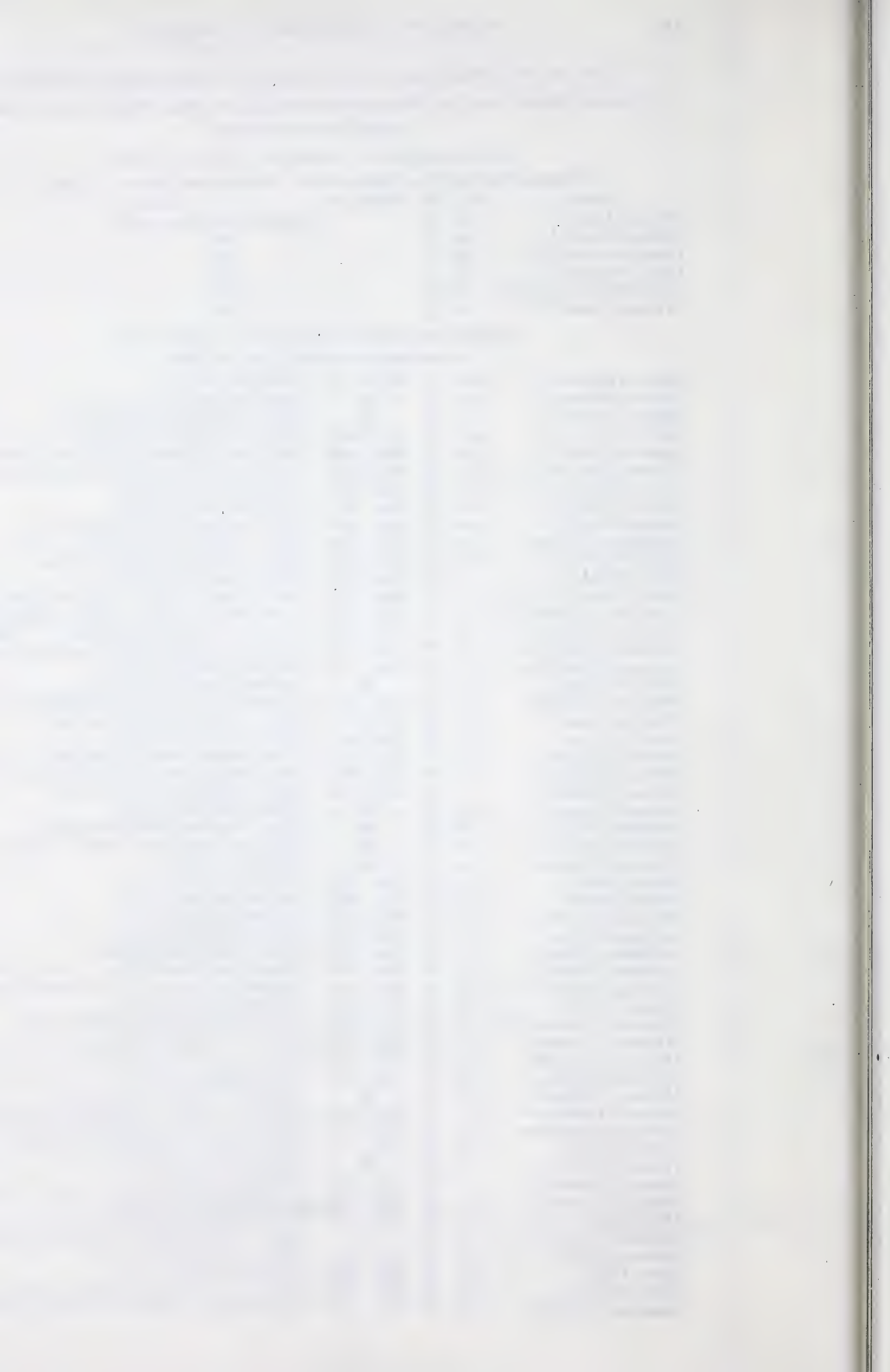
Mustered into service, May 2, 1861. Mustered out August 15, 1861.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Buxton, John H.	18	F		Mustered out Aug. 15, 61.
Coffey, Robert J.	19	F		do
Goodwin, Royal B.	22	F		do
Gove, Freeman R.	27	F		do
Newcomb, George W.	18	K		do
Webster, Oscar N.	26	F		do

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service, June 20, 1861.

Allen, Andrew H.	18	D	May 7 61	Died July 26, 61.
Ballou, Horace C.	21	F	do	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Ballou, Jerome E.	20	F	do	Sergt. Discharged Feb. 23, 63.
Barrett, John	41	B	Mar. 20 62	Mustered out March 25, 65.
Bennett, Amos N.	30	F	May 11 61	Pro. Corp. Killed at Fredericksb'gh, Mar. 3, 63.
*Brown, Harvey W.	19	F	May 17 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out July 17, 65.
Bryant, Eliphalet E.	21	K	May 16 61	Discharged Nov. 23, 61.
†Bryant, James G.	28	B	Aug. 4 63	Mustered out July 16, 65.
Burgin, Patrick	30	D	July 30 62	Killed at Bank's Ford, May 3, 63.
Burnham, William T.	43	H	May 23 61	Capt. Resigned Oct. 25, 61.
Canp, William H.	21	F	May 7 61	Sergt. Mustered out June 20, 64.
Clark, Charles		H	June 7 61	Discharged March 6, 62.
Clark, Dayton P.	21	F	May 7 61	Rec'd prom. to Capt. Must. out June 29, 64.
Cassavaint, Thomas L.	22	H	Aug. 20 61	Prom. Serg. Re-enlist. Must. out July 15, 65.
Contant, Augustus	23	F	June 9 61	Dis. Jan. 23, 63. Sub. July, 63. do.
Crossman, Horace F.	24	F	Aug 20 61	Pro. Capt. Hon. dis. Oct. 30, 63, for wds. rec.
Dodge, Richard S.	38	D	May 7 61	Discharged March 29, 63.
Field, William C.	27	F	do	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Fitzgerald, Timothy	23	H	Aug 23 61	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, 63. Deserted Feb. 11, 64.
Ford, Abraham	30	H	June 16 61	Sergt. Discharged Nov. 20, 63.
Gravlin, John	35	E	Mar 20 63	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Goodrich, Victor	23	F	May 7 61	Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 61.
Goron, Joseph N.	31	F	Aug 16 62	Prom. Serg. Mustered out July 15, 65.
Guinan, William		F	May 7 61	Sergt. Discharged Sept. 21, 61.
Guinan, Edmund	22	F	do	Discharged July 25, 63.
Gunnison, Eri S.	22	F	do	Corp. Mustered out June 20, 64.
Guyette, Cyril G.	22	F	do	Pro. Com. Serg. Re-en. Must. out July 16, 65.
Harran, Se den B.	20	F	do	Died Nov. 14, 61.
Harran, Ira L.	24	D	June 6 61	Deserted Sept. 15, 63.
Hogan, Dennis	24	H	Aug 20 61	Discharged Sept. 29, 63.
Jabouzie, Charles	24	K	Dec 29 62	Discharged July 18, 63.
Kelton, John A.	22	F	May 7 61	Discharged Nov. 27, 62.
La Monte, Robert	21	D	June 15 61	Mustered out June 23, 64.
Lapierre, Nelson	25	F	Mar 1 62	Discharged March 8, 63.
Loomis, Elverton	20	F	May 7, 61	Discharged Sept. 13, 62, for wounds received.
Macon, Alfred	26	F	May 20 61	Mustered out June 29, 64.
†Mahoney, Sylvester D.	37	F	July 27 63	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Maloney, Thomas	39	H	Aug 11 61	Mustered out Sept. 12, 64.
McCaully, Thomas	18	F	May 7 61	Pro. Sergt. Re-en. Mustered out July 16, 65.
McNamara, John	26	H	Aug 20 61	Deserted July 20, 62.
Minouge, William	23	H	do	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
†Noyes, Wallace W.	22	F	July 21 63	Received wounds. Mustered out Aug., 65.
Neveaux, Seraphine	22	K	Mar 11 62	Pro. Corp. Mustered out July 11, 65.
Parker, Jared	20	F	May 7 61	Transferred to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 63.
Perrin, Julius	26	F	do	Discharged Nov. 7, 61.
Persons, Plynne C		F	July 21 61	Discharged Sept., 61.
Phillips, Walter A.	20	F	May 7 61	1st Lieutenant. Discharged Dec. 31, 61.
Quinn, John	21	H	May 25 61	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Randall, Francis V.	36	F	do	Capt. Pro. Col. 13th Reg't Sept. 24, 62.
Rodney, Lewis	29	B	Mar 29 62	Mustered out April 24, 65.
Rose, Peter	23	H	May 16 61	Discharged Feb. 16, 63.
Rose, William	25	F	Feb 18 62	Pro. Corp. Mustered out July 15, 65.
Sanders, Joseph A.	21	F	May 7 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out July 15, 65.



Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Shambeau, Francis	41	C	Mar 6 62	Mustered out June 25, 65.
Shore, Elscine	24	F	May 7 61	Pro. Corp. Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Stearns, Parish L.	18	F	Oct 10 61	Mustered out Oct. 12, 64.
Stearns, Henry	39	F	May 7 61	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Stone, Horatio	19	D	Dec 9 63	Killed at Wilderness, May 4, 64.
Stotts, Charles W.	20	F	May 7 61	Discharged Oct. 25, 61.
Taylor, Benjamin	23	F	do	Died June 28, 62.
Town, Josiah L.	21	F	do	Mustered out June 29, 64.
Wade, Charles, jr.	36	F	do	Discharged Dec. 4, 62. [Fredericksburgh.
White, George A.	20	F	Aug 20 61	Re-en. Died May 12, 64, of wounds recei'd at
Wright, Edwin N.	27	F	May 7 61	Discharged July 24, 62.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service, July 16, 1861.

*Burke, John, jr.	18	K	Feb 13 64	Mustered out July 11, 65.
Divine, Patrick	18	K	July 10 61	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, 62.
Dudley, David	25	K	do	Re-enlisted. Mustered out July 11, 65.
Franklin, Roswell	45	H	June 1 61	Died Dec. 16, 63.
Laundry, Joseph	23	K	do	Re-enlisted. Mustered out July 11, 65.
Loomis, Vernon L.	18	H	do	Died Feb. 6, 63.
Mason, William R.	28	B	June 3 61	Mustered out July 27, 64.
*McLaughlin, Charles	20	K	Jan 2 64	Discharged August, 65, for wounds received.
McManus, James W.	25	K	Aug 22 63	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Rose, Frank	33	H	June 1 61	Discharged March 10, 63.
Severance, George S.	19	I	July 5 61	Re-enlisted. Discharged Sept. 5, 66.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service, Sept. 20, 1861.

Aikens, Joseph P.	24	D	Aug 28 61	Re-en. Pro. to Capt. Hon. dis. March 8, 65, for wounds received. [July 15, 65.
Chamberlain, Russell T.	19	G	Aug 27 61	Pro. 1st Lt. Re-en. Taken pris. Must. out
Coffey, Robert J.	19	K	Sept 5 61	Pro. Sergt. Mustered out Sept. 30, 64.
Davis, Frank	21	K	Aug 10 63	Discharged March 9, 64.
†Gilman, Sidney A.	38	G	July 24 63	Died in Andersonville prison, October, 64.
Gove, Freeman R.	27	K	Sept 7 61	Discharged May 9, 64.
*Goodwin, Lucius J.	17	G	Mar 17 62	Discharged Feb. 8, 64.
Kent, Hermon O.	19	G	Sept 2 61	Killed at Fredericksburgh, Sept. 19, 62.
Ladue, Joseph	19	G	Sept 9 61	Died Feb. 26, 64, of wounds received.
Mailhote, Leonard H.	20	G	Sept 24 61	Discharged March 9, 63.
Mailhote, Victor W.	20	G	Sept 19 61	Died Oct. 5, 62, of wounds received.
Silloway, Henry F.	18	G	Aug 24 61	Pro. Corp. Must. out Sept. 30, 64.
*Silloway, Charles P.	19	G	Mar 3 62	Pro. Corp. Must. out July 13, 65.
Smith, Levi	41	K	Aug 13 62	Died March 12, 63.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service Sept. 16, 1861.

Bickford, Frederick T.	23	Band	Aug 29 61	Discharged April 11, 62.
Dodge, William	42	do	Sept 3 61	do
Fuller, George H.	27	do	Aug 29 61	do
Goodwin, David	21	do	do	do
Goodwin, Royal B.	23	A	Sept 16 61	Discharged Jan. 19, 63.
Gray, Ira S.	24	D	Sept 5 61	Killed at Savage Station, June 29, 62.
Hoyt, Orlena	24	D	July 18 62	Discharged March 4, 63.
Hawley, Amos B.	27	D	Sept 20 61	Pro. Sergt. Mustered out Sept. 15, 64.
Rice, James	30	Band	Aug 24 61	Leader. Discharged April 11, 62.
Spalding, Charles C.	36	D	Sept 16 61	1st Lieut. Hon. dis. for disabil. Oct. 10, 62.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service, Oct. 15, 1861.

†Ainsworth, James S.	20	H	July 20 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
†Campbell, Alex. jr.	27	K	July 22 63	Mustered out June 25, 65.
Chandler, Charles M.	34	Oct	29 61	Surgeon. Resigned Oct. 7, 63.
Clark, John W.	33	Oct	14 61	Q. M. Pro. Capt. & Ass't Q. M. U. S. Vols., [April 7, 64. Resigned Dec. 7, 64.
Hatch, George	29		Oct 15 61	Q. M. Pro. 1st Lieut. Must. out Oct. 28, 64.
†Horr, John P.		F	July 22 63	Killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64.
Johnson, Frank	18	H	Aug 4 61	Pro. Sergt. Re-en. Must. out July 19, 65.
Lord, Nathan, jr.	30		Sept 16 61	Colonel. Resigned Dec. 18, 62.
†Lewis, Frank L.	21	H	July 18 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
Ormsbee, George W.	18	H	Aug 4 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out June 26, 65.
Phelps, John D.	30	B	Aug 9 61	Discharged Dec. 31, 63.



Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Raymond, Levi	27	H	Aug 14 61	Pro. Corp. Re-en. Muster. out June 26, 65.
Stone, Adoniram J.	18	H	Aug 11 61	Discharged March 10, 62.
Stone, Henry C.	20	H	do	Discharged Oct. 30, 62.
†Spaulding, John P.	23	H	July 23 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
†Sprague, Frederic W.	A	July 13 63	Killed in action, June 5, 64.	
White, Henry	18	F	Oct 3 61	Discharged Nov. 3, 62.
†Willey, Norman	21	B	July 31 63	Mustered out June 26, 65.
†Willey, William H.	28	B	July 15 63	do

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service Feb. 12, 1862.

Fowler, Levi D.	18	K	Dec 13 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out May 18, 65.
*Goodwin, Lucius J.	18	K	Oct 18 64	Taken prisoner. Mustered out May 18, 65.
Kent, Lorenzo E.	20	K	Jan 20 62	Pro. Sergt. Re-en. Mustered out May 4, 66.
Storrs, Charles W.	21	K	July 23 63	Died Apr 15, 65, of wds recd at Spanish Fort.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862.

Abbott, Henry C.	30	C	Nov 19 63	Pro. 1st Lieutenant in 2d La. Regiment.
Brown, Edward M.	40		Jan 9 62	Lieut. Colonel. Resigned Dec. 23, 63.
Dewey, Edward	34		Jan 12 64	Q. M. Pro. Capt. & Asst. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Feb. 11, 65. Res. May 29, 65.
Foster, Isaac G.	43	E	Jan 4 62	Discharged Oct. 12, 63.
Getchell, John W.	26	E	Dec 10 61	Re-enlisted. Mustered out June 28, 65.
Jones, Alonzo	44	E	Jan 6 62	Discharged Oct. 16, 62.
Nichols, Roswell S.	41	E	Nov 30 61	Discharged June 30, 62.
Sinclair, Hiram D.	44	E	Sept 28 61	Discharged Jan. 4, 63.
Smith, Fred. E.	31			Q. M. Resigned Nov. 30, 63.
Thayer, James E.	35	E	Oct 1 61	Sergt. Killed at Bayou des Allems, Sept. 4, 62.
Webster, Oscar N.	27	I	Dec 3 61	Discharged Oct. 15, 62.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service July 9, 1862.

Brown, Stephen	44	I	June 25 62	Discharged March 14, 63.
Jacobs, Don L.	25	I	May 31 62	Mustered out July 8, 65.
McManus, Patrick	44	G	June 5 62	Discharged Nov. 15, 62.
Plant, Charles	21	I	May 26 62	Deserted July 30, 62.
Preston, Asa L.	20	I	June 16 62	Discharged July 5, 65.
Smith, Otis B.	18	I	June 23 62	Discharged Nov. 3, 62.
*Seymour, Isaac	44	I	do	Discharged Feb. 20, 63.
Sylvester, Frank	21	I	May 29 62	Discharged Dec. 1, 62.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service Sept. 1, 1862.

Ayer, Albert J.	21	B	July 30 62	Died Sept. 16, 63.
Bailey, Gustave	28	B	do	Discharged Nov. 3, 62.
Bovar, Peter	23	B	July 30 62	Deserted June 19, 64.
Bradley, Henry M.	21	B	do	Discharged Mar. 5, 63.
Brooks, Robert	35	B	July 24 62	Died in Danville Prison, Dec. 23, 64.
Brown, George G.	18	B	July 30 62	Promoted Corporal. Must out June 22, 65.
Burgess, Charles	38	B	July 18 62	Discharged Sept. 17, 63.
Burke, John	43	B	do	Died at Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 9, 64.
Carr, James M.	27	B	July 30 62	Corporal. Pro. Sergeant. Died July 1, 64.
Cayhue, Tuffield, Jr.,	18	B	do	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Coburn, Curtis A.	21	B	July 12 62	Trans. to Signal Corp. Sept 1, 63.
Edson, John H.	32		Aug 27 62	Lieutenant Colonel. Resigned Oct. 16, 62.
Glysson, Andrew J.	22	B	July 30 62	Mustered out June 21, 65.
Greeley, Allen	21	B	July 26 62	Pro. Corp. Died July 1, 64, of wds rec'd.
Hubbard, George J.	22	B	July 30 62	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Hall, Lewis A.	19	B	do	do
Kennedy, Felix	26	B	July 28 62	Died Dec. 8, 63. [action.
Pierce, Hiram M.	20	B	July 30 62	Serg't. Dis. Sept. 23, 64, for wounds rec'd. in
Selinas, Julius	22	B	do	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Smith, Hiram S.	21	B	Aug 4 62	Pro. Sergeant. Mustered out June 22, 65.
Smith, John G.	23	B	July 30 62	Mustered out June 22, 65.
Stetson, Ezra	37	E	Aug 4 62	1st Lieut. Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Stickney, Edward J.	22	B	July 30 62	Corp. Pro. to 1st Lieut. Must. out June 22, 65.
Storrs, Gilman	18	B	do	Killed at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 63.
Waldron, Ezekiel S.	22	B	do	Died Apr. 6, 64, of wounds received in action.
Wood, Joseph Jr.	25	B	do	Promoted Corporal. Mustered out June 22, 64.



ELEVENTH REGIMENT, HEAVY ARTILLERY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service, Sept. 11, 1862.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Anson, Charles H.	21		Aug 30 62	Q. M. Pro. Capt. Co. E. Must. out June 24, 65.
Buxton, Harris B.	19	H	July 3 62	Died Feb. 20, 63. [11, 63.
Carlton, Alfred L.	33		Aug 14 62	Q. M. Pro. Capt. and C. of S. U. S. V. March
Clark, Charles W.	24		Sept 1 62	C. S. Pro. 1st Lieut. Co. G. 63. Mustered out June 24, 65.
Felt, George M.	18	I	July 19 62	Pro. Corp. Mustered out June 24, 65.
Field, Daniel G.			Aug 11 62	H. S. Discharged December 22, 62.
* Hunt, William H.			64	Discharged Oct. 10, 64, at New Haven, Conn.
Rice, James	32	F	Aug 12 62	Capt. Honorably dis. for disability, Apr. 22 65.
Wells, William	26	I	Aug 26 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Wilson, John R.	19		62	Rec'd. pro to 1st Lieut. Must. out June 24, 65.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY. NINE MONTHS.

Mustered into service, Oct. 10, 1862; mustered out, July 21, 1863.

Alexander, Thomas C.	31	I	Aug 25 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Ballou, Wallace H.	28	I	do	Corp. Pro. S. M. Must. out July 21, 65.
* Ballou, Jerome E.	21	C	Oct 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Bixby, Freeman	23	A	Aug 25 62	H. S. Mustered out July 21, 63.
Brown, Andrew C.	34		do	Lieut. Col. Resigned May 5, 63.
* Burke, Walter	21	H	Sept 19 62	Died Mar. 4, 63.
Campbell, James	18	I	Aug 25 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Cannon, Fergus	38	H	Oct 10 62	do
Clark, Albert	22	I	Aug 25 62	Serg't. Pro. 1st Lieut. Must. out July 25, 63.
Dakin, Henry	44	H	Sept 27 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Daniels, William	18	I	Aug 25 62	do
Davis, George H.	35	I	do	Corporal. Discharged May 5, 63.
Davis, Isaac K.	28	I	do	Discharged Feb. 4, 63.
Dewey, Peter G.	19	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Dodge, Wallace W.	19	I	do	do
Farwell, John G.	19	I	do	do
Flanders, John P.	24	I	do	do
Hoyt, Franklin	45	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Jangraw, Frank	18	I	do	do
Kneeland, Howland	19	I	do	Discharged Nov. 25, 62.
Ladd, John W.	22	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Lamb, James C.	26	I	do	Pro. Com. Serg't. Mustered out July 21, 63.
Langdon, John B. Jr.	19	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Lavolette, Eugene	27	I	do	do
Lemwin, George E.	21	I	do	do
Marr, Hobart J.	18	I	Aug 25 62	do
Marsh, Eli T.	27	C	Aug 29 62	Corporal. Mustered out July 21, 63.
McLaughlin, Charles	18	H	Sept 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Mitchell, David	21	I	Aug 25 62	do
Morris, Francis	18	I	do	do
Noyes, William	45	I	do	Discharged February 28, 63.
Peck, Alonzo D.	23	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Peck, George A.	20	I	do	Discharged Jan. 25, 63. [July 21, 63.
Peck, James S.	23	I	do	2d Lieut. Pro. Adjutant. Jan. 63. Must. out [21, 63.
Piper, Wilber F.	24	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Prentiss, Samuel F.	20	I	do	S. M. Pro. 2d Lieut. Feb. 63. Must. out July
Randall, Charles F.	18	I	Sept 24 62	S. M. Pro. 2d Lieut. Jan. 63. Must. out July 21, 63.
Randall, Francis V.	37		Sept 13 62	Colonel. Mustered out July 21, 63.
Roaks, William	18	H	Sept 29 62	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Seaver, Curtis H.	22	I	Aug 25 62	do
Smith, H. Dwight	27	I	do	Pro. Corp. Must. out July 21, 63. [July 21, 63.
Smith, Guy	24	I	do	Com. Serg't. Pro. C. M. S. Nov. 62. Must. out [21, 63.
Swazey, Charles D.	29	I	do	Mustered out July 23, 63.
Taylor, Nelson A.	30		do	Q. M. S. Pro. Q. M. Nov. 62. Must. out July
Van Orman, John J.	25	I	do	Mustered out July 21, 63.
Washburn, Charles H.	44	I	do	do
Welch, John	21	I	do	do
Wright, Prentice C.	23	I	do	Discharged Jan 31, 63.
Wright, Benjamin N.	30	I	do	Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 63.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY. NINE MONTHS.

Mustered into service, 1862; out, in 1863.

Poland, J. Monroe	21		Aug 2 62	Adjutant. Mustered out Aug. 5, 63.
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SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service by companies in 1864.

Names,	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Atherton, Omri S.	22	C	Feb 15 64	Corporal. Died Nov. 5, 64.
Burbank, William B.	24	E	Aug 22 64	1st Lieutenant. Mustered out July 14, 65.
Camp, Harley W.	32	E	Jan 1 64	Corp. Pro. Serg't. Must. out July 21, 65.
Cannon, Fergus	39	C	Nov 5 63	Mustered out July 14, 65.
Carpenter, Chauncey	35	C	Dec 31 63	Discharged May 13, 65.
Cassivaint, Oliver	34	D	Feb 16 64	Discharged June 12, 65.
Dow, Napoleon	22	C	do	Discharged July 14, 65.
*Dodge, Richard S.	40	K	Aug 2 64	Mustered out July 14, 65.
Emerson, Andrew A.	18	E	Feb 18 64	Died June 17, 64.
Fisk, Seymour M.	35	E	do	Mustered out July 14, 65.
Girard, Alfred	18	C	do	do
Gilman, Charles	19	E	Oct 29 63	do
Gould, Gustavus	21	E	Feb 24 64	do
Guinan, William	32	E	Feb 29 64	Discharged Oct. 30, 64.
Hoyt, Franklin	46	C	Aug 25 63	Serg't. Dis. June 19, 65, for w'ds. received.
Lamb, James C.	27	E	Dec 23 63	Q. M. Pro. 1st Lieut. Must. out July 14, 65.
Ladosa, Joseph	25	C	Feb 17 64	Deserted Dec. 25, 64.
Lavally, Henry	19	C	Feb 19 64	Mustered out May 24, 65.
Mahuron, Horace	18	C	Feb 18 64	Pro. Corporal. Mustered out July 21, 65.
*Marshall, William	45	E	Mar 17 64	Died June 3, 64, of wounds rec'd. in action.
Nichols, Roswell S.	44	C	Feb 16 64	Mustered out July 17, 65.
Peck, James S.	24	E	Dec 3 63	Received pro. to Major. Must. out July 24, 65.
Randall, Charles W.	18	C	Feb 23 64	2d Lieut. Discharged March 9, 65.
Randall, Francis V.	40	E	Feb 10 64	Colonel. Mustered out July 17, 65.
*Rose, Joseph	23	H	May 10 64	Killed near Petersburg, July 27, 64.
*Robinson, Geo. S.	32	E	Apr 12 64	Capt. Mustered out July 14, 65.
St. John, Andrew	44	C	Feb 25 64	Mustered out July 14, 65.
St. John, Dominique	38	C	Feb 17 64	Discharged Aug. 30, 64.
Taro, John	22	C	Feb 16 64	Discharged July 14, 65.
Voodry, Adna J.	19	E	Mar 19 64	Mustered out July 14, 65.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service Nov. 19, 1861.

Bartlett, John D.	31	C	Oct 14 61	Captain. Pro. Major. Resigned Apr. 62.
Buxton, John H.	19	C	Sept 11 61	Discharged Nov. 26, 62.
Carpenter, Charles	25	C	Feb 20 61	Discharged Oct. 3, 62.
Carter, Constant	27	E	Oct 4 61	Mustered out Nov. 18, 64.
French, Frank S.	27	C	Oct 3 61	Discharged Nov. 27, 61.
Staples, Marshall S.	36	C	Nov 9 61	Discharged Dec. 7, 62.
Tebo, Peter	21	M	Oct 10 62	Discharged May 21, 64.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered in 1861.

Armstrong, Thomas	34	Jan 14 62	Must. out Aug. 10, 64. Died in Reg. Service July 26, 65, of w'ds. rec'd. at Port Hudson.
Branagan, Patrick	36	Jan 27 62	Mustered out Aug. 10, 64.
Brecette, Peter	19	Dec 9 61	do
Brodar, Joseph	45	Jan 13 62	Discharged March 28, 63.
Goodwin, Henry W.	22	Nov 19 61	Discharged June 5, 62.
Howland, John	43	Nov 11 61	Corp. Pro. Serg't. Must. out Aug. 10, 64.
Laundry, Charles	18	Dec 16 61	Must. out Aug. 10, 64.
Laundry, Frank	22	Dec 10 61	do
Laundry, Jesse	19	Dec 9 61	do
Mitchell, Sullivan B.	41	Nov 21 61	Died July 25, 64, of wounds received in action.
Raspe, Henrick W.	39	Feb 13 62	Mustered out Aug. 10, 64.
Riker, James B.	19	Dec 13 61	Pro. 2d Lieut. Must. out Aug. 10, 62.

SECOND BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service 1861.

Curry, Michael	18	Dec 25 61	Discharged Oct. 20, 62.
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THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY. THREE YEARS.

Mustered into service 1863.

Bousquet, Francis O.	19	Dec 25 63	Deserted Aug. 31, 64.
Brown, John H.	45	Dec 19 63	Died Sept. 16, 64.
Butterfly, Frank	18	Dec 12 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Campbell, James	19	Dec 22 63	do
*Campbell, Humphrey	18	Aug 20 64	do



Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
*Cayhue, Jesse	18	Dec	23 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Chalifaux, Naraise	28	Dec	26 63	do
*Curry, Michael	21	Apr	23 64	do
*Dodge, Wallace H.	21	Aug	22 64	do
Estis, Charles O.	18	Sept	7 63	do
*Jangraw, Alexander	18	Aug	19 64	do
*Jangraw, Frank	21	Sept	7 63	do
*Gravlin, Peter	30	Aug	18 64	do
Langdon, John B. Jr.	23	Oct	30 63	Q. M. Serg't. Muster. out June 15, 64.
Miller, John	18	Dec	5 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
*Morris, Frank	19	Aug	17 64	do
*Morris, Joseph	20	do		do
Moulton, Benjamin J.	27	Dec	12 63	do
Palmer, Henry A.	18	Dec	1 63	do
Phillips, Walter A.	22	Dec	12 63	1st Lieut. Honorably discharged Feb. 3, 65.
Prevost, Clement	19	Sept	15 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Reynard, Edmund	26	Dec	1 63	Discharged Jan. 28, 64.
*Rowe, Joseph	35	Aug	3 64	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Staples, Guy B.	18	Oct	16 63	do
Staples, Marshall S.	37	do		Artificer. Mustered out June 15, 65.
Taplin, Eben	25	Dec	16 63	Corp. Pro. to 2d Lieut. Muster. out June 15, 65.
Valley, Joseph	24	Dec	26 63	Mustered out June 15, 65.
Washburn, William L.	20	do		do
*Yatta, William	18	Dec	29 63	do

SECOND REGIMENT U. S. SHARP-SHOOTERS. THREE YEARS.

Mustered in 1861.

Severance, Luther 25 E Aug 11 62 Mustered out June 12, 65.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Pitkin, Perley P. 35 June 6 61 Captain and Q. M. Pro. to Col. and Q. M. U. S. Vol.

FORTY-THIRD U. S. COLORED REGIMENT.

†Smith, Henry C. July 21 63 Mustered out 65.

FIRST COMPANY OF DRAFTED MEN.

†Brunell, Frank J. July 21 63 Discharged Oct. 22. 63.

†Robinson, John July 27 63 Deserted.

CREDIT IN U. S. NAVY.

Williamson, John Jan 3 64 Juniata Sophronia. Discharged June 3, 65.

IN REGIMENTS FROM OTHER STATES.

*Batchelder, Josiah L. 13th N. H. Regiment. Enlisted, 63, 3 years.

*Gravlin, Frank Jr. 36th Mass. Enlisted, 63, 3 years.

[July, 63.

*Guinan, William 14th R. I. Reg't. 9 months. Enlisted Sept. 62. Serg't. Muster. out

*Jangraw, Oughtney 8th Maine. Enlisted July, 62, 3 years. Muster. out July, 65.

*Kimball, Frank 39th Mass. Enlisted, 63, 3 years. Killed at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 64.

*Nichols, Lucius 14th R. I. Reg't. 9 mos. Enlisted Sept. 62. Mustered out July, 63.

*Stowe, Lorenzo 14th R. I. Reg't. 9 mos. Enlisted Sept. 62. Died, 63.

*Wells, John T. 14th R. I. Reg't. 9 mos. Enlisted Sept. 62. Mustered out July, 63.

*Wood, Lewis 2d N. H. Reg't. 3 years. Enlisted May, 61. Muster. out, 64.

*Gravlin, Peter do do

*Clogston, O. Curtis 2d Mass Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 17, 63. Muster. out Sept. 65.

*Cutler, Marcus M. 7th Ohio Infantry. Enlisted Apr. 17, 61. Muster. out Aug. 64.

*Washburn, J. W. F. 24th Mass. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 63. Mustered out Aug. 66.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS. ENLISTED MEN.

Clark, William H. E July 6 63 Muster. out Nov. 13, 65.

Gilmore, Edward C. E do do

Parker, Jared E July 13 63 do

Parker, Lucius R. July 22 63 do

Storrs, Charles W. July 25 63 Transferred to Co. K. 7th Regiment, in 64.

Webster, Oscar N. July 4 64 Mustered out July 3, 66.

FIRST REGIMENT FRONTIER CAVALRY.

Bixby, H. Roger 19 M Jan 3 65 Mustered out June 27, 65.

Clark, Fred 18 M do do

Collins, John 27 M do Pro. Corporal. Mustered out June 27, 65.

Cross, Oscar N. 24 M do Com. Sergeant. Mustered out June 27, 65.

Daniels, William 20 M do Mustered out June 27, 65.

Dewey, Peter G. 22 M do do



Names.	Age.	Co.	Enlistment.	Remarks.
Howard, George D.	22	M	do	1st Lieut. Resigned March 16, 65.
Lemwin, George	22	M	do	Pro. Sergeant. Mustered out June 27, 65.
McCluskey, Charles A.	28	M	do	Mustered out June 27, 65.
Morse, Joseph B.	18	M	do	do
Moulton, Isaac R.	19	M	do	do
Newcomb, George W.	23	M	do	Deserted Mar. 23, 65.
Prentiss, Herbert J.	18	M	do	Mustered out June 27, 65.
Tyler, Eugene C.	18	M	do	do

ELEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY. THREE YEARS. RECRUITS OF 1865.

Bailey, Clinton	June 22 65	Discharged June 28, 68.
Baxter, Robert	Aug 26 65	Died Aug. 19, 66, in Richmond, Va.
Bryant, Eliphalet E.	Aug 22 65	Died Sept. 16, 66, in Richmond, Va.
Chalyfaux, Maxy	June 27 65	Died Aug. 15, 66, in Richmond, Va.
Connolly, Michael	Aug 4 65	Discharged Aug. 4, 68.
Emerson, Amos N.	June 26 65	Discharged Dec. 16, 65.
Fowler, Levi D.	June 20 65	Deserted Sept. 24, 65.
Handlin, J. H.	July 20 65	Deserted May 18, 67.
Lucia, Oliver	June 27 65	Deserted June 20, 66.
Mack, James	June 20 65	Deserted Dec. 16, 65.
Nealor, Edward	July 28 65	Died Sept. 8, 66, in Richmond, Va.
Pridelieu, Francis	June 19 65	Discharged June 19, 68.

ENROLLED MAN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTE.

Brock, James W.

DRAFTED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

Bradish, Alonzo G.	Colton, Henry C.	Foster, Henry M. *
Huntington, William L.	Nichols, George L.	Reed, Charles A.
Sterling, Joseph	Tilden, Geo. W.	Town, Chauncey W.

DRAFTED MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION.

Allen, Benjamin F.	Babcock, Jerry V.	Bailey, Charles W.
Barnes, Henry	Courser, Merrill P.	Morey, Moses P.
Palmer, Nahum	Pope, Walter	Standish, William O.
Woodward, Justus B.		

* Residents of Montpelier, but credited to other towns, for the reason that at the date of their enlistment the quota of the town was full, and they were credited to other towns that they might draw their state bounty. At all the calls made by the Government for troops during the war, the town kept in excess of her quota. For various reasons, several went into other states and enlisted, and were not town credits. Therefore, it seems no more than just and right that all of the names of these men, so far as are known, should be written in history as credit to the town.

† Substitute.

‡ Drafted.

MONTPELIER'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Allen, Andrew H.	D	2	Died July 26, 61.
Ayers, Albert J.	B	10	Died Sept. 16, 62.
Atherton, Omri S.	C	17	Died Nov. 6, 64.
Armstrong, Thomas	Regular Service		Died July 26, 65, of w'ds. rec'd. at Port Hudson.
Baxter, Robert	11 U. S. R. Reg't.		Died Sept. 6, 66, at Richmond, Va.
Bennett, Amos N.	F	2	Killed at Fredricksburgh, May 3, 63.
Brooks, Robert	B	10	Died in Danville Prison, Ga., Dec. 23, 63.
Brown, John H.	3d Battery		Died at City Point, Va., Sept. 16, 64.
Bryant, Eliphalet E.	11 U. S. R. Reg't.		Died at Richmond, Va., Sept. 16, 66.
Buxton, Harris	H	11	Died Feb. 20, 63.
Burgin, Patrick	D	2	Killed at Banks Ford, May 3, 63.
Burke, John	B	10	Died at Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 9, 64.
Burke, Walter	C	13	Died at Wolfs Run Shoals, Va., Mar. 4, 63.
Carr, James M.	B	10	Died July 1, 64.
Cayhue, Tuffield	B	10	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 63.
Chalifaux, Maxy	11 U. S. R. Reg't.		Died at Richmond, Va., Aug. 15, 66.
Divine, Patrick	K	3	Killed at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, 62.
Emerson, Andrew A.	E	17	Died July 17, 64.
Franklin, Roswell	H	3	Died Dec. 16, 63.
Gilman, Sydney A.	G	4	Died in Andersonville Prison, Oct. 64.



Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Gray, Ira S.	D	5	Killed at Savage Station, June 29, 62.
Greeley, Allen	B	10	Died July 1, 63, of w'ds. rece'd. at Cold Harbor.
Goodrich, Victor	F	2	Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 61.
Harran, Selden B.	F	2	Died Nov. 16, 61.
Horr, John F.	H	6	Killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 64.
Kent, Hermon G.	G	4	Killed at Fredricksburgh, Dec. 19, 62.
Kennedy, Felix	B	10	Died Dec. 8, 63.
Kimball, Frank	39 Mass. Reg.		Killed at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 64.
Ladue, Joseph	G	4	Died Feb. 26, 64, of wounds received in action.
Loomis, Vernon L.	H	3	Died Feb. 6, 63.
Mailhote, Victor W.	G	4	Died Oct. 5, 62, of wounds received in action.
Mahoney, Sylvester D.	F	2	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Marshall, William	E	17	Died June 3, 64, of wounds received in action.
McManus, James W.	K	3	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Minouge, William	H	2	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Mitchell, Sullivan B.	1st Battery		Died July 25, 64, of wounds received in action.
Nealor, Edward	11 U. S. R. Reg't.		Died in Richmond, Va., Sept. 8, 66.
Rose, Joseph	H	17	Killed at Petersburg, July 27, 64.
Shorey, Elscine	F	2	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Smith, Levi	K	4	Died May 12, 63.
Sprague, Fredrick W.	A	6	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Stetson, Ezra	B	10	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 64.
Stone, Horatio F.	H	2	Killed in Wilderness, May 4, 64.
Storrs, Gilman D.	B	10	Killed at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 63.
Storrs, Charles W.	K	7	Died Apr. 10, 65, of w'ds. rec'd. at Spanish Fort.
Stowe, Lorenzo.	14th R. I. Reg't.		Died in 63.
Taylor, Benjamin	F	2	Died June 28, 62.
Thayer, James E.	E	8	Killed at Bayou Des Allems, Sept. 4, 62.
Waldron, Ezekiel	B	10	Died Apr. 6, 65, of wounds received in action.
White, George A.	H	2	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Wright, Benjamin N.	I	13	Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 63.

In addition to these might be added the names of many who were wounded and disabled, and did not survive their disability long after the war or their discharge. Below we give the names of those who lost a limb: Capt. Horace Crossman, Co. F, 2d Regiment, and Private Charles McLaughlin, Co. K, 3d Regiment, losing a leg; Serg't. Hiram M. Pierce, Co. B, 10th Regiment, and Private Elverton Loomis, Co. F, 2d Regiment, losing an arm.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of men furnished who entered the service.....	365
Furnished substitute.....	10
Paid commutation.....	10
No. who served their term of enlistment, or to close of war.....	120
Mustered out previous to close of the war at the expiration of their term of service.....	80
Discharged for disability, for wounds received and various other causes.....	114
Killed in battle.....	21
Died of wounds received in action.....	11
Died of diseases contracted in the service.....	17
Died in rebel prisons.....	2
Deserted.....	12

Perhaps it would be proper here to mention the names of those who were natives of Montpelier, and had sought homes in the West, and from there had enlisted and lost their lives in the defence of their country:

Walter M. Howes, son of the late Hon. William Howes, of Prescott, Wis., formerly of Montpelier, enlisted at the age of 21 years, was promoted to Orderly Sergeant of Co. F, 37th Wis. reg't; was severely wounded, but recovered. In mounting the enemy's works before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, he was struck by a solid

shot and instantly killed. He was a young man of fine character, high promise and an excellent soldier.

Col. Holden Putnam, of the 93d Illinois, was killed in one of Gen. Grant's battles with Bragg in 1863. Col. Putnam left Montpelier about 1853, and settled in Freeport, Ill., where he was successfully engaged in the banking business. When the war broke out, Putnam, true to the name he bore, at once gave his services to his country, and gave the name new honor by patriotism and bravery as was given by the Gen. Putnam of Revolutionary fame.



Capt. William W. Hutchins, son of the late William Hutchins of this town, when the rebellion broke out resided in Prescott, Wis. He relinquished a good business, and enlisted as a private in the 6th Wisconsin, and received promotions to Captain. While gallantly leading his Company at the battle near Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 19, 1864, he was killed. He was a brave soldier and a good officer.

We give below an account of a very remarkable military expedition under the command of Lieut. W. F. Cross, son of the late Timothy Cross, of Montpelier, which took place on the 21st of December, 1863, in Dakota Territory.

He was ordered to march with twelve men a distance of forty miles, to destroy a camp of Sioux Indians. The thermometer stood at 35° below zero. It was so cold that the party could not ride, and they were therefore compelled to march twenty-five miles in that Arctic weather. They broke up the camp, killing the Indians, (we are sorry to add and *scalping*, though that is the fashion in such wars,) and returned without the loss of a man, though two horses gave out and were left on the road. On the return march, the thermometer was 24° below zero. The party was absent 39 hours, and in that time marched 80 miles, most of the way on foot, on snowy ground, and in weather never exceeded for severity in any military expedition, unless it was in Napoleon's Russian campaign.

REUNIONS.

There has been one soldiers' reunion in town, and several officers' reunions.

All hail these reunions! the whole soul expands
With this greeting of hearts and this clasping of hands;
The heroes who stood 'midst the carnage and roar,
And the red stream of battle, in council once more.

Then raise the loud shout, the sweet hymn of the free,
Let it swell on the breeze o'er the mountain and sea;
For our old battle banner, tho' riddled and worn,
Not a single bright star from its glory is torn.



OLD MASONIC HALL,—1834.

MASONIC.

BY THOS. H. CAVE.

AURORA LODGE, No. 9, F. & A. M., was chartered Oct. 14, 1796, the petition for which was signed by Moses Hubbard, Benjamin Waite, and others.

The hall first occupied we have been unable to ascertain; but in 1805-6 the meetings were held in a room over Geo. B. R. Gove's store, (the building now occupied by Fisher & Colton,) on Main street. Then from 1809 to 1822, they had a hall in the old Academy building. About the first of January, 1822, this was destroyed by fire. January 7th of that year, they assembled at Reuben Lamb's mansion-room, so called; and from Feb. 4 of the same year held their meetings in the Pavilion hotel, then kept by Thomas Davis, until they occupied their new hall. The corner stone of this hall was laid Aug. 8, 1822, with masonic ceremonies, the oration being delivered by Erastus Watrous. The Lodge held their first meeting in their new hall Oct. 7, 1822. This building stood at the corner of School and Main streets, on the site now occupied by Bethany church. (See engraving above.)

Among the members of the Lodge we find the names of many prominent citizens of this and adjoining towns:

Sylvester Day,	Rev. Benj. Chatterton
Levi Pitkin,	Lovell Kelton,
Nathan Doty,	Salmon Washburn,
Thos. Reed, Sen'r,	Silas Burbank,
Samuel Prentiss, Jr.,	Elijah Witherell,
Parley Davis,	Chester Nye,
Charles Bulkeley,	Jacob Miller,
Erastus Watrous,	Col. Samuel Fifield,
David Wing, Jr.,	Denison Smith,
Cyrus Ware,	Hezekiah H. Reed,

Cornelius Lynde,	Roger G. Bulkley,
Timothy Hubbard,	Joseph Wiggins,
Geo. Worthington,	Gen. Gusta. Loomis,
Seth Putnam,	L. Q. C. Bowles,
Chapin Keith,	Isaiah Silver,
Richard Holden,	Harry Richardson,
James Fiske,	Perrin B. Fisk,
Col. Cyrus Johnson,	Israel Dewey,
Larned Lamb,	Otis Standish,
Eliakim D. Persons,	Jona. Wallace,
Lemuel Farwell,	Diah Richardson,
Wyllis I. Cadwell,	Thomas Reed, Jr.,
Apollos Hall,	Nat. C. King,
Joseph Wing,	Sylvanus Ripley,
Isaac Putnam,	R. R. Keith,
Thomas Wallace,	Nathl. Bancroft,
Salvin Collins,	Barzillai Davenport,
Silas W. Cobb,	Walter Little,
James Deane,	M. T. C. Wing,
Amasa Bancroft,	H. N. Baylies,
Sylvanus Baldwin,	Parrot Blaisdell,
Abel Knapp,	Daniel H. Dewey,
Jeduthan Loomis,	Roswell H. Knapp,
Jonah Parks,	Nelson A. Chase,
John Spalding,	Mark Goss,
Dr. James Spalding,	Norman Rublee,
R. Bailey,	John Goldsbury,
O. H. Smith,	Joseph S. Walton,
Gamaliel Washburn,	Geo. W. Hill,
Ches'r W. Houghton,	Dr. Charles Clark,
Joseph Howes,	Dr. John Winslow,
Daniel Baldwin,	Joel Winch,
Samuel Goss,	Maj. John Poor.
Nathan Jewett,	

The Lodge flourished until the time of the great anti-masonic wave in 1834. We find among the documents preserved the following notice, which was published at the time in the *Vermont Watchman*:

MASONIC NOTICE.

A meeting of all the masons in Washington County is hereby notified to be holden at the hall in Montpelier, on Friday, the 19th day of September inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking under consideration the unhappy and divided state of community on the subject of Freemasonry. It is desirable that the views and feelings of every mason in the County should be fully represented and expressed upon that occasion. This notice is the result of a very extensive consultation among masons, and is given at their request.

Montpelier, 10th of Sept., 1834.

We, the undersigned, do cordially approve of the above notice, and request that

the same should be published in all the papers in this County.

Montpelier, 10 September, 1834.

H. H. Reed,	Saml. Goss,
Luman Rublee,	Simeon L. Post,
R. R. Keith,	Oramel H. Smith,
Isaiah Silver,	Alonzo Pearce,
Israel Dewey,	S. C. French,
William Mann,	N. Jewett,
H. N. Baylies,	Nathl. Bancroft,
H. Richardson,	Jos. Howes,
G. W. Barker,	Jason Carpenter,
Ira Owen,	Lovel Kelton.

In accordance with said notice, the members met at Masonic hall. We copy from the records:

At a special communication of Aurora Lodge No. 9, duly summoned and holden at Mason's Hall, in Montpelier, on Friday, the 19th day of September, A. L. 5834.

Number of brethren present, about sixty.

On motion, the following resolutions were passed and adopted by said Lodge, viz:

Resolved and voted, That the trustees, or the survivors of them, who hold the title to the Masonic Hall in trust for the use of Aurora Lodge, No. 9, (reference being had to the deed of trust,) be, and are hereby directed to sell said Hall, and all right this Lodge may have therein, and also to sell all and singular the personal property belonging to said Lodge, and make all collections of dues to said Lodge (if any) as soon as may be, and to the best advantage, and from the avails of such sales and collections to pay all sums due from said Lodge; the same to be ascertained and certified by Jeduthan Loomis, who is hereby appointed a committee for that purpose; and the balance of such avails to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the Washington County Grammar School, for the use and disposal of the trustees of said Grammar School, to whom the same is hereby presented as a donation from this Lodge for the purpose of education; and a copy of this vote shall be their sufficient warrant for the same.

Resolved and voted, That until a sale of the Masonic Hall shall be made and completed, full leave and license is hereby given, and the Lodge does hereby approve of all kinds of assemblies being held in this Lodge room, under the direction and control of the trustees aforesaid of said Hall.

Resolved and voted, That Aurora Lodge, No. 9, be now dissolved, *and closed forever*.

Attest, HEZEKIAH H. REED,
Sec'y pro tem.



KING SOLOMON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 5,—Commenced working under a dispensation granted Oct. 7, 1809, and chartered Jan. 3, 1810.

Charter Members—Charles Bulkley, Erastus Watrous, Joseph Freeman, Solomon Miller, Nathan Doty, Sherman Minot, Denison Smith, Sylvanus Baldwin, and Cabot W. Hyde.

Jan. 18, 1810,—The first board of officers were elected, as follows: Charles Bulkley, High Priest; Erastus Watrous, King; Joseph Freeman, Scribe; Joseph Howes, Treasurer; Jeduthan Loomis, Secretary; Solomon Miller, Captain of the Host; Nathan Doty, Principal Sojourner; Phineas Woodbury, Royal Arch Captain; Sylvanus Baldwin, Master of 3d Veil; Denison Smith, Master of 2d Veil; George Worthington, Master of 1st Veil; Nathan Jewett, Tyler.

The Chapter held its meetings in the hall occupied by Aurora Lodge. Many of the masons mentioned in the list of the Lodge were members of this body. We give the names of a few not given there who took their degrees in, and were members of, this Chapter:

Hiram Steele, Asa Partridge, Jona. Briggs of Marshfield, Isaac Fletcher of Lyndon, Jacob Davis of Randolph, Matthias Haines of Cabot, Gov. Samuel C. Crafts of Craftsbury, N. R. Sawyer of Hydepark, J. Stearns of Chelsea, Seth G. Bigelow of Brookfield, Z. P. Burnham, Gov. Julius Converse (then) of Randolph, J. K. Parish of Randolph, D. Azro A. Buck of Chelsea; and many others might be given did space permit.

We copy from the Chapter Records:

Oct. 20, 1816.—*Voted*, That the treasurer pay out of the funds of the Chapter to the treasurer of the Vermont Bible Society the sum of thirty dollars.

Dec. 4, 1816.—*Voted*, To appropriate ten dollars for the benefit of schools in the Western States.

Whether the Chapter formally surrendered its charter or not, we have no means of knowing, but at the time of the dissolution of the Lodge it is probable that it was forfeited, as we find no record of meetings after that time.

MONTPELIER COUNCIL OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.—Organized Jan. 3, 1818, by Jeremy L. Cross, with Lucius Q. C. Bowles as T. I. G. M., Nathan Jewett as D. I. G. M., and Daniel Baldwin as P. C. We can find no further record of their proceedings other than that they existed until the breaking up of Masonry in 1834, though they did not surrender their charter until the revival of Masonry in this State about the year 1850 or '51, when by so doing they received a new one.

AURORA LODGE, No. 22, F. & A. M.—Chartered Jan. 9, 1851.

Charter Members.—Harry Richardson, John Poor, Walter Little, Diah Richardson, Ira S. Town, Henry Crane, Otis Peck, Shubael Wheeler, T. C. Taplin, Levi Boutwell, Gamaliel Washburn.

The first meeting was held in the office of Dr. T. C. Taplin, Feb. 5, 1850, for the purpose of drawing up a petition for a charter.

The first election of officers occurred March 25, 1851, at which time the following list was chosen: T. C. Taplin, W. M.; Levi Boutwell, S. W.; John Poor, J. W.; A. A. Cross, Sec'y; Ira S. Town, Treas.; Gamaliel Washburn, S. D.; Diah Richardson, J. D.; Henry Crane, Tyler.

The first hall occupied by the Lodge was in the third story (over the Vermont Bank,) of the building now owned by L. B. Huntington, on State Street. They remained here until Nov. 13, 1859, when they removed into the new block, built for S. S. Boyce, afterwards owned by Fred E. Smith. This they occupied until it was destroyed in Montpelier's first great fire, March 12, 1875. Meetings were then held in the American House, owned by Chester Clark, a prominent member of the Order, until the completion of Union Block, where a spacious hall and ante-rooms were fitted up especially for the use of the Masonic bodies. The first meeting was held in the new hall Dec. 13, 1875, which they now occupy.

List of Past Masters.—T. C. Taplin, 1850; Gamaliel Washburn, 1851–54, 1856;



John C. Emery, 1855, 1857-59, 1861-63, 1878-79; John W. Clark, 1860; Denison Dewey, 1864; Jas. S. Peck, 1869-71; J. W. F. Washburn, 1872-74; J. Austin Paine, 1875-76; Truman C. Phinney, 1865-68, 1880, and now in office.

List of officers, elected April 11, 1881—T. C. Phinney, W. M.; Geo. W. Wing, S. W.; J. W. F. Washburn, J. W.; Jas. C. Houghton, Treas.; Thos. H. Cave, Sec'y; Stephen R. Colby, S. D.; Fred. W. Morse, J. D.; Chas. C. Ramsdell, S. S.; G. Blair, J. S.; C. C. Dudley, Chaplain; A. F. Humphrey, Marshal; W. A. Briggs, Organist; Isaac M. Wright, Tyler.

No. of members, 167. Regular communications, Monday evening of week in which the moon fulls. Annual, April communication.

KING SOLOMON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 7.—Chartered Aug. 14, 1851.

Charter Members—John Poor, Levi Boutwell, Appleton Fitch, David Leach, Walter Little, Simeon Eggleston, Harry Richardson, Gamaliel Washburn, Joel Winch.

The Chapter commenced its labors under a dispensation dated Jan. 9, 1851, and on April 8 conferred the R. A. degree upon Henry Crane, Geo. S. Johnson, and Joel Winch, Jr.

The first election of officers occurred Dec. 27th, 1851, with the following result:

John Poor, High Priest; T. C. Taplin, King; Silas C. French, Scribe; J. E. Badger, Sec'y; Levi Boutwell, Treas.; Gamaliel Washburn, Captain of the Host; Harry Richardson, Principal Sojourner; Geo. S. Johnson, Royal Arch Captain; M. O. Persons, Master of 3d Veil; Joel Winch, Jr., Master of 2d Veil; J. P. W. Vincent, Master of 1st Veil; Henry Crane, Tyler.

The Chapter has held its meetings in connection with Aurora Lodge continuously since its organization, sharing with it in the expenses of rent.

Past High Priests—John Poor, T. C. Taplin, Gamaliel Washburn, Levi Boutwell, C. N. Carpenter, Eli Ballou, Fred. E. Smith, John W. Clark, J. W. F. Washburn, James S. Peck.

Officers elected April 14, 1881—Geo. W. Wing, H. P.; Truman C. Phinney, K.; Geo. Atkins, S.; Thos. H. Cave, Sec'y; Jas. C. Houghton, Treas.; J. W. F. Washburn, C. of H.; C. Blakely, P. S.; Thos. L. Wood, R. A. C.; Geo. E. Lane, M. 3d V.; Geo. Blair, M. 2d V.; Henry W. Drew, M. 1st V.; Chas. W. Guernsey, Daniel S. Wheatley, Stewards; Rev. Howard F. Hill, Chaplain; Wm. A. Briggs, Organist; Isaac M. Wright, Tyler.

No. of members, 112. Stated Convocations, Thursday evening of week in which the moon fulls. Annual, April convocation.

MONTPELIER COUNCIL, No. 4, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS—Chartered Aug. 10, 1855.

The first meeting was held June 30, 1853,—working under the old charter,—with the following officers: John Poor, Th. Ill. G. M.; T. C. Taplin, R. Ill. G. M.; Samuel L. Adams, Ill. G. M.; Otis Peck, Prin. Cond.; Joel Winch, Capt. of G.; Harry Richardson, Marshal; Gamaliel Washburn, Recorder; Simeon Eggleston, Tyler.

They held meetings until Feb. 1, 1855, conferring the degrees on a number of companions. Having complied with a resolution of the Grand Council, surrendering their old charter, and requesting a new one, the same was granted them, dated Aug. 10, 1855.

First board of officers elected.—T. C. Taplin, Th. Ill. G. M.; Samuel E. Adams, R. Ill. G. M.; David Roberts, Ill. G. M.; Wm. P. Badger, Treas.; John E. Badger, Recorder; Gamaliel Washburn, Prin. Cond.; John W. Hobart, Capt. of the G.; Wm. Rogers, Marshal; Henry Crane, Tyler.

Past Illustrious Masters—John Poor, one year; T. C. Taplin, nine years; Gamaliel Washburn, four years; Truman C. Phinney, who received his eleventh election April 14th, 1881.

Board of officers elected April 14, 1881.—Truman C. Phinney, Th. Ill. M.; Fred. E. Smith, D. M.; John W. Clark, P. C. of the W.; Jas. C. Houghton, Treas.;



Thos. H. Cave, Recorder; Geo. W. Wing, Capt. of the G.; J. W. F. Washburn, Cond. of the C.; Rev. H. F. Hill, Chaplain; W. A. Briggs, Marshal; Thos. L. Wood, Steward; Isaac M. Wright, Sentinel.

The Council occupies the same hall in connection with the Lodge and Chapter.

No. of members, 70. Regular Assemblies, Thursday evening in which the moon fulls. Annual in April.

MOUNT ZION COMMANDERY, No. 9. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Date of charter, March 20, 1873. Charter members, Jonathan L. Mack, Henry D. Bean, Frank H. Bascom, G. V. C. Eastman, J. Monroe Poland, Jas. W. Brock, Emory Town, C. E. Abbott, A. McGilvary.

First Board of Officers.—J. L. Mack, Eminent Commander; H. D. Bean, Generalissimo; F. H. Bascom, Captain General; G. V. C. Eastman, Prelate; C. E. Abbott, Senior Warden; A. McGilvary, Junior Warden; Joel Winch, Treasurer; J. M. Poland, Recorder; E. Town, Standard Bearer; L. Bart. Cross, Sword Bearer; G. W. Tilden, Warder.

Officers Elected Dec. 1880.—J. L. Mack, E. C.; Geo. W. Wing, Generalissimo; Henry Ferris, Capt. Gen.; C. Blakely, Prelate; J. S. Batchelder, S. W.; W. A. Briggs, J. W.; J. C. Houghton, Treas.; Geo. Atsins, Recorder; E. L. White, St. B.; J. C. Cady, Sw. B.; J. W. F. Washburn, Warder; George Blair, 1st Capt. G.; J. Henry Jackson, 2d Capt. G.; M. Manning, 3d Capt. G.; A. McGilvary, Commissary; D. S. Wheatley, Sentinel.

Jonathan L. Mack has been Eminent Commander since the organization.

Stated Conclaves, first Thursday in each month; No. of members, 58.

GAMALIEL LODGE OF PERFECTION, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.—Dispensation granted Dec. 15th, 1874; chartered Aug. 18th, 1875; constituted Sept. 16th, 1875.

First Board of Officers.—F. H. Bascom, 32°, T. P. Grand Master; A. C. Dewey, 32°, Deputy Grand Master; J. W. F. Washburn, 32°, V. S. Grand Warden;

M. T. McNeely, 32°, V. J. Grand Warden; A. N. Pearson, 32°, Grand Orator; M. O. Pingree, 32°, Grand Keeper of the Seals; H. S. Smith, 32°, Grand Treasurer; C. H. Heaton, 32°, Grand Secretary; S. R. Colby, 32°, G. M. of Ceremonies; C. C. Church, 16°, Grand Hospitaler; H. Patterson, 14°, Grand Capt. of the G.; J. A. Paine, 14°, Grand Organist; C. Clark, 14°, Grand Tyler; H. W. Lyford, 14°, Grand Chaplain.

Board of Officers, 1881.—Rev. Howard F. Hill, 32°, T. P. Gr. Master; S. R. Colby, 32°, D. Gr. Master; William A. Briggs, 16°, S. Gr. Warden; Geo. W. White, 16°, J. Gr. Warden; Ed. R. Morse, 16°, Gr. Orator; C. H. Heaton, 32°, Gr. Secretary; H. W. Lyford, 14°, Gr. K. of Seals; H. C. Bartlett, 32°, Gr. M. of Cer.; H. D. Bean, 14°, Gr. Hospitaler; Henry Lowe, 16°, Gr. Capt. of the G.; J. W. F. Washburn, 32°, Gr. Organist; I. M. Wright, 16°, Gr. Tyler.

Regular meetings, Tuesday evening of week in which the moon fulls.

Place of meeting, Masonic Hall.

MOUNT CALVARY COUNCIL OF PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.—Chartered Sept. 20, 1880.

Board of Officers, 1881.—F. H. Bascom, 32°, M. E. S. P. G. M.; J. W. F. Washburn, 32°, G. H. P. D. G. M.; Chas. H. Heaton, 32°, M. E. S. G. W.; Geo. W. Wing, 16°, M. E. J. G. W.; S. R. Colby, 32°, Val. Gr. Treas.; Wm. A. Briggs, 16°, V. G. S. K. of S. & A.; Rev. H. F. Hill, 32°, V. G. M. of Cer.; H. S. Smith, 32°, Val. Gr. Almoner; F. F. Fletcher, 16°, V. Gr. M. of Ent.; Henry Lowe, 16°, Gr. Tyler.

Regular meetings, Tuesday evening of week in which the moon fulls, at Masonic Hall.

ST. HELENA CONCLAVE.—May 1, 1875, Frank H. Bascom, 32°, D. D. Intendant General, instituted at Masonic Headquarters, Montpelier, the above named conclave of the "Imperial, Ecclesiastical and Military" Order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, the Invincible Order of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and the



Holy Order of St. John the Evangelist.
The following officers were elected:

Frank H. Bascom, 32°, Montpelier, Most Puissant Sovereign; J. W. F. Washburn, 32°, Montpelier, Viceroy; George W. Tilden, Barre, Senior General; E. A. Newcomb, Waterbury, Junior General; J. H. Jackson, Barre, High Prelate; Albert Dewey, 32°, Montpelier, Recorder; Geo. W. Wing, Montpelier, Treasurer; Horace W. Lyford, Warren, Prefect; H. O. Hatch, Barre, Standard Bearer; D. A. Gray, Waterbury, Herald; John C. Cave, 14°, Montpelier, Sentinel.

This Chivalric and Christian Order was founded A. D. 313, by Constantine, the Great Roman Emperor. It is the Ancient Knighthood of Europe, and is the most ancient body of Christian Masonry known. It is conferred upon Knights Templar only in America, and is the *ne plus ultra* of York Rite Masonry, being conferred upon a select few only.

Oct. 3, 1876, Frank H. Bascom, of Montpelier, was appointed Deputy for Vermont, to institute Mt. Sinai Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. It is conferred only on Knights Templars and 32° and 33° of the A. & A. Rite.

Geo. O. Tyler, 33°, of Burlington, was elected 1st Grand Potentate, and Charles H. Heaton, 32°, of Montpelier, Grand Recorder. The present Grand Potentate is A. C. Dewey, 32°, and F. H. Bascom, 32°, Grand Recorder.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 917.—Organized Feb. 26, 1878. Charter members, J. W. Clark, R. J. Coffey, Orrin Daley, C. H. Farnsworth, Thos. Marvin, H. M. Pierce, Geo. W. Parmenter, T. C. Phinney, Geo. L. Story, D. S. Wheatley, J. B. Woodward, Chas. Wells.

Regular meetings, first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.

Hall in Sabin's Block, Main Street; membership, 44.

ODD FELLOWS.

VERMONT LODGE, No. 2, was instituted May 15, 1845; the charter was granted April 26, of that year. The charter members were Rev. Eli Ballou, Thos. Poole, James W. Bigelow, Lorenzo Dow, Wm. H. Cotttrill.

In 1852 it suspended, and was revived under its present charter, July 24, 1873.

Charter Members.—A. T. Keith, C. T. Summers, A. D. Lane, Chas. F. Collins, Marble Russell, Geo. Reed, T. C. Barrows, G. B. Dodge, O. T. Dodge, L. M. Washburn, A. N. Pearson.

The first officers were, A. T. Keith, N. G.; A. N. Pearson, V. G.; A. D. Lane, Secretary.

The following board of officers were elected July 1, 1881:

W. D. Reid, N. G.; A. W. Ferrin, V. G.; H. C. Webster, Rec. Sec'y.; C. F. Collins, Per Sec'y.; D. W. Dudley, Treas.; C. T. Summers, R. S. N. G.; Henry Whitcomb, L. S. N. G.; C. W. Guernsey, R. S. V. G.; A. Clark, L. S. V. G.; C. E. Wood, Warden; J. H. Jackson, Conductor; H. E. Slayton, Inside Guard; Chas. O. Foster, Outside Guard; Charles Ferrin, R. S. S.; Orville Dewey, L. S. S.; Rev. H. F. Hill, Chaplain.

Hall in Post Office Block, State Street.

BROOKS POST, No. 13, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, was instituted April 28, 1873.

Charter Members.—P. P. Pitkin, F. V. Randall, J. S. Peck, J. W. Clark, J. O. Livingston, F. E. Smith, Geo. S. Robinson, C. B. Wilson, J. M. Poland, N. N. Glazier, A. C. Brown, H. C. Lull, O. Daley, A. G. Bean and Elihu Snow.

Present Officers.—W. F. Waterman, Commander; W. E. Lawson, Senior Vice Commander; N. C. Peck, Junior Vice Commander; H. L. Averill, Adjutant; H. M. Pierce, Quarter Master; Geo. W. Colby, Surgeon; Chas. A. Sanders, Chaplain; W. W. Noyes, Officer of the day; J. J. Young, Officer of the Guard; C. E. Stowe, Q. M. Sergeant.

The Post meets the first and third



Tuesday evenings in the month at their Hall, on South Main Street.

The Post, in a financial point of view, is even with the world. It has assisted many deserving soldiers and their families. It has always observed the memorial services on Decoration Day in a manner highly commendable; and has been assisted materially by the citizens of the Capital on that day. It has done many deeds of charity, and still has that work to perform, and should receive the aid of all good citizens.

Membership, 150.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated Nov. 23, 1872.

The object of the Saint John Baptist Society of Montpelier is to render aid to the members in sickness, and, by the spirit of Christian association, to encourage the practice of the social virtues, and revive among them the sentiments of their nationality. To accomplish this end, as honorable as it is useful, the members agree to hold frequent meetings, and to make regular contributions to form a reserve fund by means of which, in accordance with the conditions expressed in the rules of the society, each member will be entitled to a daily but temporary assistance.

Charter Members.—Mitchell Sweet, Eugene Laviolette, John C. White, Joseph N. Goron, Cyprien Peltier, Dieu D. Neveaux, Peter St. Rock, Alexander Campbell, John Rock, John Doucette, Alexander Campbell, Jr., John Jangraw, Ferd La Croix, Seraphine Neveaux, Alexander Jangraw, Humphrey Campbell, John Gagnon, Jesse Cayhue, Louis Greenwood, Frank Greenwood, Frank Lucie, Louis Rodney, David Brown, Leonard Mailhote, Peter Gay, Jerry Gay, Frank Lanier, Marcus Louiselle, Corliss Desaulniers, Edward Rattell.

Present Officers, 1881.—President, Alphonso Shorey; Vice Pres't, Paul Terieo; Secretary, Mitchell Sweet; Treasurer, Seraphine Neveaux; Marshal, Louis Rodney.

Membership, 50.

MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY BAR.

BY JOSEPH A. WING, ESQ.

The following are now residents at Montpelier:

HOMER W. HEATON, admitted to the Bar in Washington Co., November term, 1835; now aged 70.

JOSEPH A. WING, admitted to the Bar April term, 1836, and in 1881 is 71 years of age; practiced in Plainfield till June, 1858, and since that time has practiced law at Montpelier.

LUTHER L. DURANT, aged 54 years, was admitted to the Bar in Washington County, November term, 1850. Commenced at Waitsfield, June, 1852, went to Waterbury in 1855, and came to Montpelier, Nov. 1866.

CARLISLE J. GLEASON, admitted to the Bar in Washington County, September term, 1858.

WHITMAN G. FERRIN, aged 64 years, admitted to the Bar in Lamoille County, 1843, June term; moved to Montpelier in 1859.

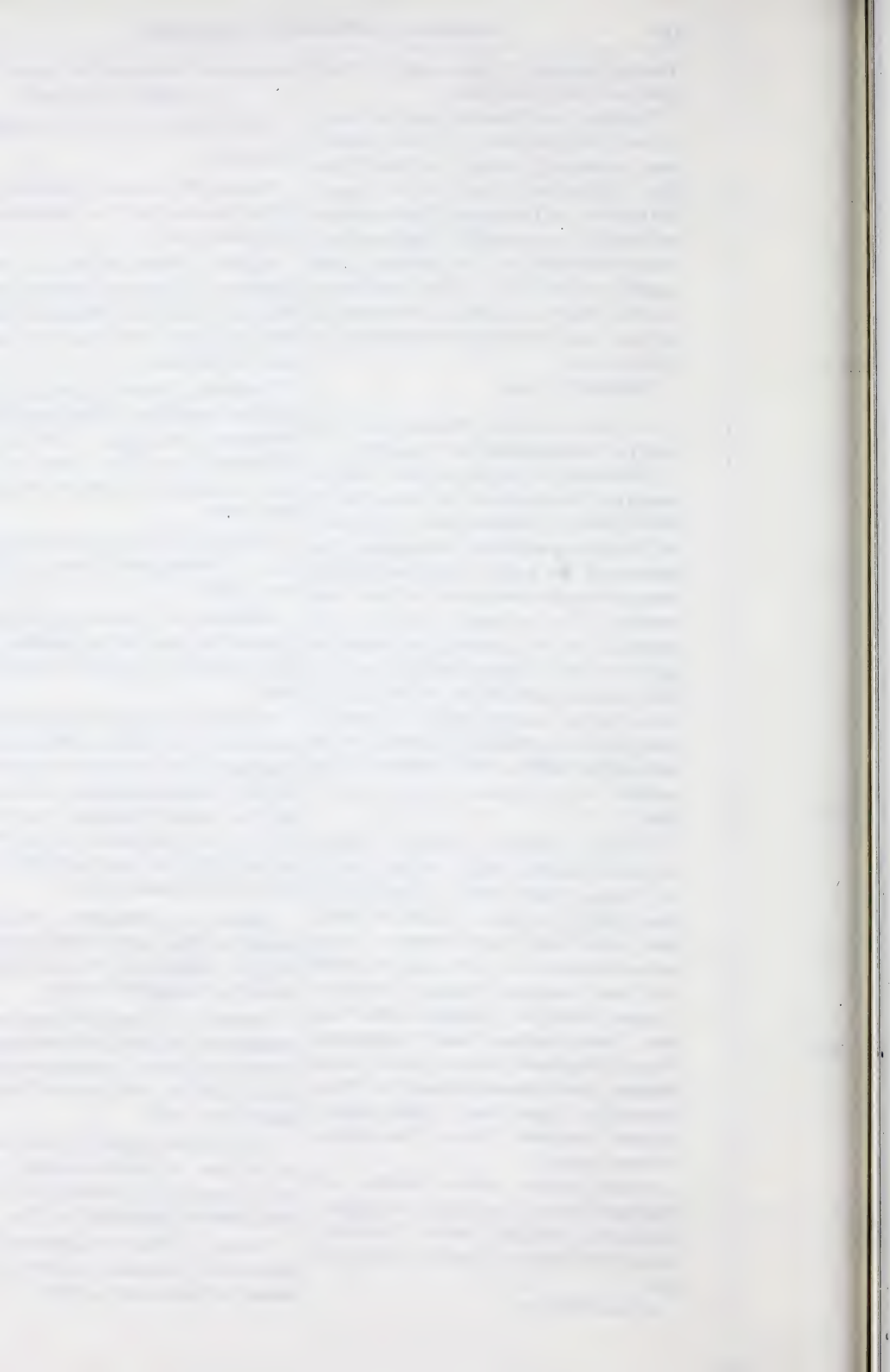
TIMOTHY P. REDFIELD, aged 67 years, admitted to the Bar in Orleans County, June term, 1838; practiced in that county till 1848, when he removed to Montpelier. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court by the Legislature at the October session, 1870, and has been Judge of said Court till the present time.

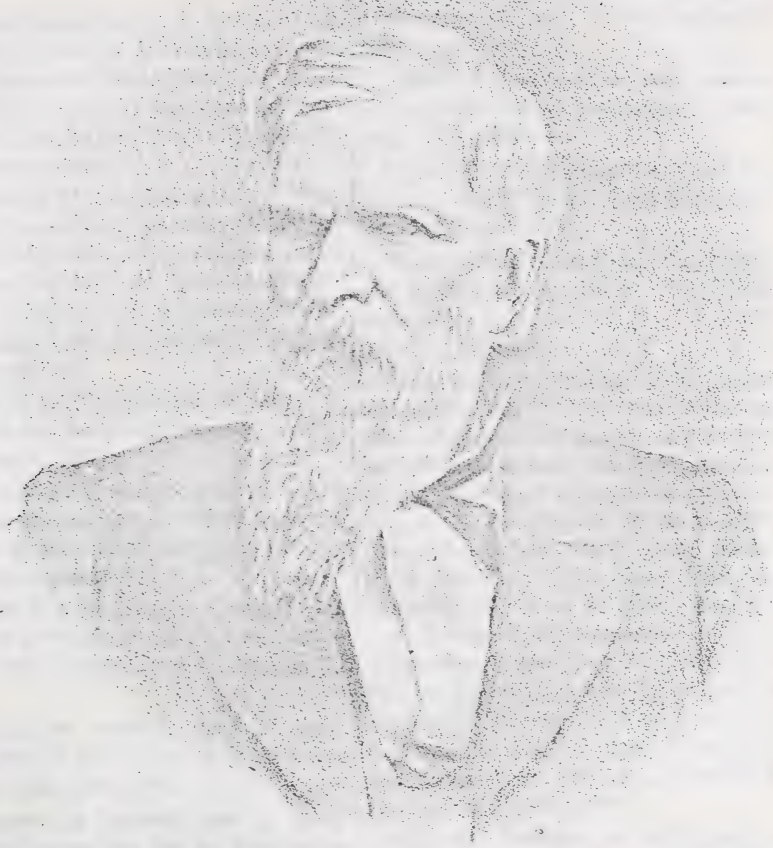
JOSIAH O. LIVINGSTON, admitted in Lamoille, May term, 1861; was in the Army as Adjutant of the 9th Regiment; moved to Montpelier in 1872.

STEPHEN C. SHURTLEFF, aged 43 years, admitted to the Bar in Washington Co. March term, 1863; commenced at Plainfield in October, and came to Montpelier, September, 1876.

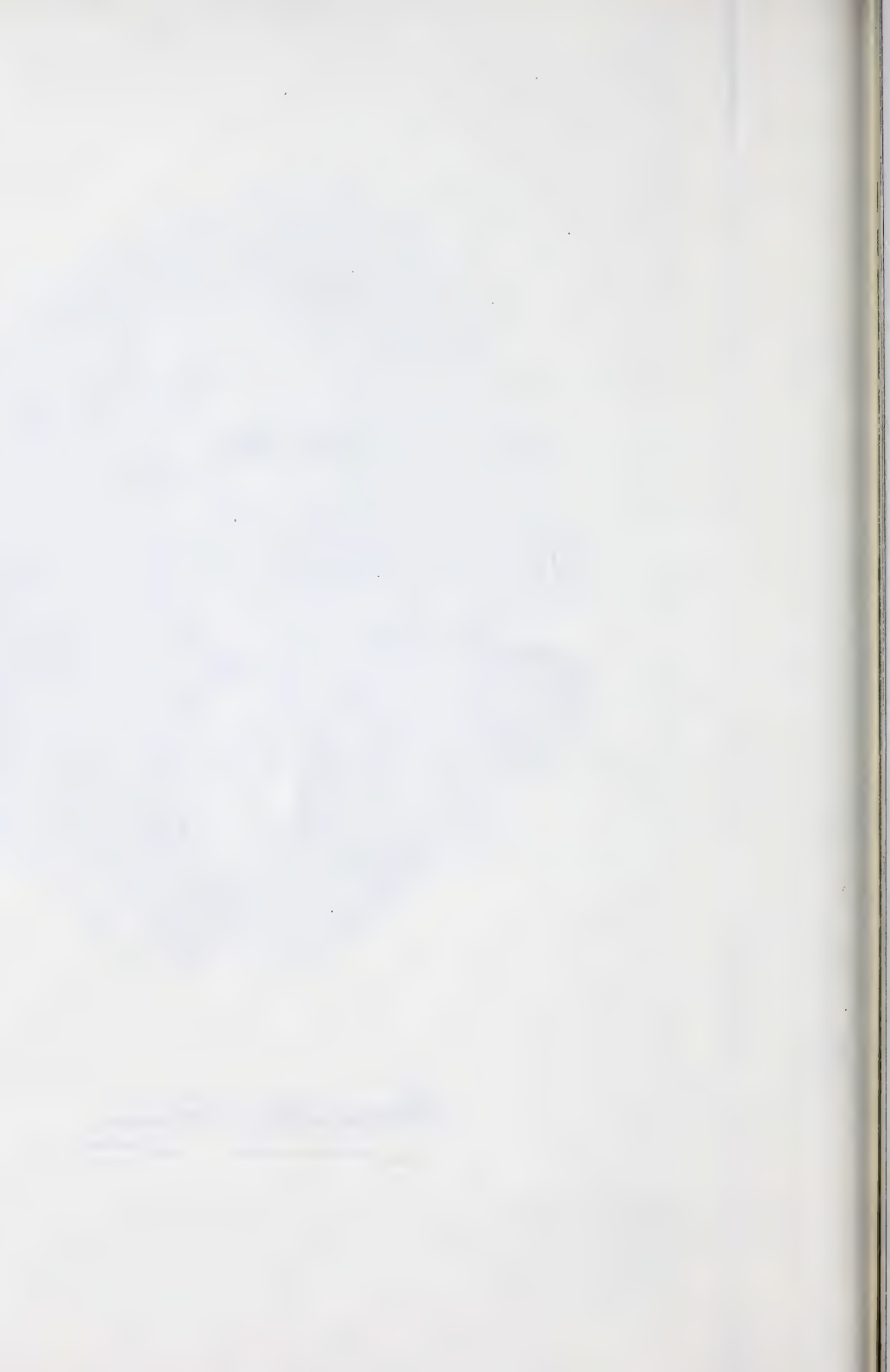
C. H. HEATH, aged 52 years, admitted to the Bar in Lamoille County, Dec. 7, 1859; removed to Plainfield in 1859, and from there to Montpelier in 1872.

THOMAS J. DEAVITT, admitted to the Bar in 1867; practiced in Moretown, and moved to Montpelier in 1873.





Homer W. Heaton



HIRAM A. HUSE, a graduate of Albany Law School in May, 1867; admitted in Orange County, removed to Montpelier in 1873, and was appointed State Librarian in 1873.

BENJAMIN F. FIFIELD, aged 49 years, admitted to the Bar in Washington Co. in 1859.

HIRAM CARLETON, aged 43 years, admitted to the Bar of Washington County at the September term, 1865; commenced the practice of law at Waitsfield, in May, 1866, and moved from there to Montpelier in December, 1875.

MELVILLE E. SMILIE, aged 37 years, admitted to the Bar in Washington County, March term, 1866. He began practice at Waterbury in 1867, and removed to Montpelier in 1875; was appointed County Clerk in 1876, and has continued clerk to the present time.

GEORGE W. WING, aged 38 years, admitted to the Bar of Washington County, March term, 1868.

TRUMAN R. GORDON, aged 30 years, admitted to the Bar in Washington Co. September term, 1877; commenced practice in Montpelier in 1878.

HENRY K. FIELD, aged 35 years, was admitted to Windham County Court, Sept. term, 1871; removed to Montpelier in 1872.

CHARLES W. PORTER, aged 32 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. term, 1874.

CLARENCE H. PITKIN, aged 32 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, March term, 1872. He is the present State's Attorney of the County.

WILLIAM A. LORD, aged 32 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington Co. March term, 1876.

RUSH P. BARRETT, aged 26 years, admitted to the Bar of Windsor County, Dec. 7, 1878; removed to Montpelier in May, 1881.

HARRY G. DEWING, aged 29, admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. term, 1875.

HARLAN W. KEMP, aged 23 years, admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. 7, 1880.

JAMES S. PECK, aged 41 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. 7, 1866; now Postmaster of Montpelier.

OSMAN D. CLARK, aged 26 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington Co. March term, 1879.

JOHN G. WING, aged 22 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, Sept. term, 1880.

FRANK W. TUTTLE, aged 21 years, was admitted to the Bar of Washington Co. at the March term, 1881.

HENRY OVIATT, aged 33 years, admitted to Washington County Bar, March term, 1875; the present short hand reporter of the Court.

There are many members of the Bar of Washington County who were once residents of Montpelier, who are now living in other States, who are honorable members of the profession, among whom are Hon. Samuel B. Prentiss, of Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph A. Prentiss, of Winona, Minn.; C. W. Prentiss, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Chauncey W. Town, of New York city; J. P. C. Cottrill, of Milwaukee; Daniel G. Thompson, of New York city; Azel Spalding, of Kansas; Chester W. Merrill, of Cincinnati; Rodney Lund, of Boston; N. A. Taylor, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Stillman Churchill, of Chicago; Jeremiah T. Marston, of Madison, Wis.

From the formation of the County of Washington, the bar of the County was noted for men of learning and talent, who have passed away by death. Of those who have died who lived in Montpelier, or had their offices in Montpelier, are the following, many of whom should have more than a passing notice: Charles Bulkley, Cyrus Ware, Samuel Prentiss, Wm. Upham, Nicholas Baylies, Jeduthan Loomis, Azro Loomis, Lucius B. Peck, Stoddard B. Colby, Oramel H. Smith, Wm. P. Briggs, Jackson A. Vail, William H. Upham, Jonathan P. Miller, D. P. Thompson, George



R. Thompson, Calvin J. Keith, Samuel B. Prentiss, C. W. Willard, Charles Reed, Charles F. Smith, Ferrand F. Merrill, Timothy Merrill, Thomas Reed, Hezekiah H. Reed, Joshua Y. Vail, J. T. Marston, George B. Manser, Samuel Wells, George W. Bailey, Jr., Samuel W. Chandler.

C. D. Swazey, C. D. Harvey, R. S. Boutwell, were in Montpelier in 1865, whether living or not I cannot tell.

[NOTE.—Judge Bulkley is noticed in Berlin and in these pages as the first postmaster in Montpelier, and the first lawyer. We have been told he was a strong man, of fine talent, and that the house is still standing on Berlin side in which he lived, which is all we have been able to learn about him. We would be pleased to learn more, as also of any and all mentioned, of whom we have not full notice among our biographies to yet follow, which embrace at least twenty or more of the above names.—ED.]

VERMONT BAR ASSOCIATION.

This association was formed Oct. 22, 1878, at Montpelier, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, Edward J. Phelps, Burlington; Vice Presidents, G. W. Harmon, Bennington, Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland, William E. Johnson, Woodstock, Guy C. Noble, St. Albans, Wm. P. Dillingham, Waterbury; Secretary, Hiram F. Stevens, St. Albans; Treasurer, Wm. G. Shaw, Burlington

The association numbered about 100 members, and was chartered by the Legislature of 1878, approved Nov. 14, 1878, and duly organized under the charter by the election of the officers above named for one year. At the first annual meeting, at Montpelier, Oct. 28, 1879, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury; Vice Presidents, George W. Harmon, Bennington, Roswell Farnham, Bradford, John L. Edwards, Newport; Secretary, Clarence H. Pitkin, Montpelier; Treasurer, Wm. G. Shaw, Burlington.

The 2d annual meeting of the association was held on the 4th Tuesday in October, 1880, when the following officers were appointed:

President, Walter C. Dunton, Rutland; Vice Presidents, Warren C. French, Woodstock, John Prout, Rutland, Guy C. Noble, St. Albans; Secretary, Clarence H. Pitkin, Montpelier; Treasurer, Wm. G. Shaw, Burlington.

The 3d annual meeting was held on Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 1881, when the following officers were elected:

President, Daniel Roberts, Burlington; Vice Presidents, Geo. W. Harmon, Bennington, John L. Edwards, Newport, Roswell Farnham, Bradford; Secretary, Clarence H. Pitkin, Montpelier; Treasurer, Chas. W. Porter, Montpelier; Managers, Daniel Roberts, Burlington, W. P. Dillingham, Waterbury, John W. Rowell, Randolph, O. E. Butterfield, Wilmington, Henry C. Ide, St. Johnsbury.

The association is in a prosperous condition, with about 120 members, from all parts of the State, and is of great benefit to the legal profession in the State.

THE MEDICAL MEN OF MONTPELIER.

BY SUMNER PUTNAM, M. D.

Physicians who have lived and practiced in Montpelier within my remembrance or since 1828:

Dr. EDWARD LAMB was the leading physician in this town for over 40 years. He died at the age of 74, in 1845.

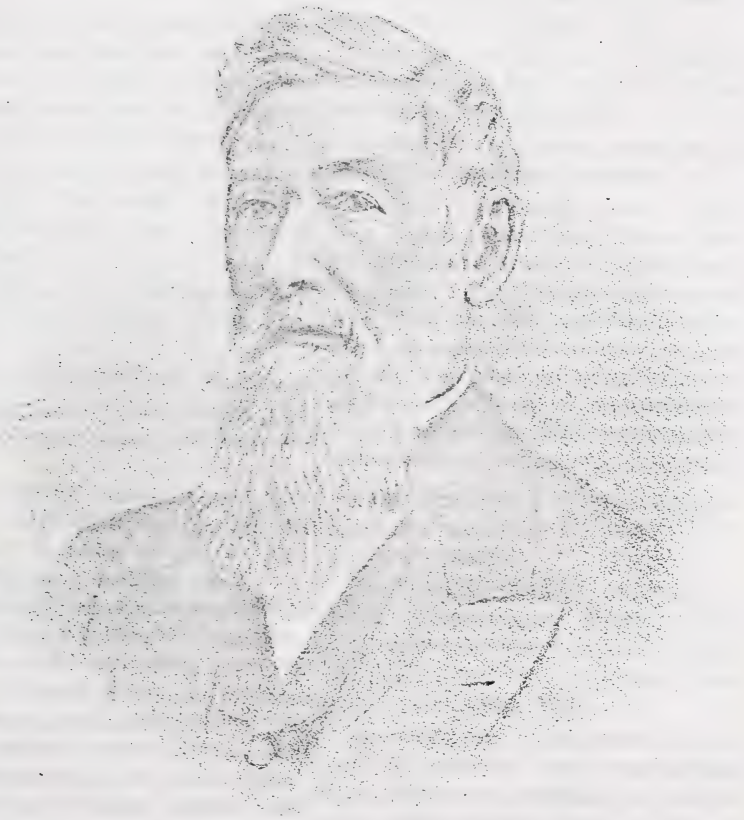
Dr. JAMES SPALDING, who died in 1858 at the age of 66, was the chief surgeon here for many years.

Dr. J. Y. DEWEY had a full practice here from 1825 to 1850, when he became interested in life insurance, and discontinued practice. He died in 1877.

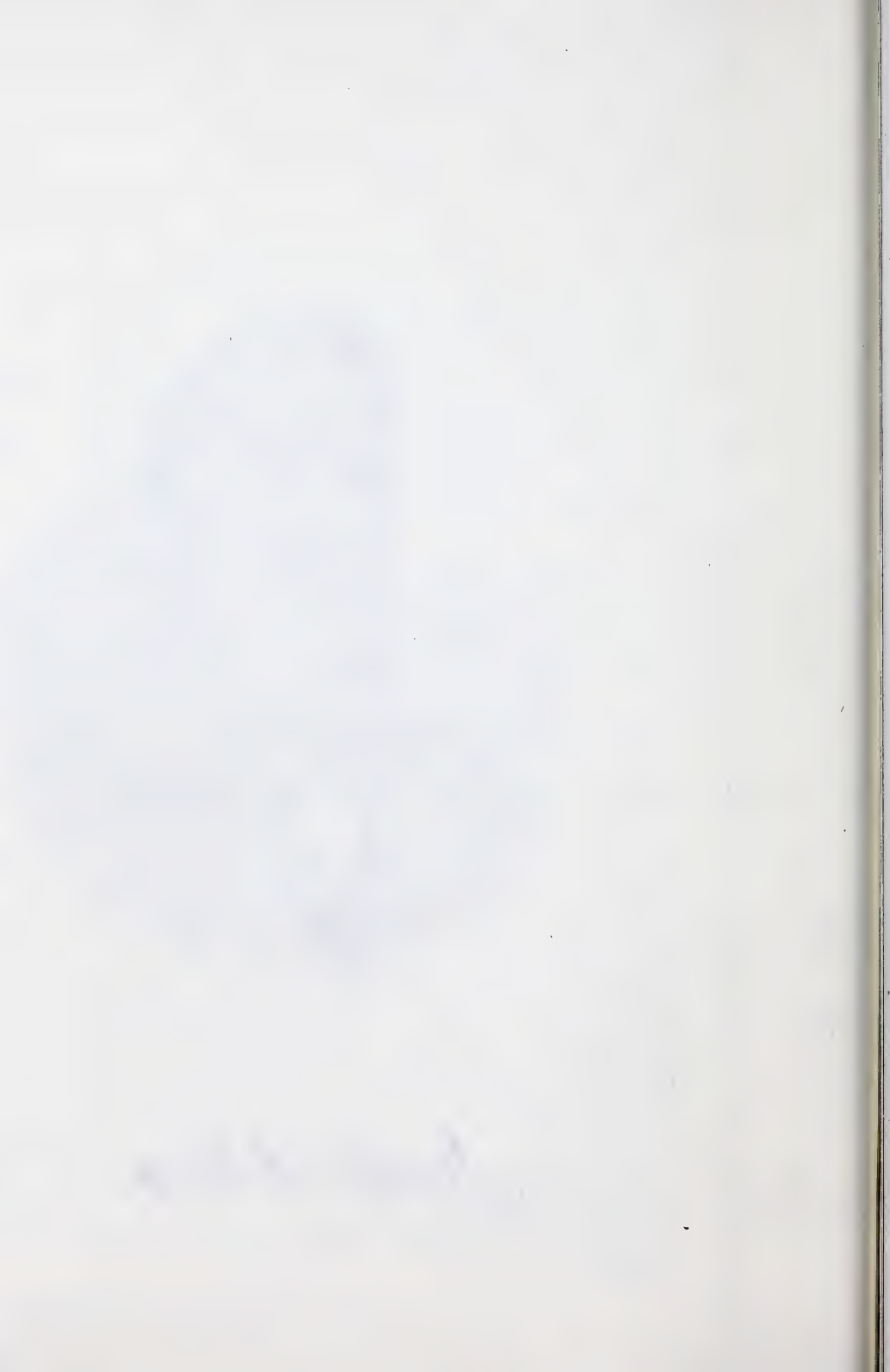
As these men reached the zenith of their fame, Dr. F. W. ADAMS of Barton succeeded them, and being a whole team in himself soon acquired fame. If reports were true, he neither feared man, nor the God of his fathers, but was really a kind-hearted man, a good physician and surgeon. He died in 1859 or 60.

Dr. Z. P. BURNHAM practiced here a few years, but about 1840 moved to Lowell, Mass.





Joseph A. Wing



Dr. EZRA PAINE was a practitioner here from 1859 to 73, when he moved to Boston, where he now resides.

In 1849, Dr. CHAS. CLARK moved into Montpelier, and had a large practice in the village and surrounding country until 1865, when his health failed. He died in 1874 at the age of 74 years.

Dr. C. M. RUBLEE born in town; died in town 1870. [See sketch in the biographies.]

About 1850, Dr. ORRIN SMITH of Berlin moved here, and practiced until 1856, when he went to Chicago, and has since died. I have heard many of his former patrons speak of him with respect.

Dr. C. B. CHANDLER came from Tunbridge in 1856; died in 1867. He was respected by all who knew him. [See sketch in biographies.]

About 1850, Dr. T. C. TAPLIN practiced homœopathy, and adhered to high dilutions, *too*.

Then followed Dr. G. N. BRIGHAM, homœopathist, who did not always give infinitesimals, and moved to Michigan in 1875.

Dr. B. O. TYLER, I think, moved from Worcester to this place and became engaged mostly in selling drugs. He died May 20, 1878, at an advanced age.

Dr. W. H. H. RICHARDSON moved here about 1858, from E. Montpelier, and practiced successfully till 1867, when he moved to Winona, Minn., to continue practice, and engaged, somewhat, in real estate speculations, but in a few years died suddenly of apoplexy in the prime of life.

Since the days of Lamb, Spalding, and Dewey, up to the dates of those at present here, two or three other physicians have practiced here, for a short time, viz:—Dr. G. H. LOOMIS, Dr. W. AZEL HOLMES, Dr. F. A. McDOWELL, Dr. M. M. MARSH, and Dr. J. H. JACKSON. Dr. H. L. RICHARDSON practiced here in 1866, and Dr. MULLIGAN about 1858 or '59; the latter of whom died here soon after beginning practice.

Of the physicians at present in practice here, Dr. C. M. CHANDLER, son of C. B.

Chandler, came here in 1860, but went south as surgeon during the war, and finally settled in practice here in the fall of 1865.

Dr. S. PUTNAM, now the oldest physician in town, came here in the spring of 1865, and desiring to establish himself honorably, and crowd no one, purchased the residence and "*good will*" of the late Dr. Chas. Clark, the latter of which purchases he was not fortunate enough to retain, if indeed, he ever received it at all.

The same year, 1865, Dr. J. E. MACOMBER, a native of East Montpelier, moved to this place from Worcester.

In 1866, Dr. D. G. KEMP succeeded Dr. W. H. H. Richardson in practice.

Dr. J. B. WOODWARD came, I think, from Kansas to this place, about 1870, having formerly practiced in Waterbury, this county. He engaged at first in the drug trade but soon came into practice, which he pursued with avidity until the fall of 1879, when in consequence of a slight wound of the finger, received during a surgical operation, cellulites and septicæmia supervened, sadly terminating in death.

About 1876, Dr. H. G. BRIGHAM, homœopathist, succeeded his father G. N. Brigham in practice.

The Eclectic School of Medicine, so called, (Thompsonians formerly) have been represented here since about 1864 by Dr. J. M. TEMPLETON, and latterly also, by Dr. H. E. TEMPLETON.

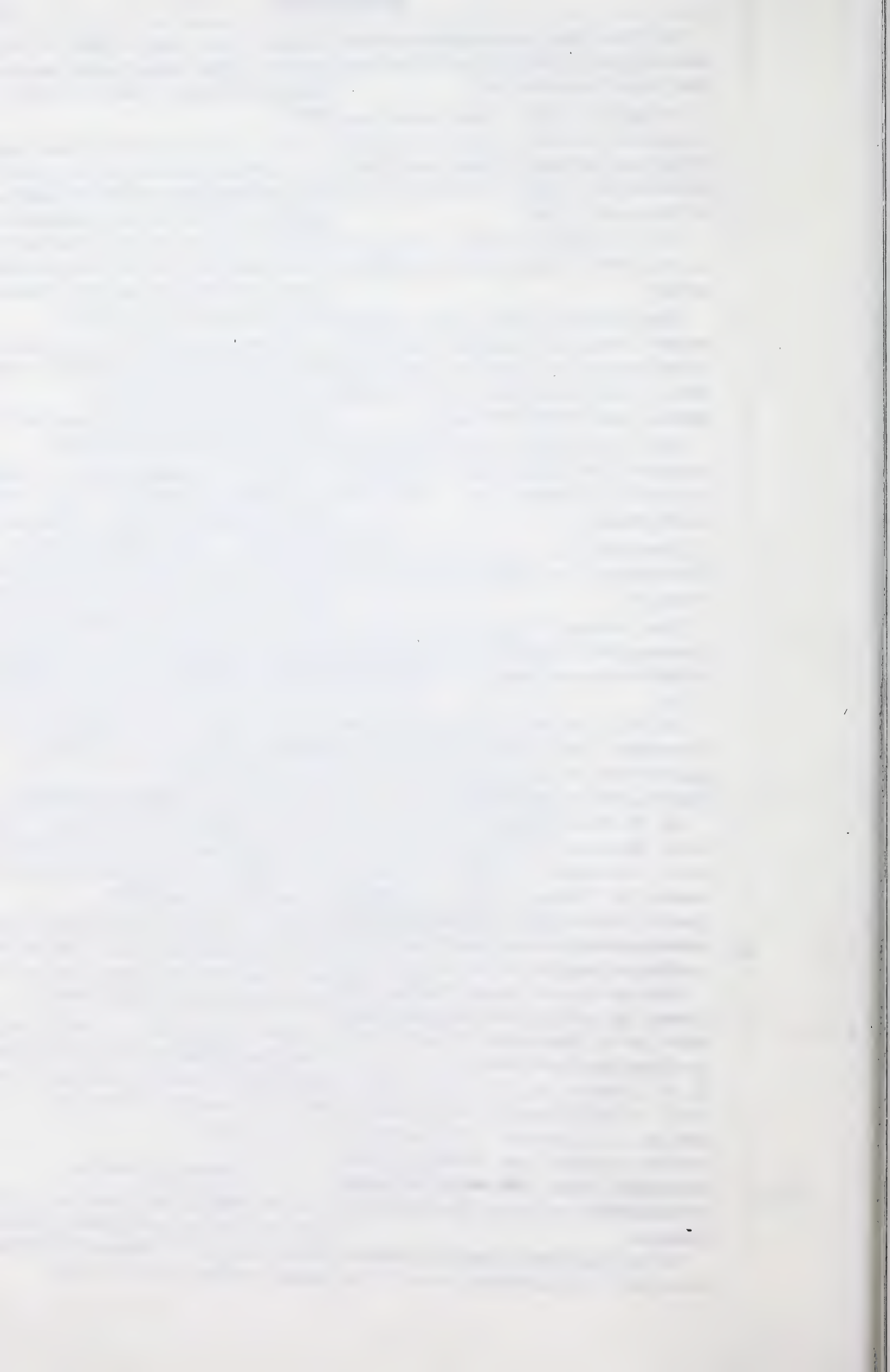
For more than thirty years Madame LUCY A. COOKE has been consulted here as a clairvoyant physician, her patrons coming from all parts of the country.

In the spring of 1880, Dr. W. D. REID, from Canada West, opened an office here, and about the same time Dr. GEO. E. MALLOY began practice in Montpelier.

Oct. 29, 1881.

RESIDENT DENTISTS.

O. P. Forbush, for some years here; Richard Newton, partner with Forbush; Alfred Clark; H. T. Whitney; G. E. Hunt opened an office here Oct., 1879.





Lorenzo Dow.

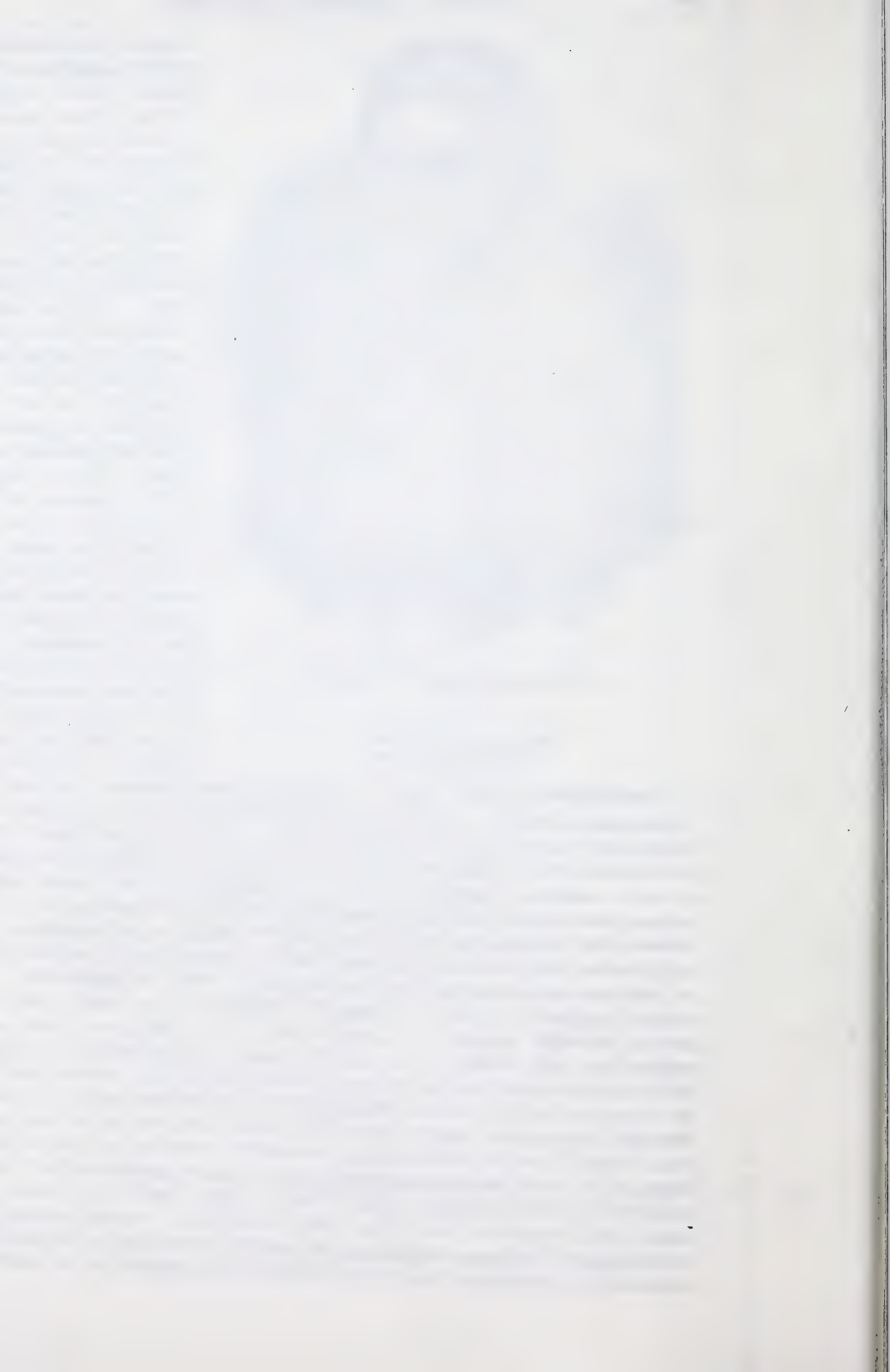
The morning of life is gone,
The evening shades appear:

LORENZO DOW, IN THIS COUNTY.

Chief among the early missionaries in Washington County and in Montpelier, was LORENZO DOW, a Methodist preacher; not a conference preacher, exactly, but one whose circuit extended all over Vermont, the Canadas, the South, Ireland, Scotland, and wherever he chose to go; who came and went as the "wind that bloweth wherever it listeth." A true, genuine methodist though; he never preached any other doctrine. The pioneer of methodism in Washington County; but a man who must be his own leader, who could never restrain himself to circuit rules. He had joined the Methodist conference in his youth, had been appointed to a circuit; it could not hold him; remonstrated with, reappointed, shot off on a fervent tangent. Conference dropped him, could not keep a man it could neither rule

or guide. Every minister seemed against him—Calvinistic divine, regular Methodist circuit preacher as well,—decried by all, he prevailed. He thickened his appointments, the multitude hung on the words from his lips, his oddities attracted, his eccentricities were his great charm. He was called "Crazy Dow," which name seemed to please him very well. From his home in Connecticut, he had his yearly line of preaching places all up through into Canada. On his annual visit to Vermont, he always visited this County. We hear of him before he enters at Danville; when entered, in Cabot, Calais, Plainfield, Barre and always at Montpelier. At the close of a first visit to Montpelier, as narrated to me a few years since, by an old gentleman, now dead, who was present,

and his devoted admirer, Dow said at parting with his audience "One year from this day, I will again preach here." The people after he left laughed at his giving out an appointment so far ahead and at his supposing that he would keep it. The year came round, no one remembered it, but, lo! in a year to the day and hour, Dow appeared to fulfil his engagement; his first salutation to the crowd, gathering around him, "Crazy Dow is with you once again!" He preached as I never heard any one but him; for three hours he held his large audience so still you could have heard a pin drop on the floor, said our narrator, and at the end of his sermon, gave out another appointment for a year from the day. People rather looked for him the next year. As he left in the morning and kept to the hour as well as day before, he was expected in the morning





Peggy Dow.

We are journeying to that land
From whence there's no return.

again, and not appearing some said he would not come, others that he would be here before night, and others that because a crazy man had taken the freak to keep an appointment once, there was no reason to look for him to do so again. His appearance in the afternoon put an end to the growing anxiety. On he came, about mid-afternoon, accompanied by Peggy. He was not married when he came before, or did not bring his wife with him. They both were dressed in plain, homespun, woolen garments, a long cloak of plain woolen cloth reaching to their feet, wooden shoes on their feet, and both wore large brimmed chip hats, just alike, and each carried a staff or walking-stick. They journeyed upon horseback, but dismounted without the village, and walked up the street to the place for the meeting, followed by the crowd. Dow excused his being

late, that his companion could not travel as fast as he could, and declined an invitation to dinner, although neither he or his companion had dined that day. It was getting late for his meeting; he would not take any refreshments till after he had preached a long sermon, nor suffer his wife to. Dow mounted the platform, and seating himself in the chair, sat for some moments silently, gazing intently at his audience, and then suddenly arising upon his feet, at a signal from him, Peggy, who was seated with the audience, arose to her feet—clad in her long cloak and hat, stood gravely waiting. Said Dow, "This woman with me is Peggy Dow. I have brought her with me that she may teach the women subservience to their husbands." To Peggy, "Stand still!" Peggy stood very still. "Be

seated!" Peggy sat down. Dow commenced his sermon, preaching with his cloak and hat on. Dow always wore his hat when he preached, and as he never shaved, had a very long beard, that added to his conspicuous and distinguished appearance. Peggy, a simple and amiable woman, was a good help to Dow. She greatly delighted in class and prayer-meetings, and was a very good singer. "Peggy Dow's Hymn Book"—See Gilman's *Bibliotheca*, p. 315,—was printed at Montpelier. Here it was probably first used in the meetings of those early days. Long after Peggy's death, the hymn book was used by Dow. A gentleman in Montpelier has one now that was given to him or to his wife by Dow. The State Historical Library has a copy. Lorenzo Dow had opposition, however, to meet at Montpelier, as well as elsewhere. It was this,



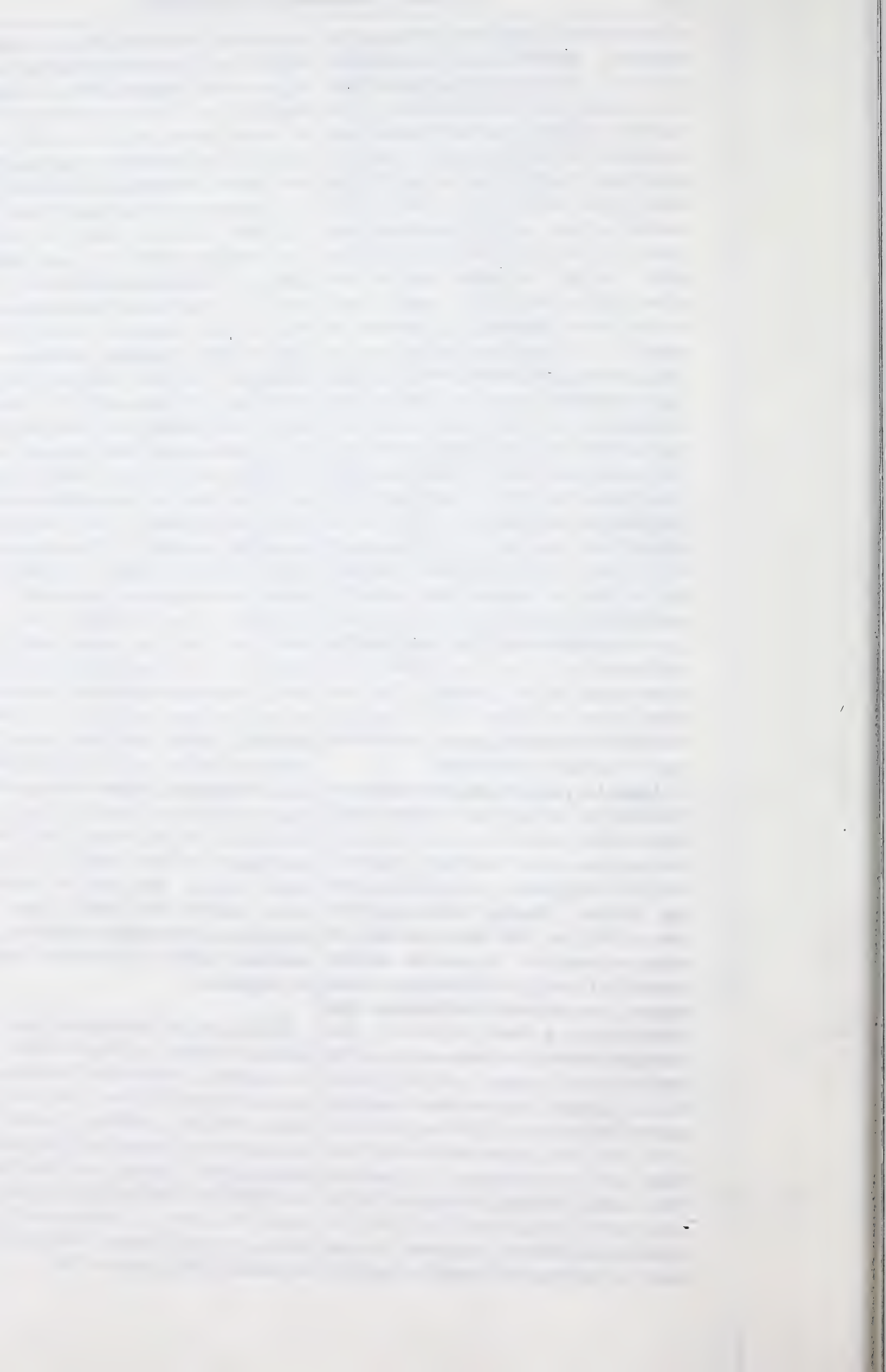
perhaps, made Montpelier a favorite preaching place. Opposition gave an attraction to a place. He counted upon it to succeed. It was ladder and platform to him. That churches or clergy combined against him, but added to his popularity. One year some good church ladies of this village, loving quiet and orderly ways, took the matter in hand, and in the school-house where the meetings were held put in a quilt. A party of ladies were at work when Dow arrived. Not a word he said to the ladies' blockade. A moment he stood in the open door, in his uncouth long garment and unshorn awfulness, looking majestically upon the equally silent and suddenly abashed ladies, when, turning from the door, springing upon a wood-pile in the yard, he commenced preaching. Long before he ended, a crowd packed the yard around him, and every woman in the school-house was seen at the windows and at the door. It had been utterly impossible for them to restrain their curiosity, and listening, had become so magnetized by the marvelous man, they took out the unfinished quilt, and surrendered the school-house for the evening. Dow said when he saw the ladies there, he made up his mind he should be present at the shaking of that quilt, and he was.

Again he preached on the wood-pile at the door of the old Court House, closed against him, and drew out, it is said, all the audience of a "four days' meeting," that had been got up just as he was coming, but five. Hearing Dow's voice without, at first one man stole out, then another and another. In vain the minister paused in the midst of his sermon to look reproof, and continued his discourse. Another left, now a whole seat at once. The minister finished his sermon, but at the end only five persons were left in the house—himself, the two other ministers seated beside him, and the two deacons.

He kept the people awake while with them, and in his absence they heard of him: now in Georgia, among the plantations South, having splendid success. He was to preach under a large tree. A man could sit among the branches perfectly

concealed by the thick foliage. The evening before, Dow came to the spot with a negro, a good trumpet blower. Standing under the tree, Dow thus instructed him: He should come before any one in the morning, and hide in the tree overhead, and remain breathlessly still till Dow in his preaching should call out the third time "Gabriel!" and then blow his trumpet. The morning opened, to a vast dark assembly. Lorenzo preached on the "Judgment Day,"—a tremendous sermon,—and when he had wrought the crowd up to its highest pitch,—pausing, listening,—cried out again, still more loud and terrific—"But you don't believe it! If I were to tell you that Gabriel—*will sound his trumpet—before we leave this spot*—you would not believe me! The earth may open beneath your feet, and you tumble into hell, before you will believe! This trumpet may sound this very day!" The audience became strangely excited. "Gabriel may sound his trumpet at any time now." Gazing intently up—"Methinks I see him! Methinks I hear his trumpet now! Gabriel will——" A quick trumpet peal overhead; a startled negro crowd, eyes rolling in their sockets; a blast more loud,—groanings, falling upon their knees, black terror developed,—shriller and shriller the invisible trumpet; confusion, flight, clutings to each other, some praying, others fainting. With the loudest blast, the negro, trumpet in hand, leaped in his excitement from the tree into the sprawling crowd, mistaken for Gabriel. Dow took advantage of the confusion to leave. He afterwards called it a trial of the power of of imagination.

Finding on the fresh leaves of our early history the tracks of this eccentric Dow "everywhere," we had thought to trace out some account of his labors here and elsewhere from his published journal, but learning that a first nephew of his was still living, we will do better, and introduce to you, with his faithful and graphic memorial paper, Mr. LEWIS J. BRIDGMAN, of New York, a son of Vermont, Biographist of his famous uncle, Lorenzo Dow.



LEWIS JOSEPH BRIDGMAN.



Lewis Joseph Bridgman.

The following sketch of the Life and Times of the celebrated LORENZO DOW, and his first wife, PEGGY DOW, is compiled from some of their own writings, but principally is original matter, known to no one outside of the author,

LEWIS JOSEPH BRIDGMAN.

NOTE TO THE READER.—Having been requested to write a brief sketch of the life of the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, for publication in the history of Vermont, I comply with the pressing request, yet at this busy season of commercial business, I can scarcely find the time to do justice to so distinguished a character as the subject of this brief memoir. I know of whom I write. His eccentricities of character may have sometimes made him the subject of ridicule and jest, still he possessed talents of a very high order, that on many occasions in forensic discourses have discomfited his opponents, and drawn from them the warmest congratulations. He possessed in a remarkable degree the idiosyncrasies of the Dow race; but all his oddities

possessed a point often bordering on the satirical. Like his father before him, he was gifted with a great amount of "handy change," as he used to denominate wit. His memory was also remarkable, bordering on the marvelous. The memory of Lorenzo being as strong as it is reported, was nevertheless eclipsed by his father, Humphrey Bean Dow, which was so retentive, that by hearing any one verse read in any part of the Bible, he would readily repeat the next; as incredible as this may appear, he was often put to the test in the presence of the family, when I have been an interested spectator, and I never remember of any omission.

I recollect well when I was a boy, Uncle Lorenzo came to visit his sister, (my



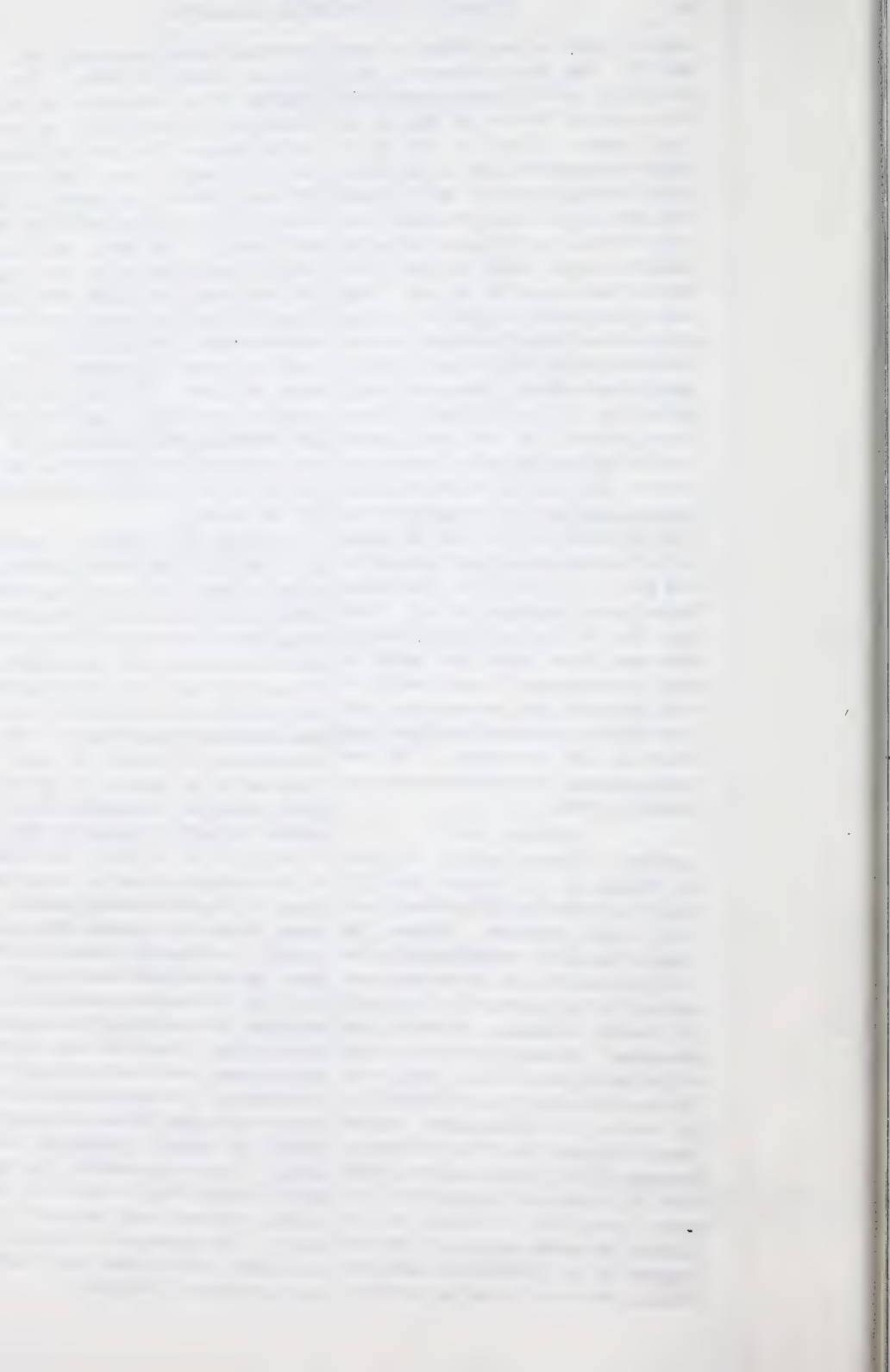
mother,) while we were living in Hardwick, Vt. One day at dinner we had a new pitcher, made to commemorate some of the events of the war of 1812-14 with Great Britain. Upon one side of the pitcher was a spread eagle in gilt, with a wreath running around the eagle of chain-work, and in each link of the chain, there being 21 links, were the names of our generals who fought during the war. Gen. Brown's name stood at the top. Uncle took up the pitcher, and told the number of battles Gen. Brown had fought, the number of men he had in each action, the killed, wounded and missing: those who fought against him, the number of men killed and taken prisoners: so with each general until he had gone through with the entire number. Then turning the pitcher around to the reverse side, there was a picture of a gilt ship under full sail, with the names of the commodores or post captains who took part in the same war, Commodore Rogers' name standing at the top. Uncle gave also the number of naval battles, when and where fought, the number of ships he commanded in each, number of men, how many lost, and how many prisoners he took, and the minute history and details of each commander. The time taken in relating the battles was some two hours and a half.

LORENZO DOW

was born of Puritan parents, in Coventry, Tolland Co., Ct., October 18th, 1777. His parents were born in the same town, from English ancestors. Ulysses, the oldest of the family, studied medicine, but finally devoted his time to teaching in an academy in New London, Ct. He taught the classics, astronomy, surveying, and navigation. He taught the latter to many of the post captains in our young navy. The next in the family was Ethelinda Dow, my mother, who subsequently married Joseph Bridgman, then living in Coventry. Subsequently my parents moved to Hardwick, Vt., where my brother, Rev. August Leroy, and Christiania and the writer of this article were born. The next daughter in my grandfather's family was Orrilana, who while visiting my mother in

Hardwick, became acquainted with Mr. Fish, and married him there. The next daughter, Merya, married the son of Gov. Huntington, of Connecticut, and settled first in Georgia. The next was Lorenzo, and the youngest was Tabitha, who, while on a visit to her sisters in Hardwick, became acquainted with Capt. Samuel French, of that town, and married him. These three sisters marrying in that town, were among the first families to settle in that new country, and their descendants have filled offices of trust and profit in various departments of government and state. The only son of the author of this sketch is pastor of a large and flourishing church in Albany, N. Y., and is the youngest man who ever had the title of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him this country.

In younger life, Lorenzo was possessed of a very weak and tender constitution which prevented him from joining in those athletic sports which have a tendency to bring health and strength to the young. His mind at a very early age became religiously impressed with the thoughts of God and the works of Creation; and the questions he would ask his parents, showed characteristics far beyond his years. A little later, while laboring, in more mature years, under that harrassing disease the asthma, he showed a resignation that was surprising in one so young. He tells us in his autobiography that at the age of 12 years, his hopes of worldly pleasure was greatly blasted by a sudden illness occasioned by overheating himself with hard labor, and drinking cold water while in that state, that in subsequent years, would almost take his breath, from the most excruciating pains. About this time his mind became greatly exercised on the subject of his salvation. One night he dreamed that he saw the prophet Nathan in a large assembly of people, prophesying many things. I got an opportunity, (he says) to ask him how long I should live? The prophet answered, until you are two and twenty. This dream was so imprinted upon his mind, that it caused many serious and painful hours at intervals.



When about 13 years and upward, he tells us he was much impressed by the death of John Wesley (1791.) He dreamed that he saw Wesley, who asked him if he ever prayed, he said no, and soon after he met Wesley a second time, who asked him the same question again, and he answered no, when Wesley said you must, and disappeared. In the same dream, Wesley came once more, and asked the same question, he told him that he had prayed, then said Wesley, "be faithful until death." This dream so impressed him, that he broke off from his old companions and began a course of secret prayer which lasted through life. Subsequently his feelings were so aroused by the doctrine of unconditional reprobation and particular election, he became nearly deranged.

About this time the Methodists came into Coventry and began preaching, and he went to hear them. On one occasion, the preacher took for his text "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?"

[Here follows a page of a sermon on hell and its pungent effect on a mind laboring under "election."—we omit. We do not give sermons and the statements seem sufficient.—ED.]

It nearly drove him to commit suicide. The idea that filled his mind was that there was no mercy for him. He at last threw himself on the ground, and cried to the Lord, "I submit; I yield! If there be mercy in heaven for me, let me know it; and if not, let me go down to hell, and know the worst of my case. As these words flowed from my heart," he writes, "I saw the Mediator step in, as it were, between justice and my soul, and these words applied to my soul with great power, 'Son, thy sins, which are many, are forgiven thee; thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace.'"

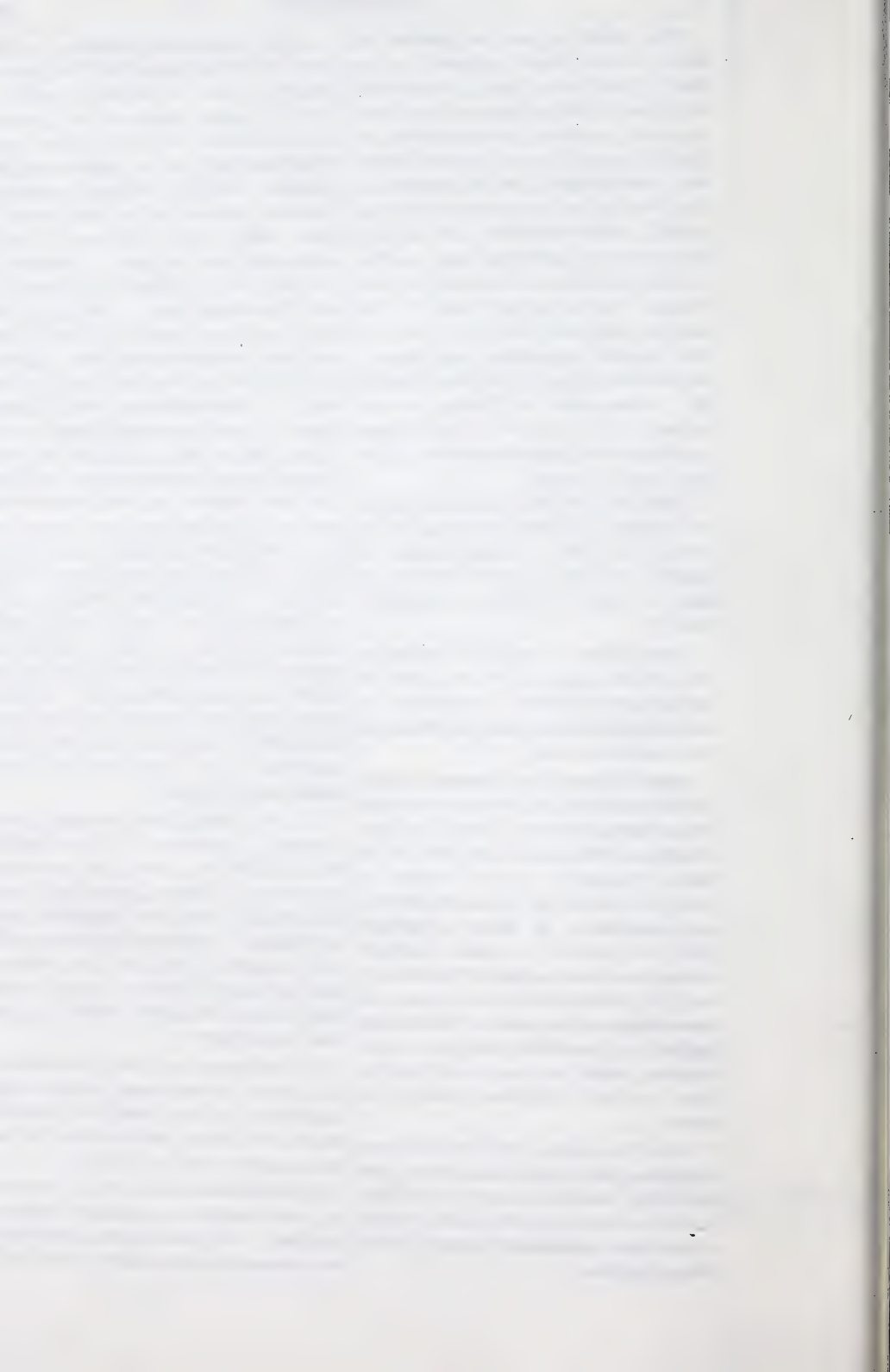
From this time on his happiness was complete. Many trials and doubts and conflicting emotions possessed him; still his firm confidence in the God of hosts carried him triumphantly through all his after tribulations.

In the "exemplified experience," at this time, his brother-in-law, Mr. Fish, was so interested that he became a seeker of Christ. Lorenzo often said his greatest desire to live was to obtain a higher degree of holiness here, that he might be happier hereafter. He was a believer to a certain extent in dreams; he had many, some of which were exact forerunners of what soon after came to pass. A remarkable one occurred as follows: he dreamed he was in a strange house. "As I sat by the fire, a messenger came in and said, 'there are three ministers come from England, and in a few minutes will pass by this way.' I followed him out, and he disappeared. I ran over a woodpile, and jumped upon a log, to have a fair view of them. Presently three men came over a hill from the west towards me; the foremost dismounted; the other two, one of whom was on a white horse, the other on a reddish one, both with the three horses disappeared. I said to the first, 'Who are you?' He replied, 'John Wesley,' and walked towards the east. He turned round and looked me in the face, and said 'God has called you to preach the gospel. You have been a long time between hope and fear, but there is a dispensation of the gospel committed to you. Woe unto you if you preach not the gospel.'"

His mind having been previously drawn towards a preacher's life, this singular dream decided the contest, and he entered the ministry. He was placed upon a circuit extending into New Hampshire, then a wilderness. Wherever he preached souls were converted. His circuit was enlarged into the State of Vermont. As he became more known, invitations flowed in upon him from all parts.

His health was very often broken down on account of the disease brought upon him while a boy, and resulted in the asthma to that extent that he either sat up whole nights or slept on the floor.

He never took a collection for preaching, but sometimes received gifts from individuals. His preaching took hold upon the careless, the blasphemer, and all in a



remarkable manner. Revivals succeeded revivals all over the territory where he preached.

In the town of Brandon, Vt., a rich merchant with his niece came some distance to hear him preach, but when they saw how plain the young man looked, their first thought was to go home, but concluded to stay and see the thing out, as they had taken so much pains to get there. After the sermon their consciences appeared to be touched, and they were constrained to cry for mercy. In that place 25 others came out and joined the church. The people said, "Lorenzo has done some good, by turning the mind of the blasphemer, from collecting his debts, to religion, and so we are kept out of jail."

His great success was in visiting from house to house, and in making personal appeals to individuals. On many occasions he made appointments for preaching 6 months and even 18 months ahead, and always fulfilled them to the minute, even if he had to ride a horse to death to reach the place in time, as it has been the case more than once.

In Vermont, in passing through a dense woods one day to fill an appointment, he saw two men chopping wood. He mounted on a large stump, and said "Crazy Dow will preach from this stump 6 months from to day, at 2 o'clock, P. M." Six months from that time an immense audience was assembled, and Dow in going to the place saw a man in great distress looking for something. Dow enquired what the matter was. The man replied that he was poor, and that some one had stolen his axe, and that he felt the loss very much. Lorenzo told him if he would go to the meeting he would find his axe. Before getting to the place of service, Dow picked up a stone and put it in his pocket. After the delivery of a powerful sermon, Dow said—"There is a man here who has had his axe stolen, and the thief is here in this audience, and I am going to throw this stone right to his head,"—drawing back his hand as though in the act of throwing the stone. One man ducked his head. Dow went up to him and said—

"You have got this man's axe!" And so he had, and went and brought it and gave it to him.

Not to weary the reader, I will give but one more incident here, (of which scores could be authenticated,) to show the remarkable success with which his efforts were blessed. In one of his meetings again in Vt., (Wallingford,) Dow was introduced to a man by the name of Solomon Moon, who cavilled at every thing of a religious aspect. Having delivered some religious counsel, with the solemn request that he should seriously reflect upon it, Dow left him to his own reflections. A few days after, in another part of the circuit, some 40 miles from his home, Solomon Moon stood up in the lovefeast, and declared how he was caught in a promise, and to ease his mind was necessitated to fulfil it, and within three days found the reality of what he had doubted; and besought others not to be afraid of promising to serve God. Said he—"I bless the day that ever I saw the face of Brother Dow." It was curiosity, as he testified, which first induced him to come out to hear the man who was called Crazy Dow. In this lovefeast the cry began again, and continued within two hours of the setting sun.

About this time he felt it his duty to visit Ireland, and without money or any of the necessaries for a voyage across the Atlantic. Money and all necessary conveniences were furnished from friends, many sending gifts of whom he had never heard before. Providence in a very special manner on this, and other similar occasions, bountifully supplied his wants.

While in Ireland the Lord blessed his preaching to hundreds of souls. He crossed the ocean 14 times, and traveled extensively through Ireland, England, Scotland, and even to the Continent. On one of his visits to Dublin, he caught the small pox the natural way, and was so far gone, with it that it became necessary to sew sheets around him to keep the skin from falling off. For many days his case was pronounced hopeless, but the same merciful Providence that watched over him at all times brought him through safely.



While staying with the great Dr. Paul Johnson, of Dublin, this sickness took place, and while there, his only child was born. In remembrance of the Doctor and his wife, Dow named my youngest sister after the Doctor's wife, "Letitia Johnson" Bridgman, and the youngest son of Mrs. Fish, "Paul Johnson" Fish, after the Doctor. The last voyage made, on his return to America, he brought home many works relating to the Quakers or Friends, and some rare histories relating to the court of St. James, which are now out of print. I recollect well when the books were brought home to our house in Hebron, Ct., there being 2,200 volumes.

Dow lays down a few words for reflections, viz.: The "pleasure" of the Lord was the moving cause of creation, love was the moving cause of redemption, and faith is the instrumental cause of salvation; but sin, man's own act, is the cause of his damnation.

The glory of God our object, the will of God our law, his spirit our guide, and the Bible our rule, that Heaven may be our end. Hence we must watch and pray, endure to the end to receive the crown of life, where there is pleasure without pain forever more.

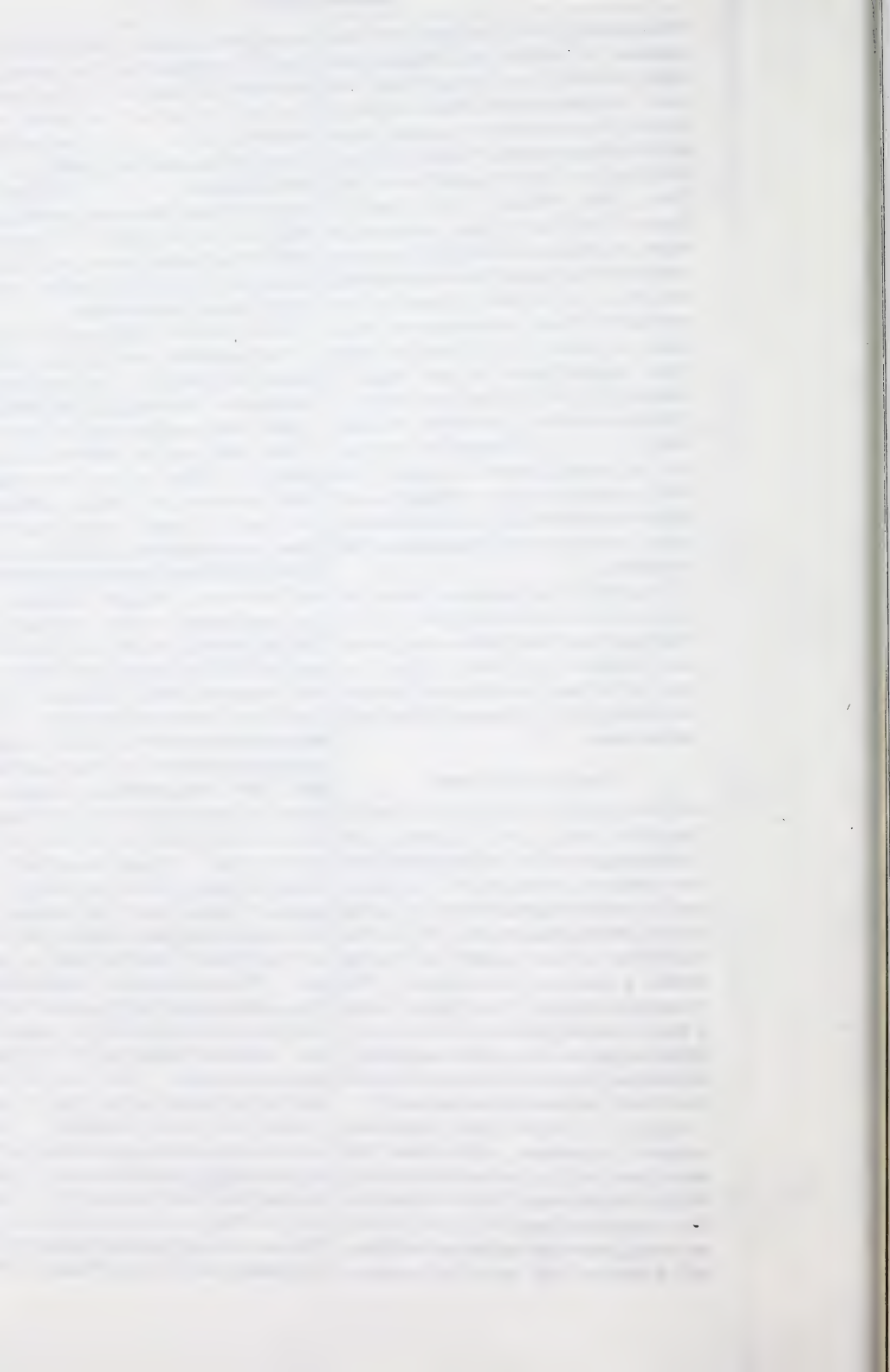
PEGGY HOAKUM DOW,

the first wife of Lorenzo, was born in Granville, Mass., 1780, of parents who were strangers to God, although her father was a member of the church of England, and her mother had been raised by parents of the Presbyterian order. Her mother died when she was 5 months old, leaving behind 2 sons and 4 daughters. "My eldest sister married," says Peggy, "when I was 6 years old, and she prevailed on my father to give me to her, which accordingly he did, and I was carried into the State of New York, and saw his face no more!"

Peggy, at a very early age, had serious religious impressions, which lasted for some years, and at last eventuated in a bright Christian hope. But the vicissitudes and changes she passed through in a life so young, caused her to look to her Heavenly Father for help more than otherwise

she might have done. But her whole soul was of a religious cast; her whole mind was filled with the love of her Saviour. She says in one of her letters, "My brother-in-law . . . embraced religion, and we were a happy family, . . . three in number. . . . The preachers made our house their home, and it was my delight to wait on them." She formed a little class of seven persons, and in their meetings for prayer and praise it was a heaven on earth to their souls.

About this time camp-meetings began to be introduced into that part of the country, attended by the conversion of many souls. Says Peggy, in her writings, "there was one about 30 miles from where I then lived, and my brother-in-law attended it, where he met with Lorenzo Dow, on his way to Canada, and invited him home to preach at our preaching-house, and sent on the appointment a day or two beforehand, so as to give publicity; and as he was a singular character, we were very anxious to see and hear him. The day arrived, he came, and the house was crowded, and we had a good time. I was very much afraid of him, as I had heard such strange things about him. My brother-in-law invited him to our house, and after several days he came, and little did I think that he had any thoughts of marrying, and in particular that he should make any proposition of the kind to me, but so it was." In conversation with her sister, he enquired how long Peggy had been a Christian, what the character of her company was, and whether she had ever manifested a desire to marry a minister. He was answered satisfactorily. Soon after, meeting Peggy, Lorenzo asked her if she would accept such an object as him. She went directly out of the room and made no reply. "As it was the first time he had spoken to me," she writes, "I was very much surprised." The next evening the conversation was renewed, when Peggy gave her consent to marry him, and travel with him when it was necessary. They were married Sept. 4th. The next morning Lorenzo started off on a preaching tour to New Orleans, in ful-



filient of a chain of appointments given out six months before, and Peggy never saw him again for 18 months; this chain of appointments was over 4,000 miles.

For many years after, she was his constant traveling companion. She traveled with him through every state and territory in the United States, and through the British Dominions, sharing in his fatigue, sleeping on the ground in the wilderness, with the open canopy of heaven for a roof, or lodging in the cane-brakes of the South when no house could be reached. All this suffering and deprivation she joyfully submitted to, believing it was the Lord's will. It seemed that the burning desire of her heart was to know exactly what the Lord would have her do.

Peggy writes, May 20, 1814, they were at Hoboken, a delightful spot of the earth, upon the Jersey side of the river opposite New York, where from the window of the room we occupy we have a grand view of the city. On the other hand the Jersey side presents to view, decorated with all the charms of spring, green trees and shady groves.

In June following, the deep trials and conflicts through which she passed began to tell sadly upon her health.

PEGGY'S LAST LETTER TO HER HUSBAND.

Dear Lorenzo:—I take my pen again to converse with you, this being the only way we communicate our thoughts to each other, when separated by rivers and mountains, and I esteem it a precious privilege. I have much cause to adore the beneficent hand of Providence for his mercy to usward, although we have our trials, yet he mixes mercy with them. He has of late given me some tokens for good—my heart has been enabled to rejoice in his love in a considerable degree. At a meeting a few nights ago, where Methodists and Presbyterians were united, and there was a union in my heart to all the dear children of my Master, I have felt more strength to say in my heart, "the will of the Lord be done." I think yesterday, my desire to God was, if it would be more for His glory for you to return in a few weeks, you might; if not, so let it be. *Go, my Lorenzo, the way you are assured the Lord calls, and if we meet no more in this vale of tears, may God prepare us to meet in the realms of peace, to range the blest fields on the banks of the*

river, and sing hallelujah forever and ever. I am very sure if I reach safe the destined port, I shall have cause to sing. I trust the Lord who has called you to leave all, will give you a rich reward; in this world, precious souls, and in the world to come a crown of glory. I have seen Bro. Tarbox since his return; nothing has taken place anew. You have been accustomed to similar treatment. May you have patience and true philanthropy of heart; that is most desirable. You cannot conclude from what I have written, that I would not rejoice to see you return, if it would be consistent with the will of God; but I would desire, above all things, not to be found fighting against him. Your father is as well as we may expect considering his infirmities.

My dear Lorenzo, I bid adieu once more. May the Lord return you to your poor Peggy again. I have written five times before this.

PEGGY DOW.

JAN. 22, 1818.

My uncle was in Europe, expecting to make an extended tour, but by peculiar feelings of his own, and premonitions from friends in Europe in relation to his wife's health, he returned to America one year sooner than he had made arrangements for when leaving. Peggy had attended a writing-school in his absence, taken a heavy cold, and it had settled on her lungs. She traveled some with her husband after his return, but while in Providence, R. I., he found her one morning in her room weeping; enquiring the cause, after some hesitation she replied, "The consumption is a flattering disease; but I shall return back to Hebron, and tell Father Dow that I have come back to die with him!"

She requested her husband not to leave her till she had got better or worse, which request she had never made before under any circumstances. In September they returned to Hebron. They never parted but twice after Lorenzo's return from Europe; once for a night, and once while on business for five days in Boston.

She continued to decline until December, when one night she woke up and enquired the day of the month, and being informed, said she was bound by the month of January; she counted every day until the year expired, and then almost every



hour until the morning of the fifth, when she asked her husband if he had been to bespeak a coffin for her. She was answered in the negative. In the evening she asked if he had called in the neighbors. "I answered no," he has recorded, "but Bro. Page and wife came in, which seemed refreshing to her, in whose company she had spent many hours." At 2 o'clock that night she requested to have the family called up, which being done, she failed very fast. Being asked if she felt any pain, she replied, "no." As she was dying, Lorenzo held her in his arms, and said, "Lord, thou gavest her to me! I have held her only as a lent favor for fifteen years, and now I resign her back to Thee until we meet again beyond the swelling floods." She replied with a hearty "Amen." and soon expired.

By Lorenzo's request she was laid out in the bombazine dress she wore the last time she went to church, and with woolen blankets in the coffin, and was buried 7 feet in depth in the cemetery at Burrows hill, Hebron, Ct.

She possessed exquisite sensibility, but affection and condescension. The writer was then a boy, but remembers the circumstances well.

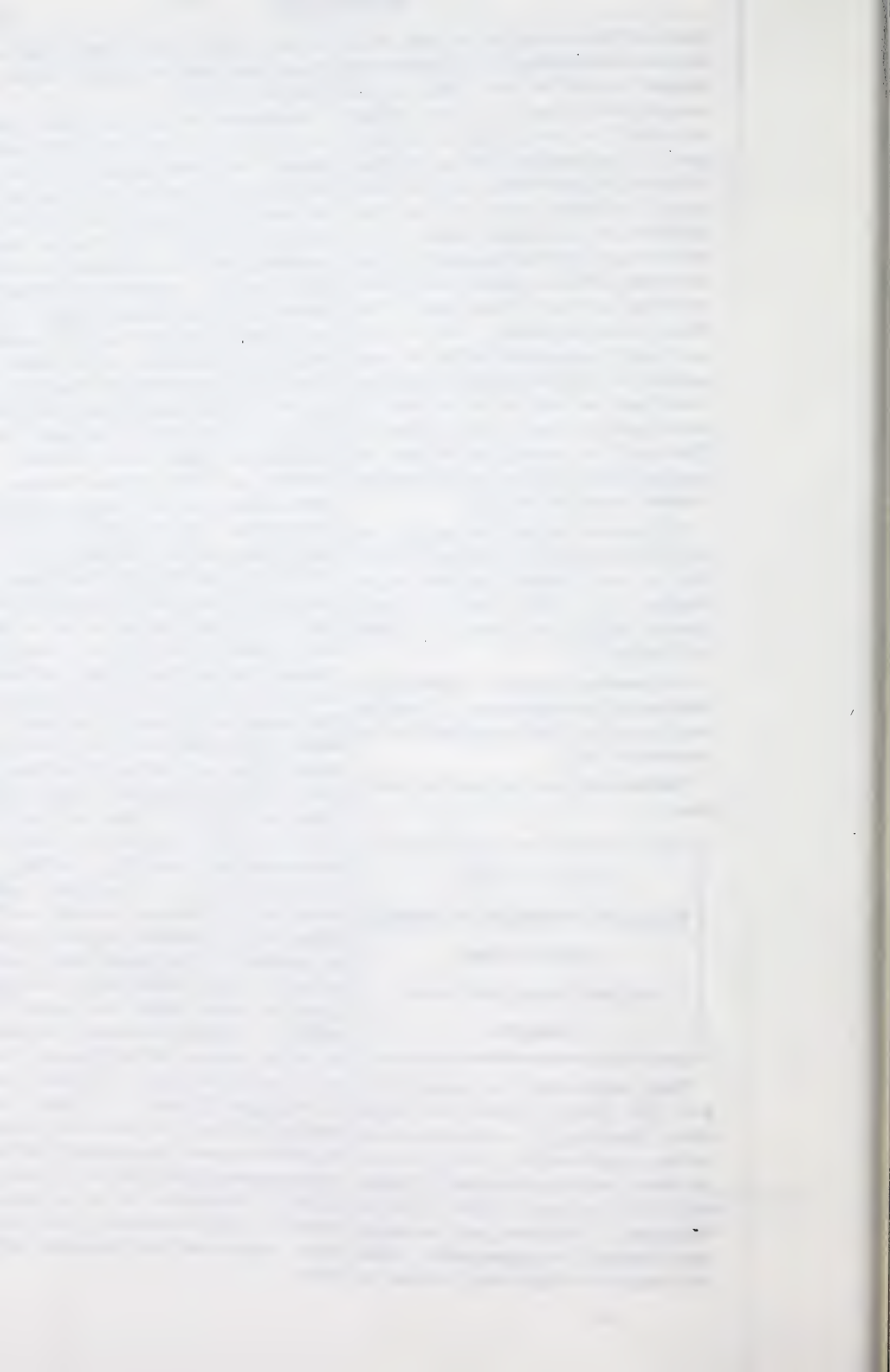
The following was put upon her tombstone:

 * PEGGY DOW, *
 * *
 * SHARED THE VICISSITUDES OF LORENZO *
 * *
 * FIFTEEN YEARS, *
 * *
 * And died January 6th, 1820, *
 * *
 * Aged 39. *
 * *****

Three months after the decease of his first wife, Lorenzo married his second wife in Montville, Ct., who proved to be the very opposite of his "Peggy" in temperament, social qualities, and, in short, everything that goes to make a lady of refinement. Politeness and amiability were wanting in his second wife. Gifted with talents of a high order, educated in

the best schools of the country, still she proved that with the highest talents, a person can be a fool.

Lorenzo now at this age began to feel the effects of his severe labors and deprivations. His health began to give way, the asthma troubled him more than formerly, and his sufferings from that, and a tumor growing in his side, were at times so painful that it prevented sleep for whole nights together; and during the spasms, his only rest was in standing upright. He now in view of settling his worldly affairs, paid off all obligations on the farm in Montville, it being heavily mortgaged when it came into his hands, through his wife's friends. It consisted of 500 acres, and commanded a large stream of water, on which he had built mills and factories of various kinds, and which were in successful operation. He now felt that after his large house and farm buildings were all finished in splendid order, he and his wife could enjoy themselves; and proposed taking a trip to New Orleans, where he had been a number of times before. Once his expenses were paid both ways by the Freemasons; he having taken all the degrees then known in this country; and much of his time was devoted to lecturing in lodges for the "good and welfare of the Order." They left in their private carriage with horses and driver. He had had a man to go on some time before them to make appointments for his preaching. Arriving in Georgetown, D. C., he was taken sick. While he lay in distress, he signed a will, giving to her all real and personal property, together with his present money, some \$3000.00, which, had he been in his right mind, she never would have received a dollar of. His disease was short, but painful in the extreme, his end hastened by the bursting of the tumor. He died Feb. 2, 1834, aged 56 years. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, some of the principal families of Georgetown and Washington, and many thousand Freemasons, as he was buried under the Order of that body. The whole was a solemn and very imposing ceremony.



There has fallen one of the mighty men of his time; one, who has been the means in the hands of God of the conversion of thousands upon thousands, in this country and in Europe; and whose name will go down the ages as a good and wise man, when those who have waded through fields of blood and carnage to obtain a throne, will be lost in the vortex of revolution.

Owing to the condemnation of Holmead's burial ground in Washington as in the way of sanitary reform, the remains of the dead buried therein had to be removed, and among them those of Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric missionary of the last generation. A Masonic Lodge in Connecticut, his native State, endeavored to secure the privilege of reinterring the remains of their brother in the craft with due ceremonial. The Methodist clergy of Baltimore also took steps to honor the Preacher, but the District clergy got ready first, and reburied Dow on Friday in the Rock Creek Cemetery, in a lot given by the banker Corcoran, who admired him as a "prophet" in life.

The old tomb at Holmead's bore on a stone slab the following singular inscription, the last lines of which were dictated by himself:

 * THE REPOSITORY OF *
 * LORENZO DOW, *
 * Who was born in Coventry, Conn., *
 * Oct. 18, 1777, *
 * DIED FEB'Y 2, 1834, *
 * Æ. 56. *
 * ————— *
 * A Christian is the highest style of man. *
 * He is a slave to no sect; takes no *
 * private road; but looks through *
 * nature up to nature's God. *
 * *****

The removal of this slab revealed the remains. The skeleton was all preserved, the long snowy beard lay in life-like naturalness upon the breast bone, beneath which the vest was in good preservation, and fully buttoned. The right sleeve of the coat was in good condition and the greater part of the pants. The mahogany coffin

had almost entirely crumbled, the largest portion not being over 18 inches long.

The last words on record, known of Lorenzo's writing, are:

"We must soon part; therefore, as I take leave of you, my request is, to lay aside prejudice, sacrifice SIN, sink into the will of God, take him for your protector and guide, by attention to the sweet influence of his spirit on the mind, that you may be useful in your day to your fellow-mortals here; and as an inward and spiritual worshiper, ascend to God. Thus it may be well with you here and hereafter.

"Amen. Adieu till we meet beyond this life!

"FAREWELL.

"LORENZO."

"[*Farewell means to do well.*"]

Lorenzo Dow had only one child, a daughter, born in Dublin, that died soon after their return to this country, aged five months, and was buried in Georgia.

The following anecdotes in a measure illustrate the eccentricities of Dow, and all, with one or two exceptions, never before having appeared in print. In my youth my uncle spent much of his time in our family, the members of which have passed away, which gives me the opportunity, as being the only one left who was familiar with his habits and life.

In the eastern part of the town of Mansfield, on a lofty eminence known as "Methodist Hill," is an old barn, in which were held the first Methodist meetings in the town, and where Lorenzo Dow is said to have preached his first sermon. That he entered the barn early, and laid down upon one of the long benches, and feigned sleep. Dressed in tow pants, coatless, and shoes minus the stockings, he would naturally be taken for anything but a minister; therefore as the people began to flock together and as the appointed hour was approaching, they began to try to arouse him, telling him there was to be a meeting but the minister had not come. He jumped up, asked what time it was, and being informed it was meeting time, brushed his hair, entered the pulpit and preached a rousing sermon, after which he asked if any one in the room wanted to be



prayed for, "If so," said he, "pray for yourselves!" whereupon he took his hat and left.

While our family were living on the Dow farm in Hebron, my father had charge of the place, and one hot summer's day we were mowing hay in the bog meadow and it was "rather slim picking." My father composed the following lines in the forenoon, and when we came up to dinner, he repeated them to Uncle Lorenzo, who, being of a high spirit, did not for some days speak to father:

In Hebron town there lies a piece of land,
Surrounded by rocks and hills, and on it water stands;
This meadow lays quite low, and is owned by Lorenzo
Dow,

And all the grass that on it grows will scarcely keep
one cow.

There is here and there a spear, and those are very
scarce,

In fact, there is not so much in bulk, as the beard that
grows on his face.

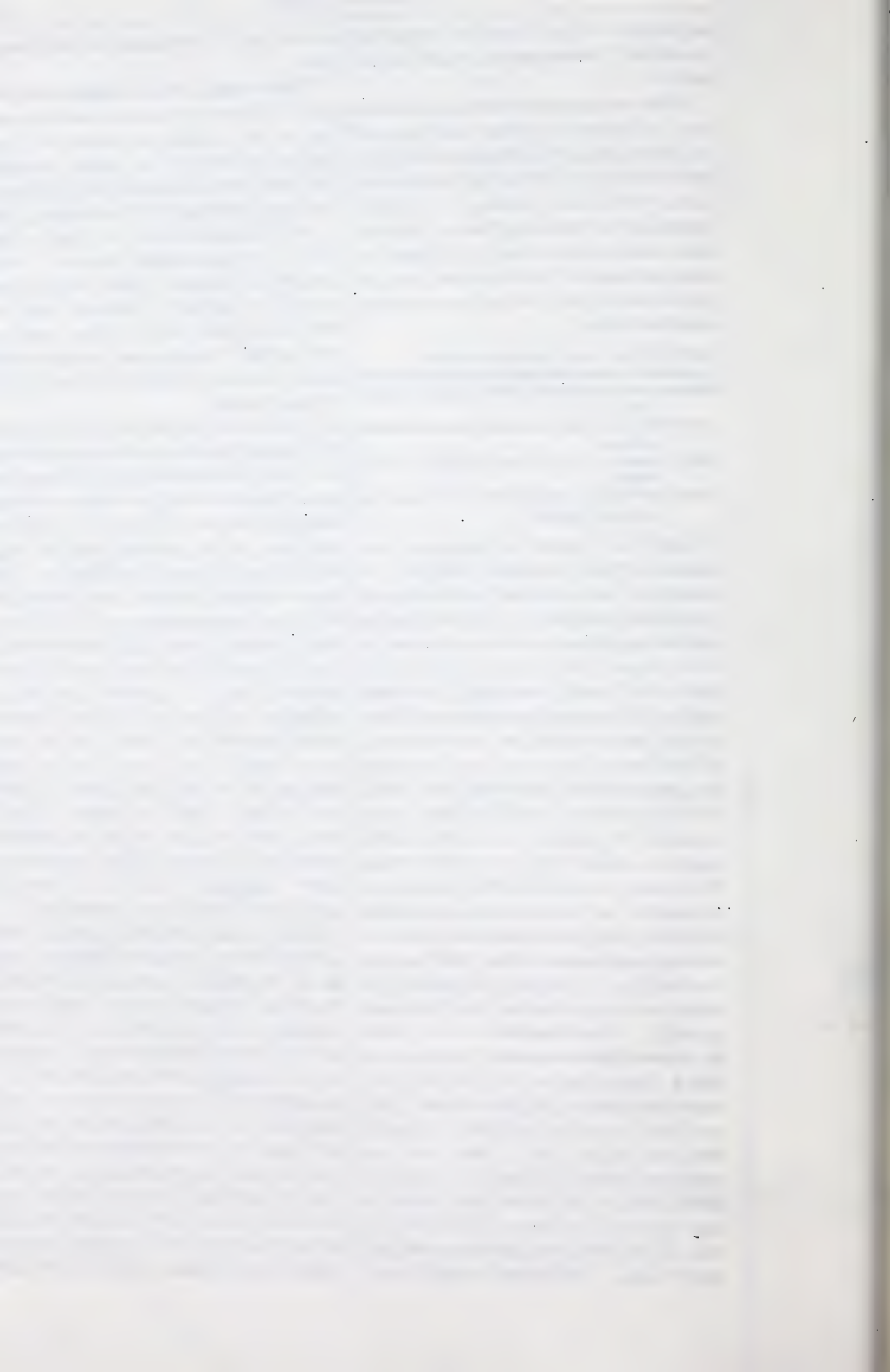
Some years before he became so celebrated, he used to travel principally on horseback; and as he had to meet his appointments punctually, no matter what the weather might be, he had to go dressed for all weathers. To do this, he had an oil-cloth cloak made something like a bed-quilt, with a hole cut through the middle to put his head through, and the cloak hung in folds around his person, and in a measure protected his horse from the storm. Dressed in this outlandish manner, on one occasion he overtook a heavily loaded team in a stormy day, the driver urging his horses up a steep hill, the roads almost impassable in the deep mud, the driver belaboring the poor beasts with blows and uttering blasphemous oaths, when Lorenzo overtook him. Listening a moment to the man's profanity, he asked him "if he ever prayed?" The driver said no, and would be damned if he ever would. Lorenzo gave him a silver dollar to bind his oath, and made him promise he never would pray, and rode on to the next tavern, about a mile, and put up. In a short time, on came the driver, full gallop, to give the dollar back to the person from whom he had received it, thinking he had sold his soul to the devil, but Lorenzo would not take it back. The thought worked so up-

on the man, it eventuated in his conversion.

While living in Hebron, there was a Mr. Little, a hatter, a man who was very anxious to quiz people, and endeavor to get the best of them in his jokes. Meeting Mr. Dow in the street one day, after passing the compliments of the morning, Mr. L. said "I would like to ask you a question." Lorenzo replied "Go on." "Can you tell me how many white beans it takes to make a bushel?" Lorenzo fixed his little keen black eyes on him a moment, and replied, "it takes just as many white beans to make a bushel as it does Littles to make a man."

In the same town there lived one of those low, cunning sneaks by the name of Skinner, who, like barnacles, attach themselves to any one who will give them a hearing. Meeting Lorenzo one day, as he (Skinner) was going to the grist-mill with his bags of grain on his horse, he riding on the bags,—stopped his horse, and looking directly into Lorenzo's face, said, "Mr. Dow, there are many of my neighbors who would like to know why you wear your hair and beard so long?" L. turned upon him a withering look, and said, "Mr. Skinner, when I was a *boy* my father used to send me to the mill, and I used to go right straight to the mill; and when my grist was ground, used to return directly home; never stopped to ask impertinent questions, but always minded my own business. Good-bye, Mr. S.," and immediately turned his back and walked off.

On one occasion he sold a yoke of oxen to Elder Wilcox, a Baptist clergyman, living in Montville, Ct., for the sum of \$65. The Elder worked the cattle very hard, and after a while one of the oxen took sick and died, when he came to Mr. D. repeatedly for damages in the loss of the ox. It was satisfactorily proved the ox was well when sold. At last, annoyed by the Elder's insolence, D. threw down his pocket-book, and told him to take out a sum sufficient to pay him. He took \$65.00, the same as he gave for both oxen, and the Elder kept the well one. Lorenzo wrote a receipt in this fashion, and made him sign



it: "Received of L. Dow sixty-five dollars, in full of all demands, from the beginning to the end of the world." Thus cutting off any further demands against Dow from Wilcox to any amount.

Dow's first wife was a very tender hearted, amiable, Christian woman: and he used to tease and annoy her in many ways for sport, while Peggy would take it all to heart and grieve over it. His second wife, a perfect amazon, with a regular tiger-temper, used to rule him with a rod of iron, so much so that Dow had one room finished in his new mansion in Montville expressly for himself, and always carried the key. Over the fireplace he had a gilt hen painted, and over it in large golden letters: "The hen crows here."

It was reported that in consequence of his last wife's mother opposing the match, because Dow was a Methodist in belief and her daughter being a Presbyterian, that it became necessary to be married away from home. The arrangement was made that on a certain evening he was to preach in a school-house, and that Lucy Dolbear, his intended, should be present, and at the conclusion of the discourse, at a certain signal, Lucy should get up. When the sermon was ended and the benediction pronounced, Mr. Dow said, "If there is any one here who would like to marry me, they will manifest it by rising." A negro woman rose up at the same time his intended did. He took Lucy, and went to Elder Whittlesey's, and they were married that night.

There was a story going the rounds of the papers in Vermont of Lorenzo Dow raising the devil. One day while he was at the dinner table at our house in Hardwick, mother asked him about it. Lorenzo replied that the circumstances were as follows: In traveling through the northern part of Vermont, he was belated one night in a blinding snow-storm. He went for the only light he could discover, and found it came from a small log-house. After repeated knockings at the door, a woman opened it. He asked accommodations for the night. She said her husband was gone, and she could not possibly ac-

commodate a stranger. But he plead with so much earnestness, she concluded to take him in. He immediately went to bed, without removing his clothing, in a little corner, separated off from the room where the family lived by a partition of rough boards, with cracks between, covered with paper pasted over, which was torn off in many places, and anything going on in the opposite room could be easily seen. It soon appeared this woman was not alone, but had a paramour. Late in the night on came her husband, drunk, as usual, and demanded admittance, hallooing and cursing at the top of his voice, his wife all the while trying to stop him, but before opening the door, she secreted her pal in a cask of tow in the room. When admitting her husband, she tried to silence him by telling him that Lorenzo Dow was in the other room, and if he was not still he would wake him up. Well, says the husband, I understand he can raise the devil, and now he has got to *do it*. Notwithstanding all the appeals of his wife, the husband pounded on the door, calling on Dow to come out. At last Dow pretended to be roused out of a sound sleep, (although he had been awake all the time); rubbing his eyes and yawning, he came out. The man insisted on Dow's raising the devil, and would not take *no* for an answer. Well, if you insist on it, said Dow, I will do it, but when *he* comes, it will be in a flame of fire, and you must set the doors wide open, so he will have plenty of room. The man opened his door, and Dow, taking the candle, touched the tow in the cask. In an instant the cask was wrapped in flame, and the man inside jumping out, all on fire, ran up the street like the very devil, all of a light blaze, tearing through the snow at the rate of 2:40. The husband was so frightened, for once it made a sober man of him.

When I was 9 years old, my parents moved to Connecticut, and Uncle Lorenzo journeyed with us. At one of our stopping places he was called on to preach. It was about 4 P. M. In a few minutes they had in the hotel where we stopped a congrega-



tion of some 300 persons. In the course of the sermon, he pointed to a young man present, and said, "How came you to steal that sheep, and dress and have it cooked? Do you think it tasted any better than if you had gone to work, earned the money, and paid for it like an honest man?" After the sermon, my sister Christiania asked him what he meant by being so personal, and making such a direct accusation of stealing, when he never was in that town before, and knew no one present; that, having made a charge, if he could not sustain it, would go hard with him. Uncle Lorenzo replied he felt intensely impressed in a very peculiar manner to say what he did, so much so that he could not stop until he had made the charge. It was soon told us by the landlord that two years before, that man stole a sheep, had it cooked, and eaten in his own family. He was sued, but his father settled it so it did not go into court. The reader may analyze this, whether there were any spiritual manifestations.

The next night we put up at another inn, and as my uncle entered the house, he met an old acquaintance, a Deacon in a Congregational church there. The Deacon was in the act of shaving. Seeing our party, he said—"Mr. Dow, do you ever shave?" Uncle L. said, "I shave a *Congregational Deacon* once in a while."

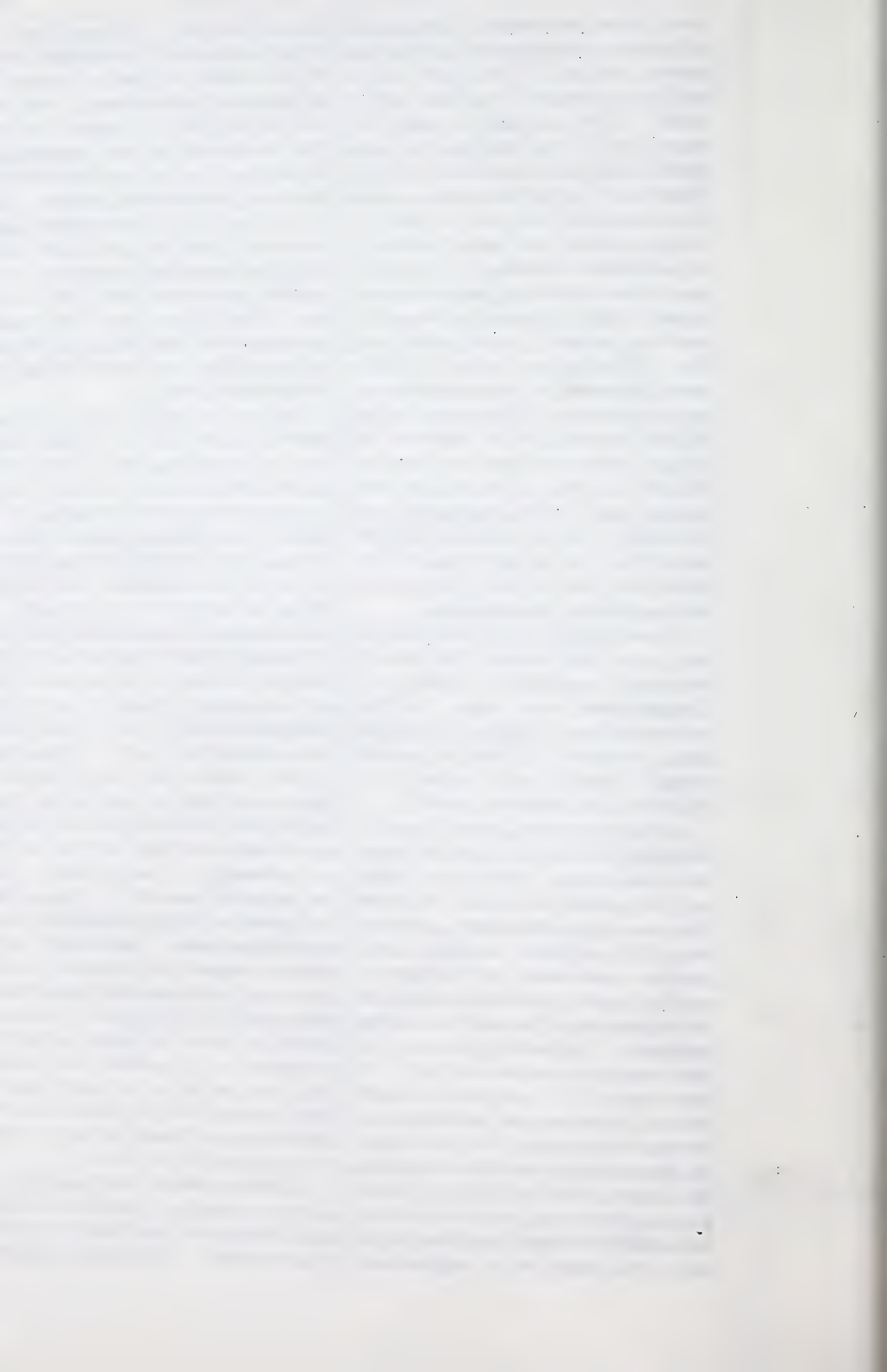
On the farm that Lorenzo owned in Montville, Ct., there was a dam at the outlet of a large pond. Below on the stream my uncle owned some mills, and below these was a large cotton factory, owned by one of his neighbors, employing a large number of operatives. In the night his neighbor would go and open the gate, and let the water out of the pond to run certain machinery. The next day there was not water enough to run his own mill. The result was L. D. went and had a gate made of boiler-iron, and spiked down so the man of the factory could not open it. He then raised his dam to the height of 25 feet, keeping back the water for months. His neighbor wanted water to run his factory, while Dow closed his mills up for repairs. The result was his neighbor sued

him, and beat him. Dow carried up the case to the next court, and got beat there. He then carried the case to the court of last resort, and got beat again. Then Dow took his hired man, and opened the gate. The three months of water accumulated, the pressure upon the gate was immense; the stream poured forth in a torrent. Says Dow to the man, "He wants water; give him more. Hoist the gate higher," and, looking on the rushing stream, said, "my neighbor wants water, and water he shall have. Take the gate out." The impetuous current did more damage to the cotton factory than three months' laying still for the want of water.

This was the basis of that work published by Dow, entitled "Fresh Water Law, or Twenty-nine Reasons why a man cannot control the water on his own land."

Lorenzo Dow was once preaching in the State of Ohio, and having unusual freedom of thought and delivery, the congregation was thrilled with admiration and delight. When the interest was at its height, he suddenly stepped down from the desk, and deliberately walked to another part of the room and pointing his long, sarcastic finger at a person to whom he was a total stranger, and fixing on him his searching eyes, addressed him thus:—"I mean *you*! Yes, *you*! who ran away from Connecticut between two days to avoid paying your honest debts; and more than this, you persecuted and abused your wife because she was endeavoring to seek religion! *Aint you ashamed of yourself?*" The poor fellow looked as though annihilation would be the highest boon. Dow returned to the desk and resumed the thread of his discourse, and by his wonderful tact and magnetism raised the congregation to the same summit of interest as before. After the benediction was pronounced, the people, who knew nothing of the man's antecedents, instituted searching inquiry into the man's history and found that Dow's charges were true to the very letter.

On another occasion while preaching in a grove, a young man commenced rattling some boards at no great distance from the preacher's stand. The speaker cautioned



him very mildly at first, but every little while he would renew the mischief. At length Dow cast on him a serious look, remarking:—"Those boards will make your coffin." The young man died in a few weeks, and the carpenter not thinking of Dow's remark made use of the very identical boards. These are but specimens of what occurred along the history of his life.

He was once holding forth in a place in a very powerful manner, and all at once he paused in his discourse, and very deliberately made the remark: "There is a man present, who has been considered a very respectable person, but he is guilty of hugging and kissing another man's wife. Both parties are present. The man has a white feather on his head; and the woman blushes deeply." In an instant a man reached his hand to his head, and Dow pointing to him said, "Thou art the man." And pointing to the woman, whose cheeks were scarlet, said, "Thou art the woman." Subsequent developments showed that Dow's arrows hit the mark.

At another time, while preaching in Mississippi, some rowdies were thrusting a knife into a beautiful beaver hat of his, at some distance from the stand. He turned to them and addressed them thus:—The laws of society condemn you; the laws of your country condemn you; moreover the laws of God condemn you. The word condemned means damned. 1st. You are villains. 2d. You are condemned villains, that is you are damned villains. 3d. God condemns you by His law; that is He damns you. Hence, you are *God damned villains!*

THE VERMONT BIBLE SOCIETY

Had its organization at the capital. The first meeting was held at the hall of the Academy, Oct. 28, 1812. Hon. Wm. C. Harrington, mod., Jeduthan Loomis, clerk. Rev. Chester Wright preached the opening sermon, and before the meeting dissolved 88 persons had become members, and \$323.75 raised. First officers: Charles Marsh, pres't, Gen. Abner Forbes, treas., Wm. Page, sec'y.

METHODISM IN MONTPELIER.

BY REV. J. R. BARTLETT.

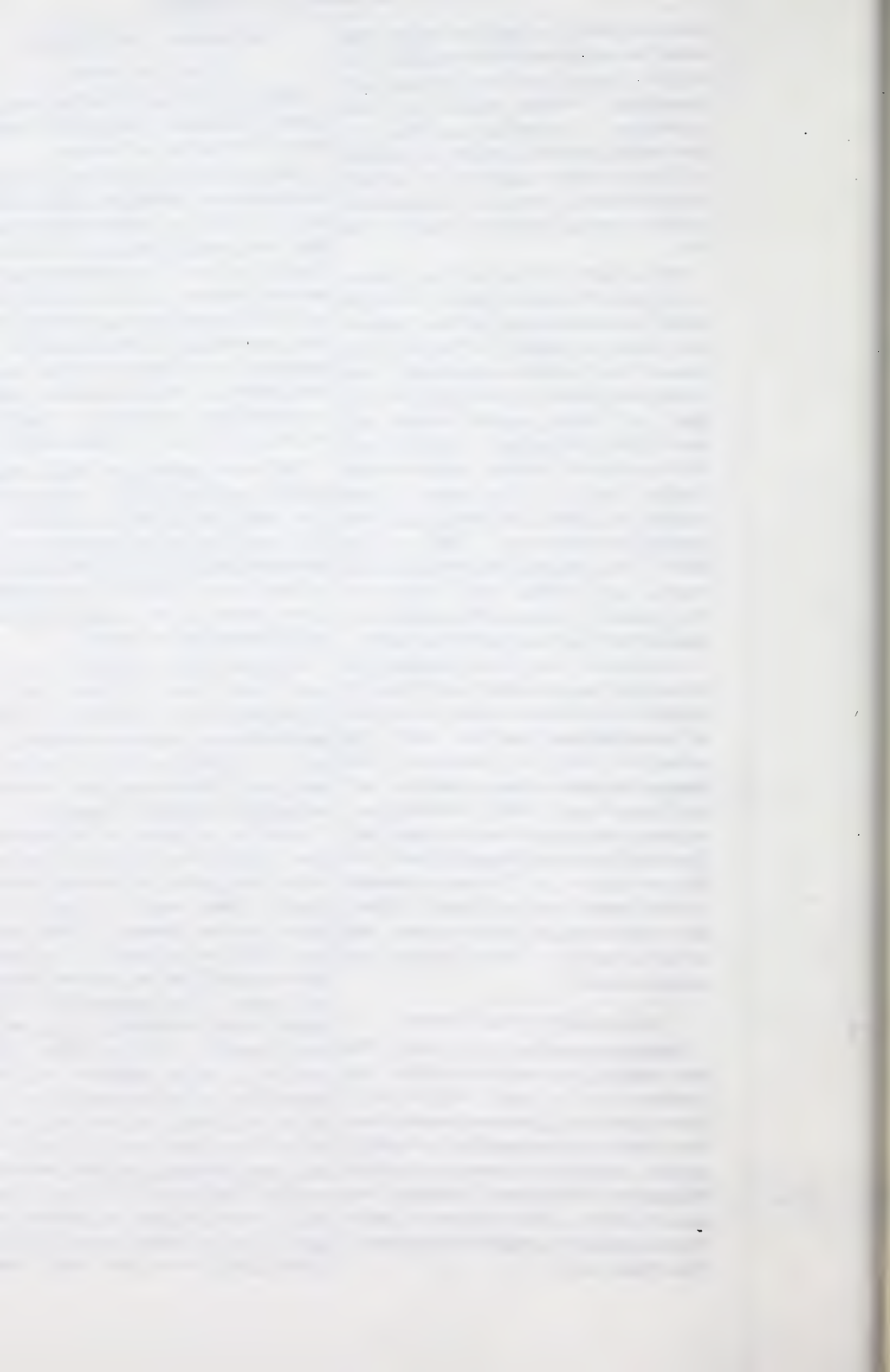
The history of the Methodist Church in Montpelier extends to the earliest associations of Methodism in Vermont.

Various accounts have been given of the introduction of Methodism into Vermont, some of which are only matters of tradition and probably incorrect. It is now known that the first Methodist preacher sent to Vermont by the authorized voice of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who accepted and worked under the appointment, was Nicholas Snethen, who at the Conference held at Thompson, Conn., convened Sept. 20, 1796, was "read off" as the appointee to "Vershire circuit."

This was an entirely new field for Methodist preaching, and Mr. Snethen probably went to his appointment with no definite knowledge of the existence of any Methodist families in Vermont except one in Vershire, one in Bradford, and perhaps a few others in the extended territory which comprised the "circuit."

"Vershire circuit reached," as the records state, "from the towns near the Connecticut river to Montpelier." These boundaries are somewhat indefinite, but were as accurate, perhaps, as any in the early days of Methodism, when bounding the parish of a Methodist preacher.

Jesse Lee, the pioneer of Methodism in New England, was Presiding Elder, and in his journal makes reference to Vershire circuit in these words: "Many of the places where we preached in that circuit were quite new settlements; the houses were very small, and but scattered through the country. The preachers had to encounter many difficulties and to endure many hardships. But one thing which made up for all the difficulties was this, the people were fond of attending meeting by day or by night, and were very kind to the preachers; and best of all was, sinners were awakened, and in a little time some of them became the happy subjects of the favor of God, and were zealously engaged in trying to help forward the work of the Lord as far as they could. Since



then we have prospered considerably in this new part of the country."

The fragmentary records which are the only means of information now extant, give conclusive evidence that Montpelier was thus visited by the early itinerant preachers, and that it immediately became an appointment for stated and regular preaching. It is probable, however, that such preaching was only at intervals of considerable extent in point of time, and that the meetings were small as regards the number in attendance, being held in dwellings, or possibly in school-houses where they existed and could be obtained for the purpose. Arminian theology was then regarded as an interloper, and met with its opposing creeds of Calvinistic dogmas on the one hand and extreme Liberalism on the other, as its vital and untiring disputants.

D. P. Thompson's History of Montpelier speaks of "A great public meeting for a doctrinal debate," held in Montpelier during the summer of 1799, in which a "Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of some other part of the State," appeared "on the part of the Methodists." Doubtless this was Joseph Mitchell, the preacher on the "Vergennes circuit" in that year. Mr. Mitchell was never an appointee on any circuit which included Montpelier, but was a man of untiring energy, great intellectual power and unceasing labors in his calling as a preacher, and it is recorded of him that he traveled at the rate of nearly 6,000 miles a year while on the Vergennes circuit. His appearance in Montpelier at this time would seem to indicate either that he was an occasional visitor and preacher here, although not on his stated circuit, or that he was brought forward to champion the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the friends of the same.

It is not improbable that Montpelier may have been occasionally visited by the preachers of Vergennes circuit, as well as by those of Vershire circuit, of which it was a part, for the early Methodist preacher had a habit of making himself heard, and of feeling very much at home wherever,

and under whatever circumstances he could find a congregation, and in view of the common sympathy and purpose among the early preachers, especially, it is presumable that no exclusive right of territory was thought of by any circuit preacher.

Lorenzo Dow, famed for his eccentricities of life and speech, and an able though irregular worker in the early itinerancy, is also known to have been an occasional preacher at Montpelier, but was never an appointee on any circuit which included the town in its jurisdiction. So of others whose names are not in the list of Methodist preachers included in this sketch, but who may be remembered, or perhaps recorded, as having engaged in the work to a greater or less extent.

The preachers who succeeded Mr. Snethen upon Vershire circuit while Montpelier continued within its bounds, were, in 1797, Ralph Williston; in 1798, Joseph Crawford; in 1799, Mr. Crawford again, with Elijah Chichester as his colleague; in 1800, Thomas Dewey; in 1801, Truman Bishop and Thomas Branch; in 1802, Solomon Langdon and Paul Dustin; in 1803, Samuel Draper and Oliver Beale. The dates above given indicate the "Conference year," commencing with the annual session in the summer of the year named, and continuing to the following session. In 1804, the circuit was divided, and Montpelier became a part of the new "Barre circuit," which included the following within its jurisdiction: Barre, Plainfield, Middlesex, Montpelier, Northfield, Williamstown, Washington, Berlin, and Orange. It is uncertain whether Moretown and Waitsfield were in the circuit at this time, or were added subsequently; but eventually they were so included, as well as other towns.

There are 257 names upon the oldest list of members now to be found, and which seems to include the entire circuit as it existed in 1804.

Of this number it is difficult to decide how many were residents of Montpelier, as the Montpelier membership is not grouped as in some of the other towns; but it seems to be not more than six or eight.



There was, however, a "class" organization, and it was represented in the reported "collections" at each quarterly meeting of the circuit, the amounts varying in these early reports from 35 cents to \$8.54, the last named being the report on Apr. 19, 1806, at the last quarterly meeting in the Conference year.

July 23, 1808, collections from two classes in Montpelier were reported, indicating that another class was formed about this time, subsequent reports showing the continuation of this arrangement. The first receipt of "public money" reported from Montpelier was at a quarterly meeting held at Plainfield, October 16, 1807, the amount being \$1.60. The name of the first class leader was Ansel Patterson, who afterwards removed to Barre, and was eventually expelled from membership.

The number in society as reported to the annual Conference of 1812 was 330 upon the circuit, and of this number 25 were in the two classes in Montpelier, David Harris and Elias Kingsley being the leaders, and having thirteen and twelve in their respective classes, and three "on trial" in the class of Mr. Kingsley. The records are very meagre during these intervening years, but there is evidence of a steady growth in numbers and increase of influence for the church in the community.

Aug. 5, 1820, the quarterly meeting was held in Montpelier, being the first on record as held in this town. It is not certain, however, that quarterly meetings were now held here for the first time, as some of the records in former years are incomplete, and it is obvious that such meetings were held, of which no record is now extant, or at least known to exist. The record of this meeting is very meagre, being only a statement of the time and place and the amount of the collections and disbursements as follows:

Quarterly meetings held at Montpelier,
for Barre circuit, August 5, 1820.
Public collection, \$8.62.
Paid Ella Dunam expense, 6.00
Squire B. Harskell do. 2.62

\$8.62

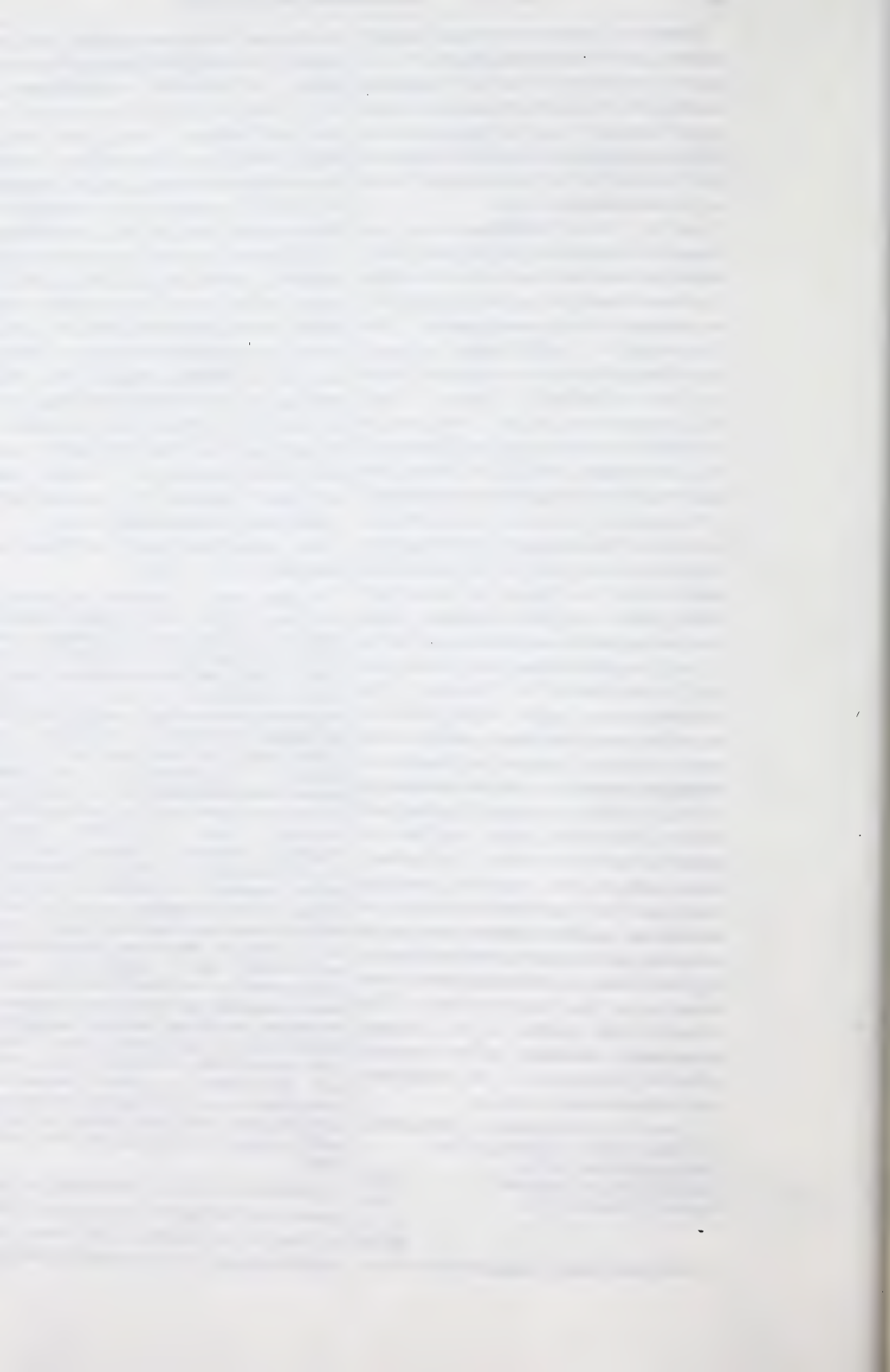
This brief record is suggestive, however,

of a meeting which was probably one of impressive and solemn interest in the community. A Methodist "quarterly meeting" in 1820 was likely to be an event of great local interest. Barre circuit comprised at this time some twelve or more towns within its bounds, and, in accordance with the custom in these olden times, there would be likely to be in attendance at the quarterly meeting some from every preaching station on the circuit, and a general attendance of the members and friends of the Methodist Church in towns convenient of access to the place of meeting. It is, therefore, probable that this meeting was one of considerable local importance. Mr. Henry Nutt remembers the occasion, and that the meeting was held in the grove at the "Centre," and very largely attended by the people from all adjoining and some other towns.

Rev. Elihu Scott, who is now living in Hampton, N. H., writes:

In June, 1825, I received my first appointment in the New England Conference, on old Barre circuit, Vermont, one of the oldest and best at that time in the State. John Lord was preacher in charge, David Leslie second, E. Scott third; and because we had not help enough, we took on Horace Spaulding for the fourth, (a school teacher and local preacher of good abilities.) The following is a list of the towns then embraced in the circuit—a name that meant something in those days—namely: Barre, Montpelier, Calais, Plainfield, Marshfield, Orange, Washington, Williamstown, Brookfield, Randolph, Bethel, Roxbury, Northfield and Berlin. I think we had preaching every Sabbath only in Barre; in a few other places once in two weeks, in others once in four weeks, and in others once in eight weeks. But with lectures, as we then called them—that is, preaching on week days, afternoon or evening, in all our outlying neighborhoods where we had classes, four or five times a week three weeks out of four, summer and winter, in private houses or school-houses, and visiting all our members frequently, we found plenty of hard work to keep us out of idleness and mischief.

Previous to 1826, the Methodists had no church, but during this year one was built by them at the Centre of the town, in which meetings were then held alternately



with services in the old State House in the village. At the first quarterly meeting held in the church, Wilbur Fisk preached upon the theme of "endless misery"—a memorable sermon, which was much discussed in the community.

In 1828, Montpelier was made a station, and thenceforward lost its identity with Barre circuit, but gained one of its own. The appointments of preachers for Barre circuit from its formation to this time, (all of whom were of course regular visitors to Montpelier at stated appointments,) were as follows: In 1804, Oliver Beale; 1805, Elijah Hedding and Daniel Young; 1806, Philip Munger and Jonathan Chaney; 1807, Sam'l Thompson and Eleazer Wells; 1808, Solomon Sias; 1809, Warren Banister and George Gary; 1810, Eliazer Wells and Squire Streeter; 1811, Nathaniel Sternes and John Jewett; 1812, Ebenezer F. Newell and Joseph Dennett; 1813 and '14, David Kilburn, Jason Walker being his colleague in '14; 1815 and '16, Joel Steele, Thomas C. Pierce being a colleague in '16; 1817 and '18, Leonard Frost; 1819, Thomas C. Pierce; 1820, Squire B. Haskell and Ella Dunham; 1821, John F. Adams and Abraham Holway; 1822, J. F. Adams, D. Leslie; 1823, Samuel Norris and Haskell Wheelock; 1824, D. Kilburn, H. Wheelock and A. H. Houghton; 1825, John Lord, D. Leslie and Elihu Scott; 1826, A. D. Merrill and J. Templeton; 1827, J. B. White, E. Jordan and R. L. Harvey.

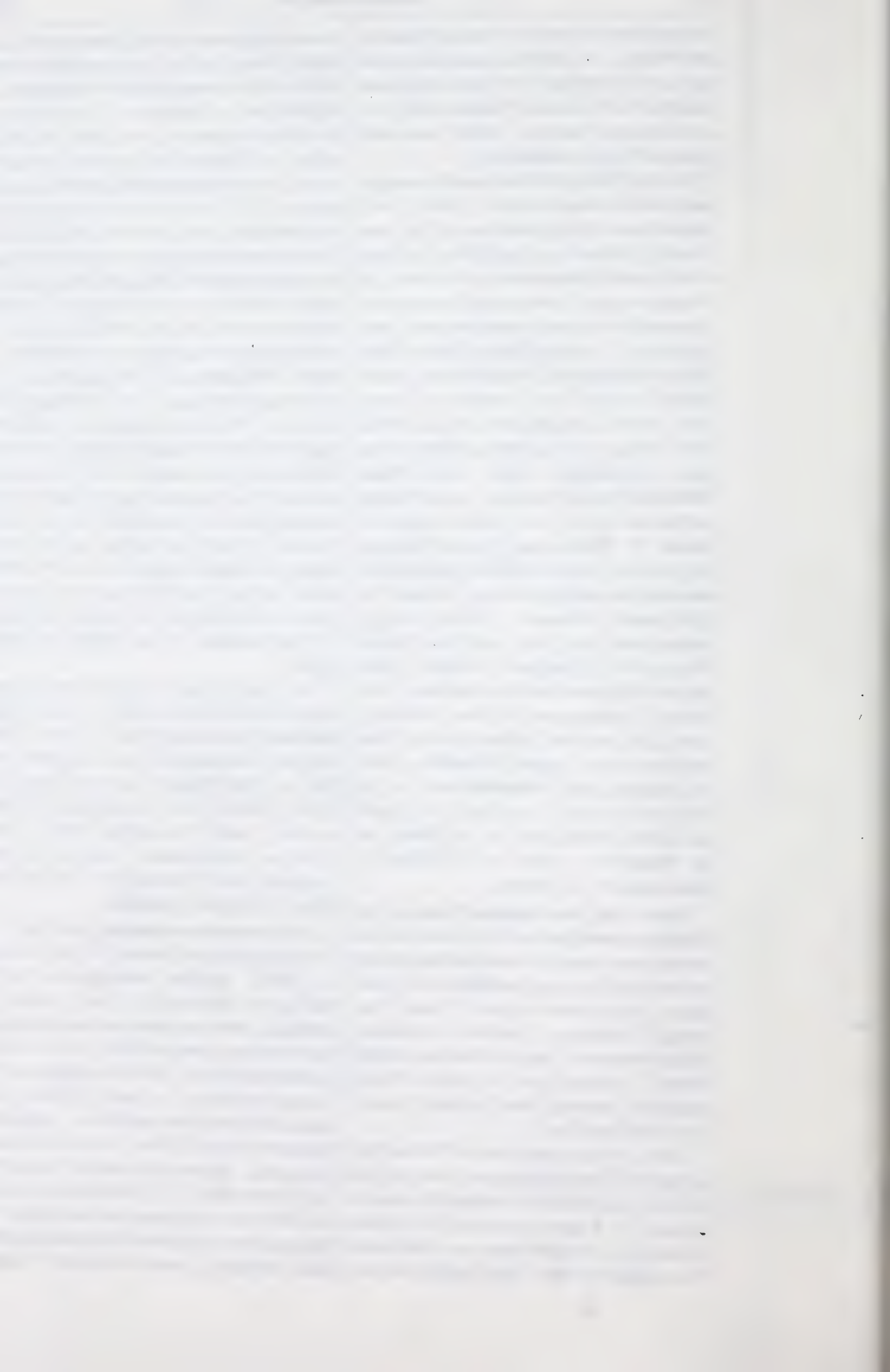
There had also appeared among the Methodist preachers in the town the following men who had occupied the office of presiding elder upon the district of which Barre circuit was a part: Jesse Lee, George Pickering, Shadrack Bostwick, John Brodhead, Joseph Crawford, Elijah Sabin, Thomas Branch, Eleazer Wells, Joseph A. Merrill, John Lindsley, John G. Dow, Wilbur Fisk.

Among these names that of Wilbur Fisk is not the least prominent, and to the present generation is a household name in memory of a man who made his impress in society as but few men are able to do. The sermon of Mr. Fisk before the Ver-

mont Legislature of 1826 is now preserved, having been printed in pamphlet form. Mr. Fisk has been called the "founder of Methodism in Montpelier," but although his influence was of great value to Methodism in Montpelier, his work was incidental to its history rather than the foundation of it. He was a strong man in the denomination, and doubtless exercised an influence which served in a great measure to dispel the opposition and the prejudices which had met the early efforts of Methodists to secure an acknowledged right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, and the preferences of their religious tastes. [For Presiding Elder Fisk, see Windham County vol., (following Washington County papers,) of which County he was a native—Ed.] It is also probable that this growing strength in the society gave encouragement to the local interests to such an extent as to bring about the independent existence of "Montpelier station," and thus secure a resident pastor who could give his entire attention to the interests of the church in Montpelier.

So it came about that at the annual conference, held at Lynn, Mass., (this territory being then comprised in "the New England Conference,") and commencing July 23, 1828, Barre circuit was again divided, (having lost "Brookfield circuit" in 1826,) and "Montpelier station" became an appointment. John Lord was presiding elder of the district, and John G. Dow the stationed preacher.

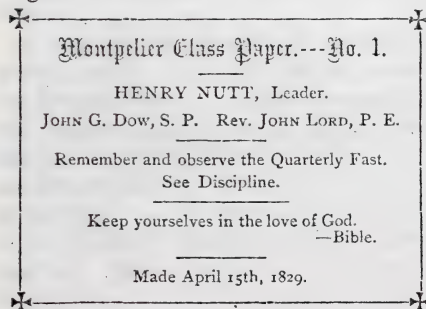
The first quarterly meeting was held at the church (at the Center) Sept. 20 and 21, 1828. Regular meetings had been held up to this time, but the "quarterly meeting" now convened for the first time on the station, and as there was but one steward under the circuit arrangement, it became necessary to choose others; the completed board was as follows: Stephen Sanborn, Daniel Culver, Samuel Upham, Cyrenus G. Kelton, (Recording Steward,) and Henry Nutt. At a subsequent meeting the board of trustees was increased to five, and then comprised Salvenus Morse, John Stevens, James Arbuckle, Daniel



Culver and Henry Nutt; and the membership was comprised in seven classes, as follows: 1, Henry Nutt leader, 13 members; 2, Elias Wakefield leader, 9 members and two on trial; 3, Cyrenus G. Kelton leader, 16 members; 4, 'Goodyear Bassett local preacher and leader, 16 members and one on trial; 5, James Arbuckle leader, 7 members and 5 on trial; 6, Daniel W. Fox leader, 20 members; 7, Nathan Howard leader, 13 members; total, 105 members and 8 on trial.

The financial exhibit for this first year is as follows: Collections for this year's avails of subscription papers, \$204; private donations, \$15; ministerial or public money, \$62; quarterly collections, \$49; total, \$330. Disbursements, Paid Rev. J. G. Dow for traveling expenses, \$10; for house rent, \$70; fuel, \$15; table expenses, \$85; quarterage, \$140; paid Rev. John Lord, P. E., \$10; total, \$330.

An interesting relic of the time here written of is an original "class paper," now in a good state of preservation, although yellow with age, and carrying an inscription of faded writing, but still very legible, as follows:



The original size of the above when folded is $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and when unfolded, it is twelve times as large, and contains the names of the members of the class indicated, with lines and spaces to record their state in life, (married, single or widowed,) their state in the church, (full membership or on trial,) and their attendance or non-attendance at class meetings. The church records, although merely incidental of the routine business during the next 6 years, indicate a general state of prosperity and a healthy growth

in the membership. John G. Dow was again appointed preacher in charge in 1829, with Eleazer Wells presiding elder. James Templeton was the preacher in '30 and '31; Ezra Sprague, '32; John Currier in '33; (Josiah A. Scarrit, presiding elder,) and Elihu Scott the preacher in '34. At this time there was under agitation a project to build a Methodist church in the village, the meetings having been held in the old Court House up to this time.

The following record is still preserved, apparently upon the original paper where it was written:

MONTPELIER, Feb. 12, 1834.

According to previous notice given, a meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of building a Methodist meeting-house.

On motion, Hon. Cyrus Ware was called to the chair, and E. H. Washburn was appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed consisting of three, to be denominated a Methodist meeting-house committee. Luther Cross, Samuel Upham, Jonathan M. Snow, comprise this committee, whose duty it shall be to find a site on which to build said house, and any other business belonging to the subject.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the State House, on the 24th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

E. H. WASHBURN, *Secretary*.

Feb. 24, 1834.

Met pursuant to adjournment, Hon. C. Ware in the chair, and J. M. Snow, secretary *pro tem*.

On motion, the question was tried relative to the site belonging to Mr. Jewett.

On motion, Col. J. P. Miller was added to the committee above raised, and also Mr. James Arbuckle and Mr. Nahum.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned to the 10th of March.

E. H. WASHBURN, *Secretary*.

March 10th, 1834.

On motion of Hon. C. Ware, Smith Sherman was called to the chair.

On motion, said meeting agreed to build on the Keith site.

On motion, adjourned to meet on the 24th instant.

E. H. WASHBURN, *Secretary*.

MONTPELIER, March 24, 1834.

Met pursuant to adjournment after reading the notice published in the newspapers. Hon. C. Ware called to the chair. Trustees: Cyrenus Morse, Sam-

uel Upham, Jr., Christopher C. Wing, A. D. H. Cadwell, James Arbuckle; Methodist meeting-house committee: C. C. Wing, J. M. Snow, Wm. B. Hubbard. 4th. To act on draft for a constitution for said society. Constitution adopted. Plan A, for a meeting-house adopted.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned four weeks. E. H. WASHBURN, *Sec.*

No further record of this movement is preserved, and the project seems to have waited development for the time being.

The earliest records of the Sunday-school are July, 1835; one superintendent, 5 teachers, 48 scholars; 75 vols. in the library. It seems probable that there was a Sunday-school organization some years earlier, and it is also probable that the organization has been continued ever since.

Aug. 31, 1836, the New Hampshire and Vermont Conference commenced its seventh annual session in Montpelier, under the presidency of Bishop Elijah Hedding. It must have been with peculiar feelings of gratitude to God, that Bishop Hedding now looked upon the assembling of this conference. In 1805, he had been a preacher on Barre circuit, and had occasionally visited and preached in Montpelier.

In 1824, he was elected and ordained Bishop, and in 1830, had presided over the first session of the New Hampshire and Vermont Conference at Barre, and now in the course of his official duties, came to preside over the session to be held in Montpelier. The number of members in the church in Montpelier at this time was 153. The sessions of the conference were held in the "Brick Church," (Congregational.) It is remembered that John Brodhead was also present among other visitors.

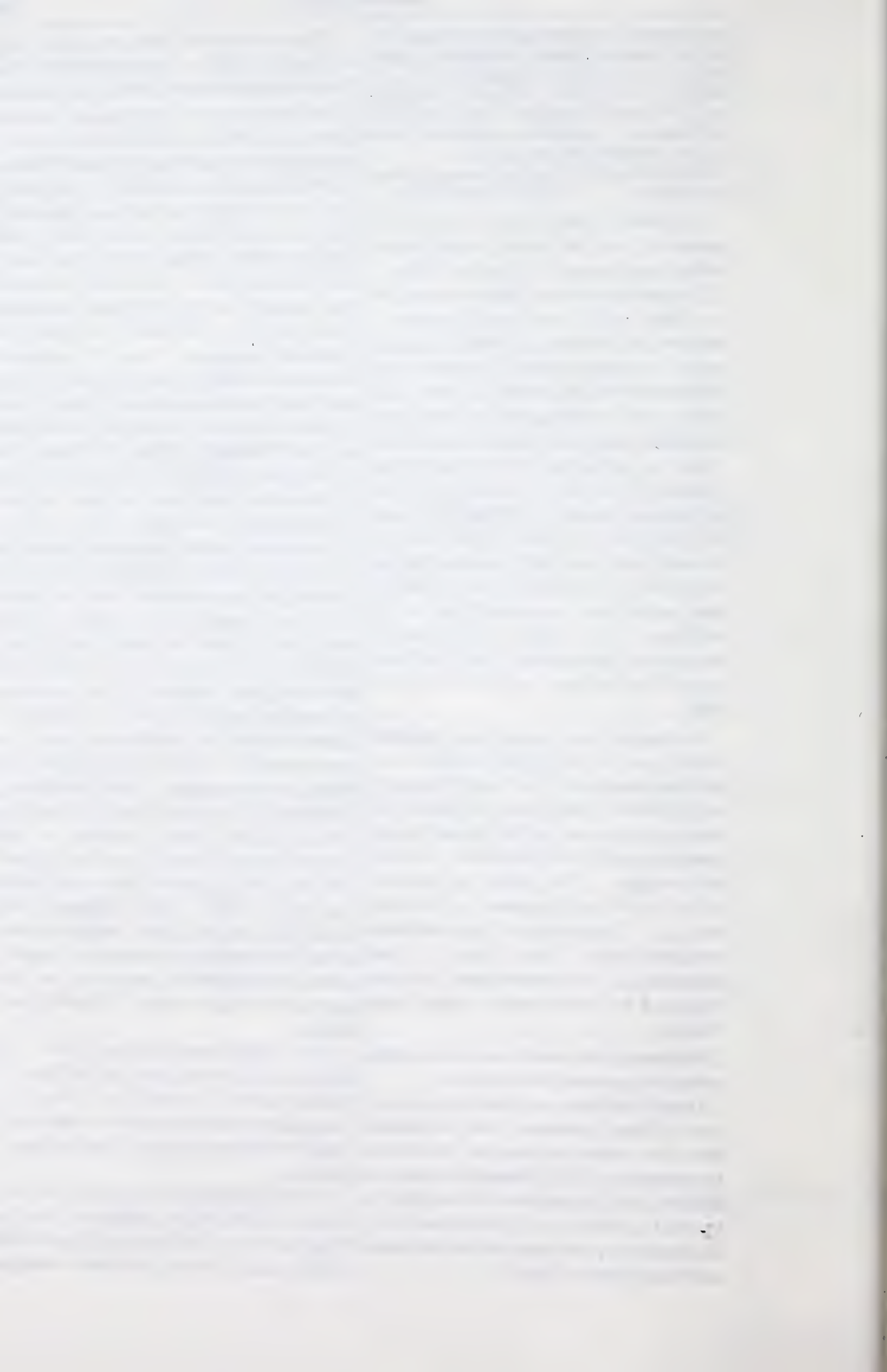
Following this conference the building enterprise assumed definite form.

Daniel Baldwin was made chairman of the building committee, and eventually bore the burden of carrying the church to completion. His financial account of receipts and expenditures amounting to \$3,176.15, paid into his hands and fully accounted for, was rendered to the stewards under date of 1840.

The deed of the land was given by Rawsel R. Keith to the stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the consideration being named as \$500, and the lot being described as "situated on the northerly side of the road leading from William Mann's to the State House;" as bounded by lands belonging to Keith and Blaisdell, and the road, having 4 rods width and being 8 rods in length from the road to the rear boundary line. This deed was made and attested Dec. 16, 1836, and recorded Jan. 19, 1837. The deed was given, to quote its language, "upon the especial trust and confidence that they shall erect and build thereon a house or place of religious worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Montpelier according to the rules and discipline which from time to time may be agreed upon by the ministers and preachers by said church at their general conference in the United States of America," and mentioning further expectation that the property should remain in the control of the said church under its disciplinary rules. Some 33 years later, Nov. 8, 1869, the title was made absolute by the execution of another deed by which for a consideration of \$100, Mr. Keith quit-claimed to the stewards of said church all right and title to the same piece of land, indicating that when it became necessary to make a change in the church property, it was found that doubt existed as to the right of the church to dispose of the same under the original title. This illustrates the truth that not only mice but men also sometimes overlook the means of egress, when deeply intent in improving the opportunity of ingress upon a desired possession.

The church was dedicated Nov. 19, 1837, and the sermon preached by Rev. S. Kelley, pastor. In 1838 the church in Montpelier village was made a station by itself, with 99 names upon its roll of membership.

The first quarterly meeting held in the church at Montpelier village was Apr. 7, 1838, and after this time usually occurred at this place. In 1837, Middlesex charge



was united with Montpelier for the time being, and two preachers were appointed to the work. In 1839, East Montpelier was annexed in like manner, but in each instance the arrangement was only for the current year. During these years and the following there was a steady growth in the membership of the church, with occasional revival of religion. In 1858, the Vermont Annual Conference, (organized in 1844,) held its fourteenth session in Montpelier, Bishop Osman C. Baker presiding. The conference convened May 13th.

In 1866, the 22d session of the Vermont Annual Conference was held in Montpelier, convening April 19, with Bishop Matthew Simpson presiding. This was the centennial year of American Methodism, dating from its introduction in 1766, and great interest attached to the observation of proper demonstrations to commemorate such an occasion of congratulation. On Friday evening, April 20, a "centenary meeting" was held, at which Gov. Dillingham presided, Rev. H. Eastman read a poem suited to the occasion, and Rev. G. C. Bancroft delivered an address. The Sabbath services were particularly interesting, Bishop Simpson preaching at the Congregational Church in the forenoon, and the other services in the several churches being conducted by other visitors and by members of the conference.

Sept. 21, 1868, it was voted by the leaders and stewards' meeting, (official board, improperly so called,) "to build a new house of worship," and the necessary measures were taken in due time to dispose of the church property then held by the society, and to procure the land and erect the church edifice now owned by this society. Like other church enterprises of this character, this involved years of toil and sacrifice on the part of the people, and corresponding labor and sacrifice by the pastors who found their lot cast with this society during the several following years. It is not within the province of this article to relate the details of the effort to erect this new house of worship, but to record its completion for dedication on Nov. 24, 1874, Rev. W. R.

Clark, D. D., of the New England Conference, being the preacher of the dedicatory sermon.

Among the material encouragements in the undertaking was the donation of the massive bell by Col. H. C. Nutt, at about \$1,500 cost, and which was made a "memorial gift" in the name of two sisters deceased, and whose names are cast in an inscription on the bell, as follows:

.....

IN MEMORY

OF

MY SISTERS,

FANNY AND ASENATH

H. C. NUTT,

Trinity M. E. Church,

Montpelier, Vt.,

1872.

.....

[FANNY W. NUTT was born in Montpelier, March 2d, 1836; united with the Methodist Church in this village in 1854; married Chas. H. Tenney, M. D., Nov. 25, 1862, and died Nov. 8, 1864. Dr. Tenney, who was Assistant Superintendent of the Vt. Insane Asylum, died in Brattleboro, April 27, 1874. Two poems from her pen appear in "The Poets and Poetry of Vermont," one of which attracted very pleasant notice:

THE TWO CROWNS.

Over ocean's deep blue waters,
In a home of royal pride,
Is a darling little baby,
Known throughout the world so wide.

I suppose that he is winning,
Just as other babies are;
Laughing eyes and dimpled shoulders,
Brow as polished marble fair;
Robes of costliest lace and muslin,
Showing forth his baby charms—
Strings of purest diamonds flashing
From his rosy neck and arms.

Tended by a score of servants,
Feeding from a golden bowl—
Worshipped by a mighty nation—
Whence this homage of the whole?



Ah! adown the misty future
 They can see that baby brow,
 Seamed by many a care-worn furrow—
 Not as fresh and fair as now;
 Robbed of all the golden ringlets
 That his beauty now enhance;
 Wearing, as to hide his wrinkles,
 The Imperial Crown of France.

'Neath our roof-tree fondly nestles
 Just the dearest little thing,
 That within an earth-home ever
 Folded up its tiny wing.

Eyes of blue, and golden tresses
 Waving 'round a brow of light,
 Looks she like a little cherub
 In her flowing robes of white;
 With no ornaments we deck her
 But the charms that nature gives,
 Save a pair of golden arrows,
 Looping up her little sleeves.

At her birth no bells were pealing,
 Save the bells of silent joy;
 At her feet bows no proud nation
 As before the Emperor's boy.

But, I've often heard at twilight
 Angel feet come tripping in;
 Bending o'er her midnight slumbers,
 Often angel forms have seen;
 And I almost hear them tell her
 That a crown of glory bright
 Waits to bind our baby's forehead
 In the blessed world of light.

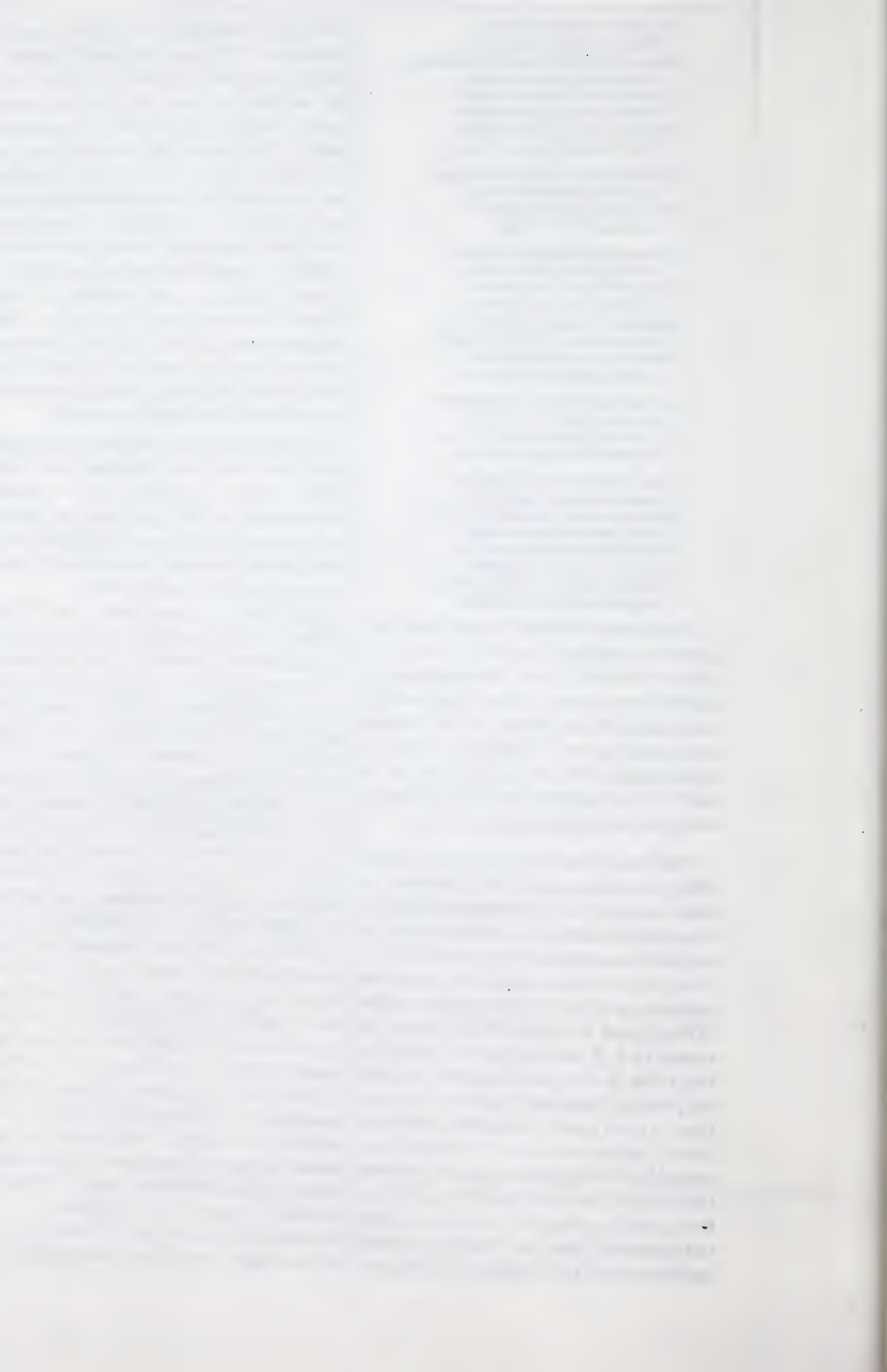
The interest in which is not diminished, but rather enhanced, now the fair, dear author sleeps in Green Mount Cemetery, and the pure young Prince has won the martyrdom of the brave by the barbaric Abyssinian spear. Touching sequel of human hope, if we look on one side of the leaf. If we turn the leaf, it may have a very beautiful golden lining.—ED.]

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church edifice is a substantial brick structure, of plain exterior, well located upon Main st. Its extreme length upon the outside is 111 feet, with a corresponding width of 60 feet. The ground floor is occupied by a spacious vestibule, and from which a passage 24 feet in length and 10 feet in width, leads to the vestry, 62 x 58 feet, being the largest lecture room in town, while upon the right of the passage from the vestibule is a classroom, 24 feet square, and upon the left two ladies' parlors, each 24 x 12 feet, and connected by folding doors. From the vestibule on each side is a stairway, 5 ft. 5 in. wide, with 20 steps of 7 in. rise, leading to the second floor, on which is the main audience room, 73 ft. long, 58 ft. wide, and

32 ft. high, and having excellent acoustic properties. The pews are 120 in number, giving 600 sittings, while the gallery over the vestibule will seat 100, making a total seating capacity of 700 in the permanent seats. The organ loft, situated back of the pulpit, is 22 ft. wide by 17 ft. depth, and is furnished with a superior instrument, made by Geo. H. Ryder of Boston, and which was purchased by the ladies of the Society. On each side of the organ loft is a room 17 x 13 ft., and intended for the toilet of the preacher and the choir. The audience room is heated by two furnaces, and the vestry by a third, all located in the cellar, while the smaller rooms are provided with stoves for heating purposes.

The following is a complete list of pastors who have been identified with this church since its independent existence, commencing in 1828, and also the names of the presiding elders of Montpelier district, several of whom have resided in this town during their term of office:

1828, John G. Dow, John Lord, Presiding Elder; 1829, John G. Dow, pastor, Eleazer Wells, Presiding Elder; 1830 and '31, James Templeton; 1832, Ezra Sprague; 1833, John Currier, Josiah A. Scarritt, P. E.; '34 and '35, Elihu Scott; '36 and '37, Samuel Kelley, Charles D. Cahoon, P. E.; '38 and '39, Eleazer Smith, Elisha J. Scott, P. E.; '40 and '41, Charles R. Harding; '42, '43, '44, Elisha J. Scott, J. G. Dow, P. E.; '45 and '46, Amasa G. Button, John Currier, P. E. in '46; '47 and '48, Alonzo Webster; '49, S. P. Williams; '50 and '51, S. Chamberlain, A. T. Bullard, P. E.; '52 and '53, Benjamin Walker; '54, Edmund Copeland; '55 and '56, F. D. Hemenway, E. J. Scott, P. E.; '57 and '58, H. P. Cushing, W. J. Kidder, P. E. in '58; '59 and '60, W. D. Malcom; '61 and '62, Isaac McAnn, P. P. Ray, P. E. in '62; '63 and '64, A. L. Cooper; '65 and '66, M. Ludlum, A. L. Cooper, P. E. in '66; '67 and '68, B. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was released in Aug. '68, and Isaac McAnn completed the conference year. 1869, S. Holman; '70, H. W. Worthen, J. A. Sherburn, P. E. in '70; '71 and '72, J. W. C. Cox. Mr. Cox was released in



the fall of '72, and James Morrow supplied the remainder of the conference year. 1873 and '74, H. A. Spencer, I. McAnn, P. E. in '74; '75 and '76, J. M. C. Fulton; '78 and '79, Charles Parkhurst, Church Tabor, P. E. in '78. Mr. Parkhurst was released in the fall of '79, and N. Fellows, of the N. E. Conference, supplied the remainder of the conference year, and was appointed as pastor in '80; '81, D. E. Miller.

The annual statistics of the society as reported to the conference of 1881 are as follows: Members, 234; probationers, 22; local preachers, 2; number in Sunday-school, 200; officers and teachers, 24; probable value of church edifice, \$27,000; probable value of parsonage property, \$2,000; indebtedness, none; paid for ministerial support, pastor, \$1,000; presiding elder, \$68; bishops, \$12; conference claimants, \$25; total, \$1,105; current expenses, \$275; benevolent collections, \$182; total annual financial disbursement, \$1,562.

THE VERMONT CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

BY REV. J. R. BARTLETT.

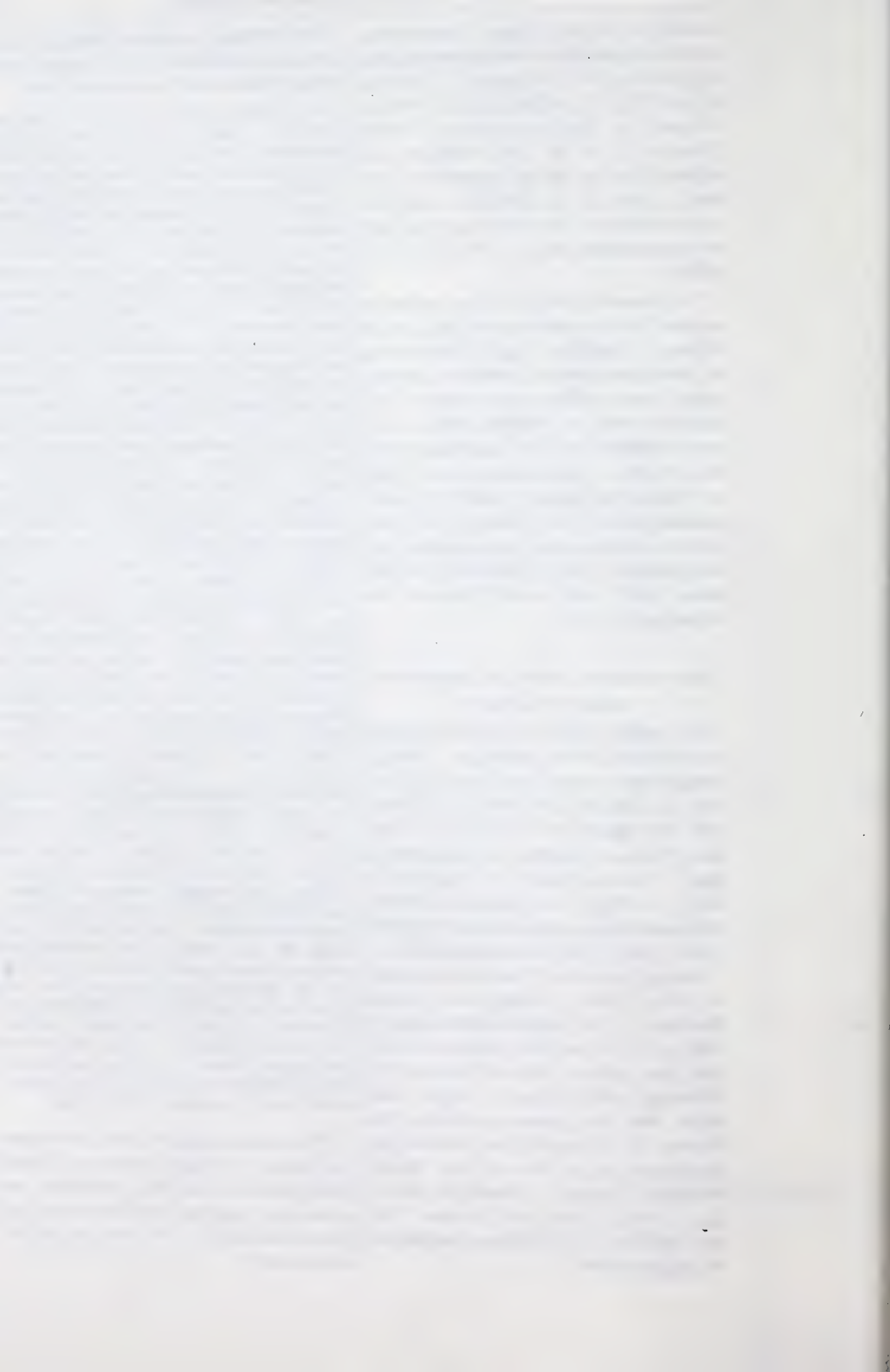
No certain data is at hand to indicate the birthplace of the Messenger. One informant states that it was started in Newbury in 1846, by Rev. Wm. M. Willets. The first record of it is found in Walton's Vermont Register for 1848, stating that it was published in Montpelier in 1847. In 1853, it was removed to Northfield, and in 1859 again removed to Montpelier, where it has since been published.

During its history it has been published by Rev. Elisha J. Scott, Rev. Alonzo Webster, C. W. Willard (commencing in 1861); J. W. Wheelock (Willard & Wheelock from 1869 to 1874, and then by Mr. Wheelock and his estate to 1879), since which time the present proprietor, Mr. Herbert R. Wheelock, has continued the publication in the office of the "Green Mountain Freeman." Among its editors Rev. Elisha J. Scott, Rev. Alonzo Webster, and Rev. W. D. Malcom, have served the longest terms.

The following memorial sketch of Mr. Scott was published in the Vermont Conference Minutes of the session of 1866:

Rev. Elisha J. Scott was born in Greensboro, Vt., Aug. 11, 1803, and died in Montpelier, Jan. 24, 1866, in his 63d year. Bro. Scott was a son of pious parents, and a father's prayers and a mother's religious instructions were among his earliest and sweetest recollections. The principles of our holy Christianity took a strong hold of his young mind, and at the age of 12 years he gave his heart to the Saviour, and joined the Baptist Church, of which his parents were members. He continued in this Church some 7 years, when the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, of precious memory, was sent to preach in an adjoining town. While listening to his preaching, a change was wrought in his views of Christian doctrine, and ever after in sentiment and sympathy he was a Methodist. He had early convictions that he was sent into the world to be a minister of Jesus, and made preparation to enter upon his life work. He was received on trial in the M. E. Conference in 1828; was ordained Deacon by Bishop Hedding, at Barre, June 27, 1830, and Elder by Bishop Roberts, at Lyndon, Aug. 12, 1832. He filled with great acceptability and usefulness the following appointments, namely: Cabot, Craftsbury, Barton, Brookfield and Chelsea Circuits, Woodstock, Chelsea, Newbury and Barre Stations—all one year each; Montpelier District as Presiding Elder, 4 years; Montpelier Station, 3 years, the third year as Supernumerary. He was then placed on the superannuated list for 9 years, when he was again made effective, and traveled Montpelier District a second term of four years as Presiding Elder. During the last years of this term his health completely failed, and he again took a superannuated relation, which he held during the remainder of his life. During his retirement from the active work of the ministry, he performed much useful labor in supplying on the Sabbath appointments near the place of his residence, as Superintendent of common schools in his county, and as editor of the *Messenger*. He was for several years Secretary of the Conference, and a delegate to the General Conference, which met at Cincinnati, May, 1836.

[We have among our waifs the following hymn, we clipped from some Montpelier paper at the time—probably the *Messenger*, composed by him a few days before his death, to be sung at his funeral.—ED.]



THE DYING CHRISTIAN'S ADIEU TO EARTH.

Launched on Death's dark, rolling stream,
Earthly scenes recede from view;
Oh! how trifling all now seem,
As I bid them each adieu.

Pleasant scenes! they could not last—
Morning clouds, and earthly dew,
Soon exhaled—and quickly past,
Ere we thought to say adieu.

Once, to me did they impart
Happiness, short-lived, but true;
Now, as from them all I part,
Cheerfully I say adieu.

Richer joys my soul shall taste,
Joys that are forever new;
To these joys I gladly haste,
Bidding all below adieu.

Objects to my heart most dear,
Friends so loving and so true;
Even those, without a tear,
I can bid my brief adieu.

Short the time that will us part,
Then our union we'll renew,
When heart closely joined to heart,
Ne'er shall breathe the sad adieu.

Farewell! earth, no longer home,
Heaven opens to my view;
O'er hill and vale no more I roam,
Loved scenes! my fond adieu.

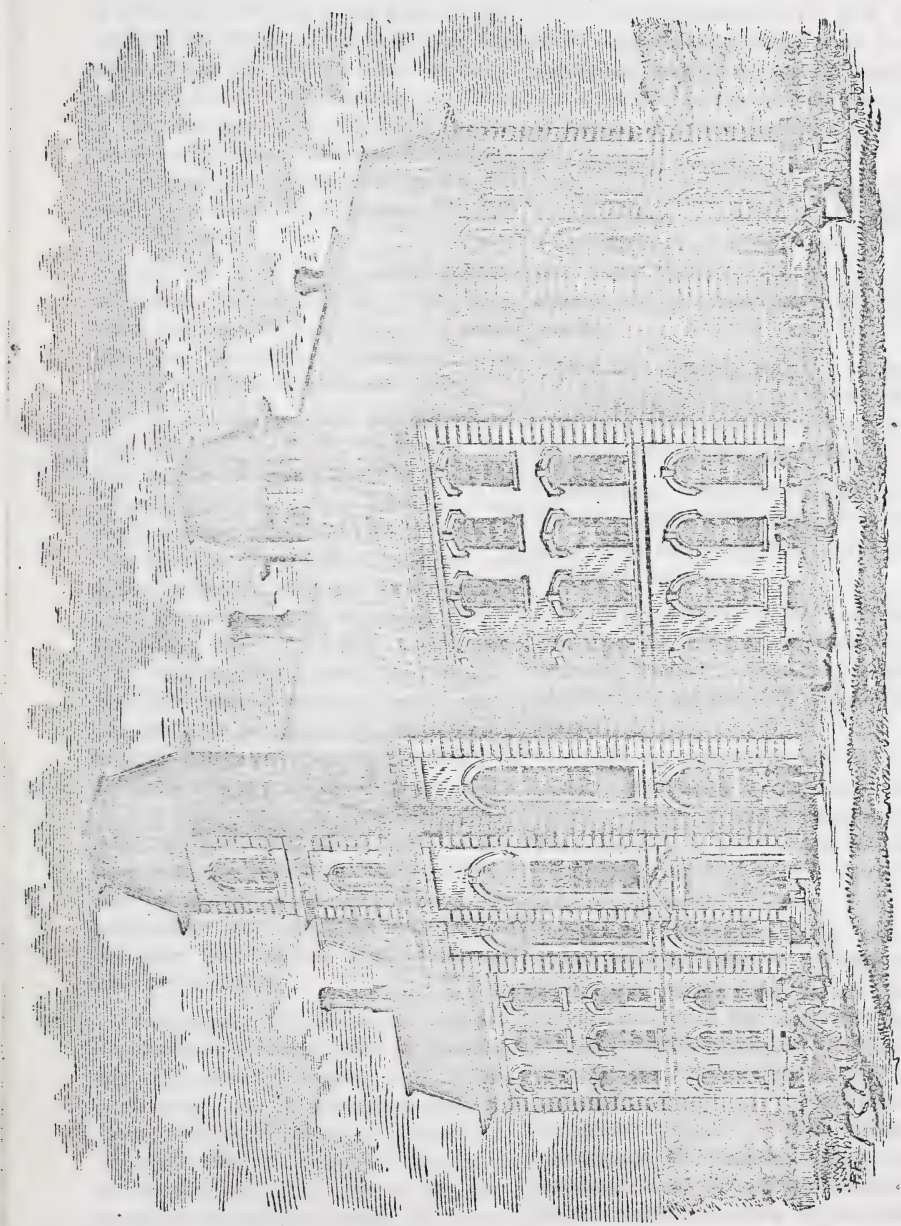
Hark! what music do I hear?
Sweet the strains—full and new—
How it floods my ravished ear!
World of death! my last adieu.

Rev. Alonzo Webster, D.D., was born in Weston, Jan. 27, 1818; joined the New Hampshire Conference in 1837, and by the division of the same, became a member of the Vermont Conference at its formation in 1844; remained in active service in this Conference 19 years as pastor, and 3 years of service as Presiding Elder, 9 years of which he occupied the editorial chair of the *Messenger*. In 1856, and again in 1860, he was elected a delegate to the General Conference, and in 1866 was transferred to the South Carolina Conference. In 1869, he received the appointment as Professor in the Baker Theological Institute, first established at Charleston, S. C., but afterward removed to Orangeburg, to become a part of Claflin University, of which Dr. Webster was made President in 1870. In 1874, he resigned this position to accept an appointment as Presiding Elder of Charleston District, and in 1876, and again in 1880, was elected to represent the South Carolina Conference in the General Conference. His present address is Orangeburg, S. C.

Rev. W. D. Malcom assumed the editorial chair in 1867, and continued to occupy the position until April, 1881. He was born in Albany, N. Y., July 3, 1827; in early life worked as a printer; studied at the Newbury Seminary, and joined the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, since which he has continued in the itinerant work of a Methodist minister with the exception of one year, ('49,) when he located, rejoining in 1850. Of the 33 years of his ministerial life, nearly 8 years have been passed in the office of Presiding Elder, which position he now fills upon the St. Johnsbury District. In 1864, he was a delegate to the General Conference, and for five successive years filled the office of Secretary to the Vermont Annual Conference. He is widely known in Vermont as a genial Christian minister, an able preacher, and a loyal and industrious worker in his Master's vineyard.

The present, (Oct. 1881,) editorial force consists of Rev. J. R. Bartlett, Barre, editor; Rev. W. R. Davenport, Cambridgeport, assistant; Rev. J. O. Sherburn, Rochester, Sunday-school lessons. The *Messenger* is conducted as a denominational religious newspaper, in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, its editors being pastors in this Church, and members of the Vermont Annual Conference. It is, however, a purely private enterprise, involving the Conference in no financial or moral responsibility, further than its jurisdiction to expect all persons who are members of the Conference to conform to sound doctrines of the Church in their public teachings, and to the rules of the Discipline in their manner of personal conduct. But as it seeks its support, in the main, from the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is reasonable to expect that it will be loyal and true to the interests of the same, and it is conducted on this basis; while at the same time it seeks to avoid mere sectarianism of the narrow school, and to cultivate a catholic spirit, which while free to express its denominational choice, is yet cordial and friendly to all other Christian churches.





VERMONT METHODIST SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, MONTELIER, VT.



VERMONT METHODIST SEMINARY AND
FEMALE COLLEGE.

BY REV. J. A. SHERBURN.

In giving a history of this institution it is necessary to briefly notice those institutions of which this is the legitimate successor. For the first 40 years or so, of the existence of Methodism in this State, it had no schools under its special supervision; not because it did not value scholastic advantages, but because, for the time being, there were other interests to serve it valued more.

Nearly 50 years since, Poultney Academy, under the supervision of the Troy Conference, and Newbury Seminary, under the New Hampshire Conference, were opened for students in the fall of 1834.

N. H. Conference then embraced what now composes the N. H. Conference and that part of Vermont lying east of the Green Mountains, making Newbury comparatively central to the whole territory. The funds for the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings for Newbury Seminary were obtained by subscriptions and collections from the whole Conference. The buildings were good, [see description in History of Newbury, vol. II, pages 951 and 952 of this work,] located on a beautiful plateau overlooking the valley of the Connecticut, and affording a good view of mountain scenery in New Hampshire. The early purpose of the founders of this school was to make it, in part, a manual labor school for young men; for this purpose a farm was purchased, but after a few years' trial the plan was abandoned, and the farm sold.

In connection with Newbury Seminary, there was the Newbury Biblical Institute, having its board of trustees and its own professors. Out of this grew first, the Concord Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., and finally, the School of Theology of the Boston University. There was, also, in connection with the school, the Female Collegiate Institute, having its separate board of trust, though its teachers were the Seminary teachers as well. Rev. Charles Adams, now D. D., of Washing-

ton, D. C., being first principal, and Miss French, now Mrs. Joel Cooper, a widow in Iowa, preceptress. Mr. Adams had worthy successors, Bishop O. C. Baker, D. D., C. T. Hinman, D. D., J. E. King, D. D., and others. Miss French had her successors, women not to be forgotten, none of whom are remembered with greater respect than the late Mrs. C. P. Taplin.

Newbury Seminary early in its history took high rank as a school, and maintained it well through its entire history. Well may "old Newbury" be proud of her alumni, and her alumni be proud of her, as well.

[We here reserve a notice of the Springfield Methodist school, not to forestall the right of a town in a later volume to give the history of its own institutions:]

Springfield Wesleyan Seminary for a time was quite a rival of Newbury, doing good work, but, being comparatively local, was not its equal.

In 1844, the N. H. Conference was divided, leaving that part of it which lay in Vermont, by itself, which was made a separate Conference, called the Vermont Conference.

In 1860, the Burlington and St. Albans District, embracing the greater part of Western Vermont, and belonging to the Troy Conference, were added to the Vt. Conference, which materially changed its geographical center.

Poultney Academy was at one time wholly suspended, and was afterward revived, and passed into private hands. N. H. Conference had built a Seminary for itself, Newbury Seminary needed funds to repair its old buildings or build new ones, and it was found hard to sustain Springfield Seminary. Under these circumstances, Vt. Conference, under whose patronage Newbury and Springfield were, decided, and the trustees of both schools concurred, to seek a central location and combine the schools, Rev. W. J. Kidder being the prime mover.

The friends of Newbury struggled hard



to retain the school there, while West Randolph, Northfield, Waterbury and Montpelier competed for it. Montpelier guaranteeing \$20,000 to aid the enterprise, it was located there, upon the site occupied formerly by the U. S. Hospital, which with its buildings, was bought for \$16,500. The situation is upon a beautiful plateau, 150 rods from the center of Montpelier village, on elevated, dry ground. The view extends from Orange Mountains on the east to Camel's Hump on the west, and from Berlin heights on the south to Worcester on the north. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful location in the State of Vermont for an institution of learning.

Revs. A. G. Button, R. Morgan, I. McAnn and A. Hitchcock were each for a time employed as agents in raising funds for the completion of the Seminary buildings, Noah Granger, agent for raising an endowment fund of \$50,000, \$30,000 of which is pledged, the income only of which can be used in aid of the school. The school was chartered in 1865, under the name of Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College; but was afterward changed to its present name, "Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College." Hon. Paul Dillingham was president, A. G. Button, secretary, and Joseph Gould, treasurer of the first board of trust. Rev. A. G. Button and Paul McInstry supervised the remodeling of the buildings in 1868, and the school was opened the same fall.

The Newbury Seminary boarding-house furnishings and school apparatus were removed to this Institution, and the funds resulting from the sale of the Springfield Seminary property was also paid into this Institution.

In the fall of 1868, the school was opened, with a faculty most of whom had recently been teachers in Newbury Seminary, and many of their former pupils came with them. Rev. S. F. Chester having been the last Principal at Newbury, was the first Principal at Montpelier.

The Seminary building, having been erected under the superintendence of Revs.

S. Holman and A. G. Button, was opened for use in the fall of 1872, which is thought to be one of the finest academic buildings in New England. The school property, grounds, buildings, etc., are valued at \$82,000.

At present there are in the School seven courses of study, as follows:

1. Common English, 1 year.
2. Business, 2 years.
3. Modern, 3 years.
4. Music, 3 years.
5. College Preparatory, 3 years.
6. Latin Scientific, 4 years.
7. Collegiate, 4 years.

While the scholarship is designed to be thorough, the moral and religious welfare of the students is a prominent feature of this school; and though founded and fostered by the Methodist Church, it gladly welcomes students of all communions, giving to them the privilege of such Church Sabbath service as their parents or guardians may designate.

It is with gratitude that we acknowledge the healthful religious influence which has been manifest since the transfer of the school to Montpelier, though it has hardly reached what was often seen in its palmy days at Newbury. It has been at Montpelier only about 12 years, and its alumni are already taking rank as educators, ministers, lawyers and business men.

Principals at Montpelier.—Rev. S. F. Chester, A. M., Rev. C. W. Wilder, A. M., Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, A. M., Rev. L. White, A. M., and Rev. J. B. Southworth, the present Principal, who has commenced his sixth year.

Present Board of Trust.—Rev. J. A. Sherburn, president; Rev. A. L. Cooper, secretary; P. H. Hinkley, Esq., treasurer.

By the blessing of God, and the wise, united and persistent efforts of the friends of this school, it is hoped it may live in growing efficiency and usefulness as the years go by, being a blessing not only to the Church which built it and cares for it, but also to the wide, wide world.





BETHANY CHURCH, MONTPELIER, VT.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PAPERS.

[Compiled from material furnished chiefly by Hon. JOSEPH POLAND, but in which we shall purposely omit the statistics given by Mr. WALTON on page 239, preceding.—Ed.]

The first Congregational organization in Montpelier was the Society—83 members—formed in April, 1800, antedating the organization of the Church 3 months and 8 days. It was called the "First Congregational Society of Montpelier." Its first declaration was:

Impressed with the importance of religious institutions to society in general, and to ourselves as men, and taking into consideration the unsettled state of such institutions in this part of the country, and the necessity of uniting in religious opinions and harmony: we do hereby agree and form ourselves into a religious society, by the name of the first Congregational Society in Montpelier, under the following regulations:

1. We pledge ourselves to each other that we will (laying aside all trifling differences) according to our abilities, maintain regular meetings in our Society, and contribute to the support of preaching, and when consistent, to maintaining a regular clergyman in the Society.

2. That no member of this Society shall be compelled to pay any sum or sums for the use of the Society, except such sum as he shall voluntarily subscribe.

3. When any member of the society shall remove to such distance as to render it inconvenient for him to attend our meetings, or shall in conscience think he ought

to dissent, he may notify the Clerk thereof, whose duty it shall be to enter the same on record, and such person shall no longer be considered as a member of this Society.

4. We agree to meet at the usual place of holding meetings, in the Academy in Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of organizing said society with proper officers, and transacting any proper business when met.

Dated at Montpelier, this 12th day of April, 1800.

Elisha Town, George Worthington, Joseph Hutchins, Geo. B. R. Gove, Oliver Goss, Thomas Davis, Timothy Hubbard, John Bates, Charles Bulkley, Augustus Bradford, John Hurlbut, Alden Clark, Isaac Freeman, Amasa Brown, Jeduthan Loomis, Stuart Boynton, Willis I. Cadwell, Abel Wilson, Phineas Woodbury, Thomas Reed, Sylvester Day, Nathan Jewett, E. D. Persons, Samuel Prentiss, jun., Uriah H. Orvis, Ellis Nye, Joseph Howes, Linus Ellis, William Hutchins, Jeremiah Wilbur, Roswell Beckwith, David Tuthill, M. B. Billings, Jonathan Shepherd, Erasmus Watrous, Silas Burbank, Cyrus Ware, Roger Hubbard, Joseph Freeman, Edward Lamb, Nahum Kelton, Larned Lamb, C. W. Houghton, Josiah Parks, Sylvanus Baldwin, Joseph Wiggins, Abner H. Powers, Abel Crooker, Ebenezer Morse, Enoch Cheney, Mason Johnson, Samuel Goss, David Edwards, Oliver Dewey, John Hunt, Ichabod Peck, Darius Boyden, Levi Pitkin, E. Lewis, Hers. Estabrooks, T. Gaylord, Jude Converse, Theop. Pickering, Archibald Kidd, Joseph Ray, Paul Knapp, Henry Howes, Samuel West, D. Edwards, jun., Jonathan Edwards, Aaron Bass, Charles Hamlin, William Hamlin, Timothy Hatch, Solomon Lewis, Elijah Tyler, John Howes, Joshua Y. Vail, J. H. Langdon, S. W. Cobb, Ebenezer Parker.

April 27th, this Society held its first meeting, and chose Samuel Goss to contract with a clergyman. June 24th, the Society voted to employ Rev. Chester Wright. (See sketch.)

The original members of the Church, organized July the 20th, were:

Amasa Brown, Sylvanus Baldwin, Andrew Dodge, Heraldis Estabrooks, Samuel Goss, Timothy Hatch, Joseph Howes, Solomon Lewis, Sibyl Brown, Bachsheba Burbank, Lydia Davis, Susannah Lewis, Lydia Hatch, Polly Barker, Patty Howes, Rebeckah Persons, Sarah Wiggins.

Relation of Church and Society.—The Society owns and has care of the house,



by mutual understanding with the Church, provides for and pays the salary of the pastor, and all funds needful for public worship. When the pulpit is vacant, the Church may appoint a committee to act with a committee of the Society, if they choose, or leave it to the committee of the Society to secure a supply. In the settlement of a pastor, the Church take the first step in voting a call; after which the Society are asked to concur with the action of the Church, and a call is given by joint action. The annual meeting of the Society is on the last Monday of December.

At the first communion after, 12 persons more were added to the Church, and Aug. 16th, the day of Mr. Wright's ordination, 15 children were baptized. In the 3 years subsequent to 1812, 30 persons united with the Church; from 1816 to 1820, 142; in 1827, more than 70. In 1830, the last of Mr. Wright's pastorate, the Church was almost daily enlarging.

REV. CHESTER WRIGHT.

Prepared, by particular request, for this work, by his grandson, Rev. J. EDWARD WRIGHT.

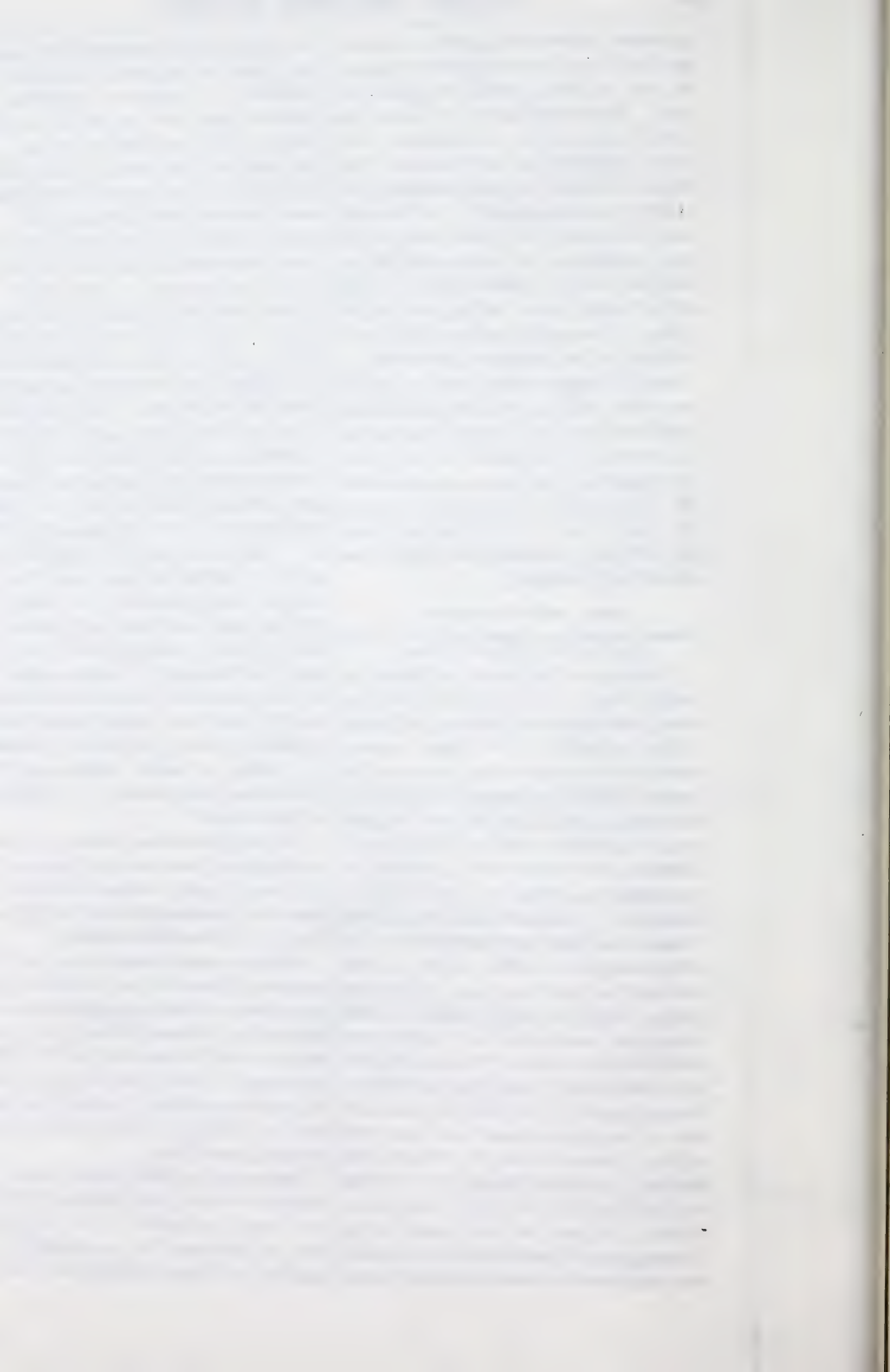
Thompson, in his History of Montpelier, having drawn a dark picture of the low moral state into which the town had lapsed at the beginning of the present century, refers to the action of a large portion of the better class of the people who desired a reformation, which resulted in the engagement of a minister and the organization of a church, from which time a marked improvement was seen, and "the village of Montpelier, redeemed and regenerated through the blest instrumentalities of the affectionate and untiring labors of the devoted, self-sacrificing and high-souled Father Wright, at length took its stand among the most moral and orderly communities in the State." Perhaps the writer's enthusiastic admiration led him into exaggeration in ascribing so great a result to the efforts of one man; but, with all due allowance made, Mr. Wright must certainly be ranked among the very first and worthiest of Montpelier's moral benefactors. He was the first pastor of its Congregational Church, and here his ministry continued for more than twenty years.

For a large part of that period he was the only pastor in the town. It was his first settlement. It was at a time when the preacher spoke with an official authority which he does not command to-day. And the town itself was then "in the gristle," as it were. Thus it was the very time for moral and religious suasions to *tell*. His faithful work did tell; and many have there been who would sympathize with the historian's enthusiasm for his subject, even if they could not fully endorse all his language. "Even to this day," said the Rev. W. H. Lord, D. D., in the pulpit which Mr. Wright once occupied, and eighteen years after his decease, "the living power of his ministry is seen and felt in all this community, and his memory is kept in the hearts of many, fresh and sacred—fragrant and perfumed with the savor of a deep, deathless devotion to the cause of his Master. The church, nay, the village of Montpelier, is indebted to him, under God, for many of those principles and sentiments, and generous, hospitable, social traits, and kind brotherly feelings, which have distinguished its society. Underneath all the frivolities and conventionalities of her modern life, there is a strong blessed undercurrent of human sympathies, and effective feelings of social interest and life, which have their source in the influence of his ministry."

The man from whose labors such grand results flowed, was born in Hanover, N. H., Nov. 6, 1776. He was the son of Nathaniel and Jemima (Bartlett) Wright, and the fourth of their eight children.

His father was a farmer, one of the first settlers of Hanover, an estimable man, and a deacon of the Congregational church. His mother, a woman of deep piety, died when he was 8 years old, and his father subsequently married Mary Page, by whom he had three children. In 1815, two years after her death, he was united to Mrs. Martha Conant May.

The subject of this sketch passed his youth on the farm, and intended to follow his father's occupation. He bought a farm in Berkshire, Vt., on attaining his majority, but before working long on it





C. Wright.



was led to consider the claims of the Christian ministry, and to change his entire plan of life. He began the necessary course of classical study, finished it, and entered Middlebury College in 1802. He supported himself during his preparatory work and his college course partly by teaching, and graduated, having maintained a fair standing, in 1806, being then 30 years of age. For 2 years he was the preceptor of the Addison County Grammar School, and then he began the study of theology with the Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford, Vt. Later, his studies were directed by the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., of New Haven, Conn., and he was licensed to preach in 1808. In June of that year his services were engaged by the newly formed Congregational society in Montpelier, and after 12 months he was invited to settle as their pastor, at a salary of "\$350 for the first year, \$375 for the second, \$400, together with the use of a convenient parsonage, annually, after the second year." His ordination took place Aug. 16, 1809; sermon by the Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford; charge by the Rev. Stephen Fuller, of Vershire, and right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Calvin Noble, of Chelsea. His labor in this place having continued more than a score of years, he was dismissed Dec. 22, 1830—a step which seemed inevitable to the council which consented to it, in view of the withdrawal of support by members who were offended by Mr. Wright's course in regard to Free Masonry.

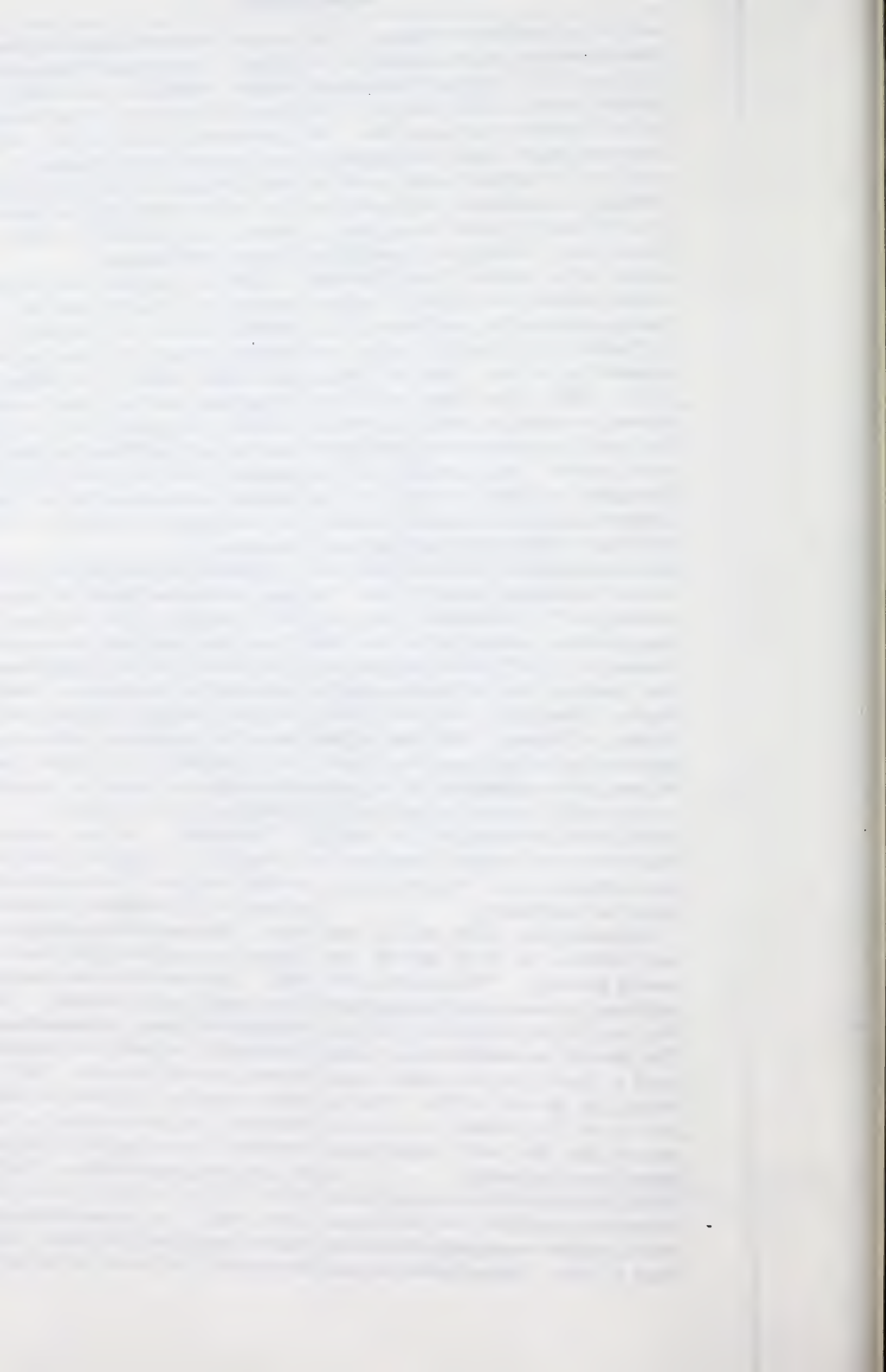
The early years of his ministry were very fruitful to the church and the community generally. "The church received additions at almost every communion till the time of my ordination," he says. The band of seventeen who were constituted a church, July 20, 1808, became seventy by the fall of 1810. "In two short years, the testimony is universal," says the Rev. Dr. Lord, "a great change passed over the society. . . . In family after family, the worship of the true Jehovah was established, and morning and evening sacrifice was regularly offered in the name of Jesus. Men of unbelieving and

skeptical sentiments became impressed and sobered. Young men of dissipated habits became industrious and devout. The streets no longer echoed with ribaldry and profaneness; social life and intercourse were greatly refined and improved; . . . and it seemed as if the placid and beneficent spirit of christianity had descended to hover over and to dwell in a place once so troubled and distracted."

In the 4 years, from 1816 to 1820, 142 persons were received into the church. Indeed, "at no time in the history of Mr. Wright's ministry, was there any remarkable moral sterility. The influences of divine grace and truth were steady and effective. The special times of religious interest were not followed by drought and reaction." And the records show that 428 persons were welcomed to the fellowship of the organization during Mr. Wright's pastorate.

His labors were not limited to his own flock, nor confined within the boundaries of his own parish. His missionary activity was very great, and wherever opportunity offered, he held religious meetings to the limit of his strength, whether in churches, dwellings, school-houses, or barns. He was a leader in the councils of his denomination in the State, and was often sent as a delegate to ecclesiastical gatherings beyond its borders.

Theologically, he was conservative. "New lights" in religious doctrine were to him false lights. But he was in advance of most of his associates in reformatory work. Very early did he enlist against intemperance, endeavoring to stem the evil tide. The cause of the slave readily won his sympathy and his advocacy. The education of the young commanded much of his thought; the great Anti-Masonic controversy aroused his interest. And in all these matters he "conferred not with flesh and blood" as to the course to pursue. He closed his ears against the suggestion of prudential considerations. He only asked, "What is right? What is the path of duty?" and, when conscience gave answer, heeded her voice alone. He may have erred; if so, his was not the error of



a cool time-server and trimmer, a shrewd calculator for self; it was the error of one whose whole being thrilled with devotion to God and man, of one whose excess was ever on the side of conscientiousness and philanthropy.

As Mr. Wright had, during his pastorate in Montpelier, eked out his small salary by occasionally acting as a tutor, so, after his dismissal, he had for some time charge of the instruction of a class of boys at his house, preaching meanwhile, as opportunity offered, in churches readily accessible from this village. He was regularly engaged for quite a while to fill the pulpit in East Montpelier.

In 1836, he was settled in Hardwick, in this State, remaining there till early in 1840, when failing health led him to return to Montpelier, where he died of consumption, Apr. 16, at his former residence, then occupied by his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Howes. His body was placed in the graveyard on Elm street, but on the opening of Green Mount Cemetery, it was removed thither.

His widow, *nee* Charlotte Clapp Whitney, of Royalton, survived him 19 years. They were married in April, 1811, and had 6 children, four of whom lived to maturity, and were married—Jonathan Edwards, married Fanny Wyman Houghton, of Montpelier; Charlotte Whitney, married James H. Howe, of Troy, N. Y.; Julia, married Joseph W. Howes, of Montpelier; and Eliza Maria, married Ferrand F. Merrill, of Montpelier. Of these four children, only Mrs. Howes survives at the present date. Descendants of all the others are living, however.

Although Mr. Wright's literary training began late, he was a man of no mean attainments as a scholar, and held high rank among his contemporaries. He was recognized as possessing a sound judgment, and his counsel and advice were often sought.

He was from 1819 till his decease a member of the corporation of Middlebury College. While engaged in teaching, he published an arithmetic entitled, "The Federal Compendium," and at various

times quite a number of his sermons were printed; not only obituary discourses, but also others—as an "Election Sermon" in 1810, a sermon before the Middlebury College Charitable Society in 1814, and in the latter part of his life, two sermons, which he entitled, "The Devil in the Nineteenth Century," and which were called forth by certain extravagances committed, under the name of religion, in Hardwick. [The "New Lights," see account of in vol I, page 329, of this work.—ED.]

In person, Mr. Wright was under the average height, of slight figure, with keen brown eyes. Though described as "apparently deficient in physical powers," he was quick in all his movements, vigorous and energetic in action, and intrepid in the face of danger. Pre-eminent as a pastor, he was persuasive and successful as a preacher, a leader among philanthropists, stainless in private life, and ever alive to the material, as well as the spiritual, interests of the people whose servant he made himself "for Jesus' sake."

J. E. W.

After the close of Mr. Wright's ministry there was an interval of 9 months before the church was supplied with another pastor, and when Mr. Hopkins' 3½ succeeding years' pastorate closed, Rev. Mr. Burchard, the noted revivalist, took the vacant pulpit for a 40 days' protracted meeting, of which, says the Rev. Dr. Lord, in his fiftieth anniversary sermon, "Good was accomplished at a tremendous cost. . . . Of course, after such an exciting preacher, the church found it difficult to settle down to the regular ministrations of the word, or to find a pastor who would unite their suffrages. For a year thereafter, the society was afflicted with 17 candidates, a sufficient number to have furnished a half dozen superior ministers."

At length a call was given to Rev. Buel W. Smith, who accepted it, and labored here 4 years, as long as his health would permit.

Mr. Gridley was pastor for the next 5 years, during which the only important





C. W. Stone

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event was the dismissal of several members to the Episcopal church, of which says Mr. Lord:

Including one, for a long time a faithful and efficient co-laborer with us, a superintendent of the Sunday-school, and the not infrequent lay reader of sermons to this congregation; a gentleman of education and piety, who became the first rector of that church in this village. It is not inappropriate to say that while we greet the success and prosperity of that society, and rejoice in its present healthful activity and enlargement, and recognize it, in its methods and ways, as an efficient agent of Christ's Kingdom, we take peculiar satisfaction and pleasure in the remembrance that many of the principles and persons, which have given to it such animation and efficiency, were begotten and nurtured under the shadow of these walls. And it is almost with a maternal sentiment that we contemplate its origin, while with fraternal salutation we bid it to-day God speed in the work in which we are united, of raising this whole community to the level of the Gospel.

Mr. Lord succeeded to Rev. Mr. Gridley in the pastorate, of which he says:

I have already, on a former occasion, adverted to the records of my own ministry among you; yet still, the occasion would seem to require some notice of its events. I came here in a time of division and controversy. With the dreams of youth and inexperience, I entered upon the hard toil of the ministry, in a disunited church, divided not in principle, not in vital sentiment, but in local policy and about persons. The records of the church from that day to this are not mere statistics and notes and catalogues to me, but a life, a labor, a struggle, full of fears and apprehensions, and encouragements, and joys and hopes. I will only say that God has blessed an unworthy and feeble ministry, and thank Him for the vast mercies that have followed the course of our relationship. The short period of 11 years has been filled with changes. I preach in the same house, but not to the same audience that listened to my first sermon. There have been 80 removals and 63 deaths in the society; in the church, 70 dismissals and 43 deaths since I began my work with you, a considerable increase in the society and 80 baptisms.

The admissions during Mr. Wright's pastorate, 428; during that of Mr. Hopkins, 48; that of Rev. Buel W. Smith, 137; that of Mr. Gridley, 21; and of Rev. Mr. Lord, 139, to 1876, when the Manual of

Bethany Church was published, which included his pastorate, less the last year; making to that date, 1,126 received to membership.

Deacons.—The deacons given in this Manual who have served the church to 1876 are—Sylvanus Baldwin, George Worthington, Salvin Collins, Alfred Pitkin, E. P. Walton, William Howes, Jeduthan Loomis, John Wood, Norman Rublee, Constant W. Storrs, F. F. Merrill, E. P. Walton, Jr., N. P. Brooks, John A. Page, and Joseph Poland.

Church Clerks.—Samuel Goss, 1808; Rev. Chester Wright, 1809 to '30; James Spalding, 1831; Jeduthan Loomis, 1832; Rev. Samuel Hopkins, 1832 to '35; Jeduthan Loomis, 1835; Rev. Buel W. Smith, 1837, '38; Lyman Briggs, 1840, '41; Rev. John Gridley, 1842 to '46; Gustavus H. Loomis, 1846, '47; Rev. W. H. Lord, D.D., 1848 to '75; Mahlon C. Kinson, 1876 to '79; Rev. C. S. Smith, 1880.

This church is Congregational in polity and affiliation, and heartily receives the doctrine and order of Christianity as they are stated, for substance, in the declaration of faith and order made by the Boston Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States in 1865, and adopted by the General Convention of Ministers and Churches of Vermont in 1874.

Resuming our extracts from Mr. Lord's sermon:

This church can now give her invitations with more earnestness and force than ever before. She has a history of 50 years; she has tested the virtue of her everlasting foundations; she has a roll of 924 members, of whom 364 are to-day in her earthly communion, and nearly 300 gone home to that happy harbor,

"Whose gardens and whose goodly walks
Continually are green."

The celestial spirit of peace has never long been absent from this society; joy and peace have been the rule. I seem to hear the voice of her many choirs, all blending this day in grand unison to the glory of God. I seem to catch some strains of the strange melody of all her singers and instruments of music. I listen to the solemn dirge for her dead, the sober grief of her funeral orations, the sobs of her mourners, the songs of her redeemed. Again, in long circles of young men and



maidens, of strong men and furrowed age, her thousand witnesses for Christ seem to collect, and stand before her altar and repeat her solemn consecration, and sit around the hallowed emblems of her Saviour's death. Again, I hear their concluding triumphant acclaim, the sublime doxology to the Triune Jehovah, not one voice wanting in that imagined song. Again, I seem to hear the words of prayer and invitation, and the voices long or lately hushed in death, that used to break the stillness of her conference.

And as the imagination goes into the past, to awake into life its history, and to kindle its scenes, so does it project itself onward, fifty, an hundred years. Then another voice than mine shall address another audience than this, on the centennial birthday of the church. Two or three that joined it at the last communion may hear the discourse. The rest shall have fallen asleep. Another organ shall respond to the fingers of another player; another choir shall chant the same sublime psalm and hymns; these places left of us shall be filled with many more. Eternity will be our residence. May its centennial cycle find us all, if removed from earth, in that City which hath foundations, whose Builder and Maker is God.

REV. WILLIAM HAYES LORD, D. D.

BY PRES. BUCKHAM, OF THE VT. UNIVERSITY.

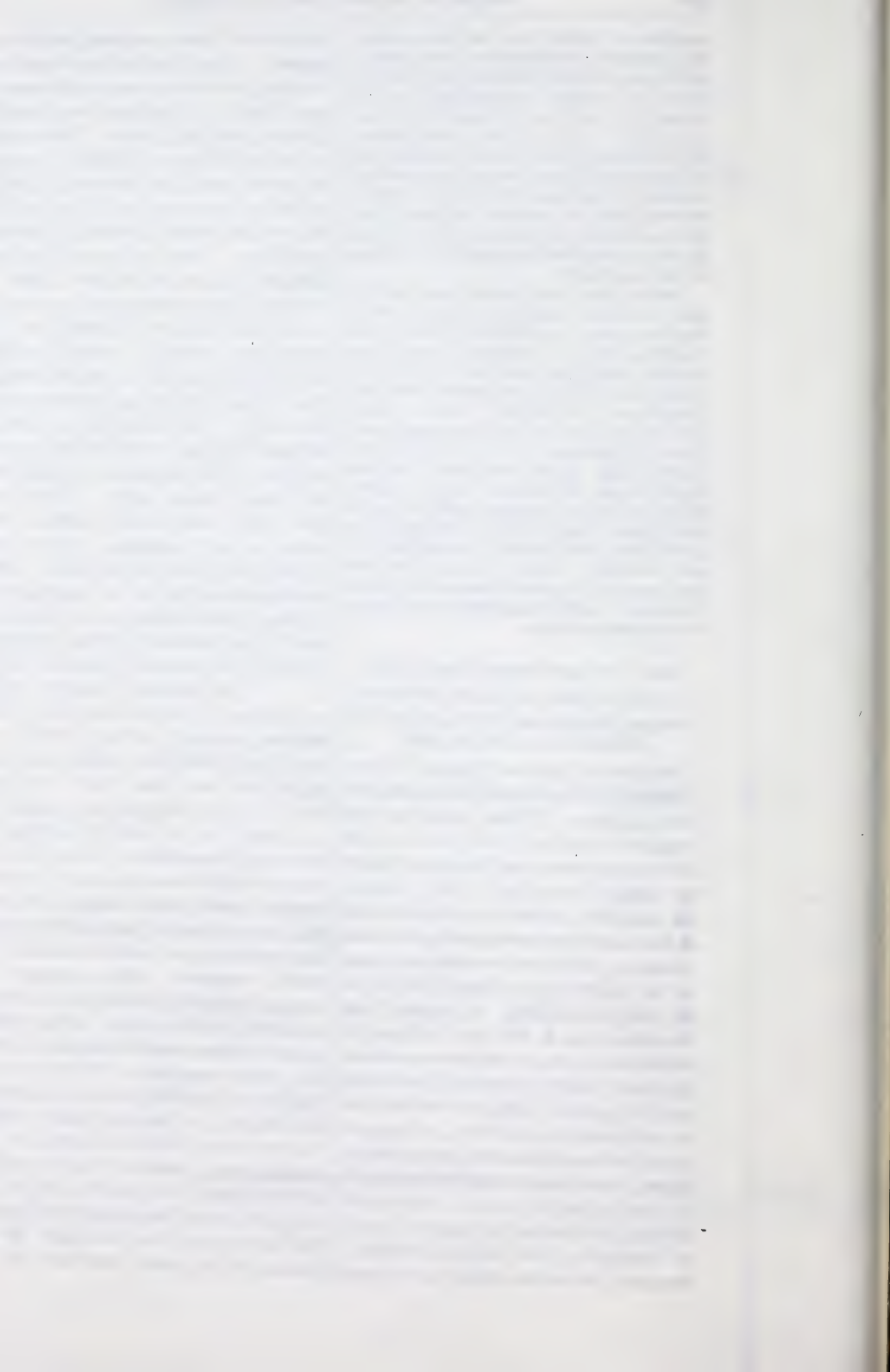
From an Address read before the Vt. Historical Society, Oct. 14, 1878.

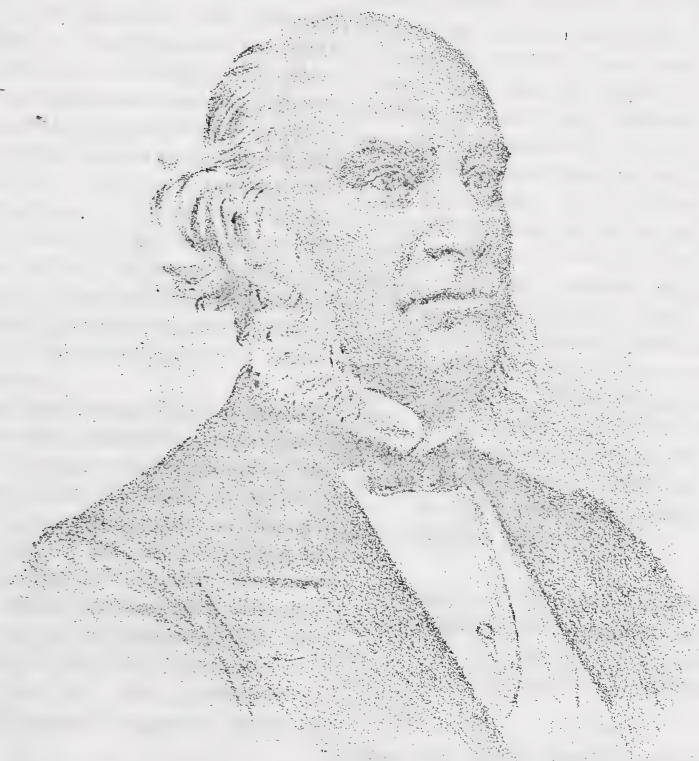
William H. Lord was the son of Rev. Nathan Lord, President of Dartmouth from 1828, 35 years. William Lord was thus brought at four years old into the midst of a college circle, and brought up under the strong influences of that remarkable man from whom he inherited some of his most characteristic and pronounced opinions. He entered his collegiate course in his sixteenth year, ranked well in all his studies, excelling in language and literature, was a *Phi Beta Kappa*, delivered the Greek poem at Commencement; graduated (1846) at Andover; but was not a subtle logician. He could state an opinion with clearness and force, and present it with luminous illustration and persuasive appeal, better than he could maintain it in the lists against all comers. Shortly after finishing his studies, he began to preach in Montpelier. He was emphatically a preacher; his diction choice and elegant.

He abhorred "stump sermons" and "stump prayers." One of the incidental benefits of attending his ministry was an education in good English. His delivery was pleasing, dignified, with little gesture. That was true in his case, affirmed of almost all orators, the spoken word often produced an effect which the mere reader cannot account for. His preaching was no iteration of commonplace ideas. Christ, as he conceived and preached him, was not the mere leader of a system of truth which could be stated in propositions and soon exhausted, but the source and channel of a new life which flows in upon our old, sin-wasted humanity, reviving, stimulating, glorifying every part of it. The distinguishing merit of his preaching was a rare and happy combination of the intensely evangelical with the broadly human spirit. Those who think only through their feelings, were melted by its tenderness. He received pressing calls from larger places. After refusing one, he said to his congregation, "I love to dwell among my own people; but for this sentiment, perhaps principle, I might have gone a half score of times.

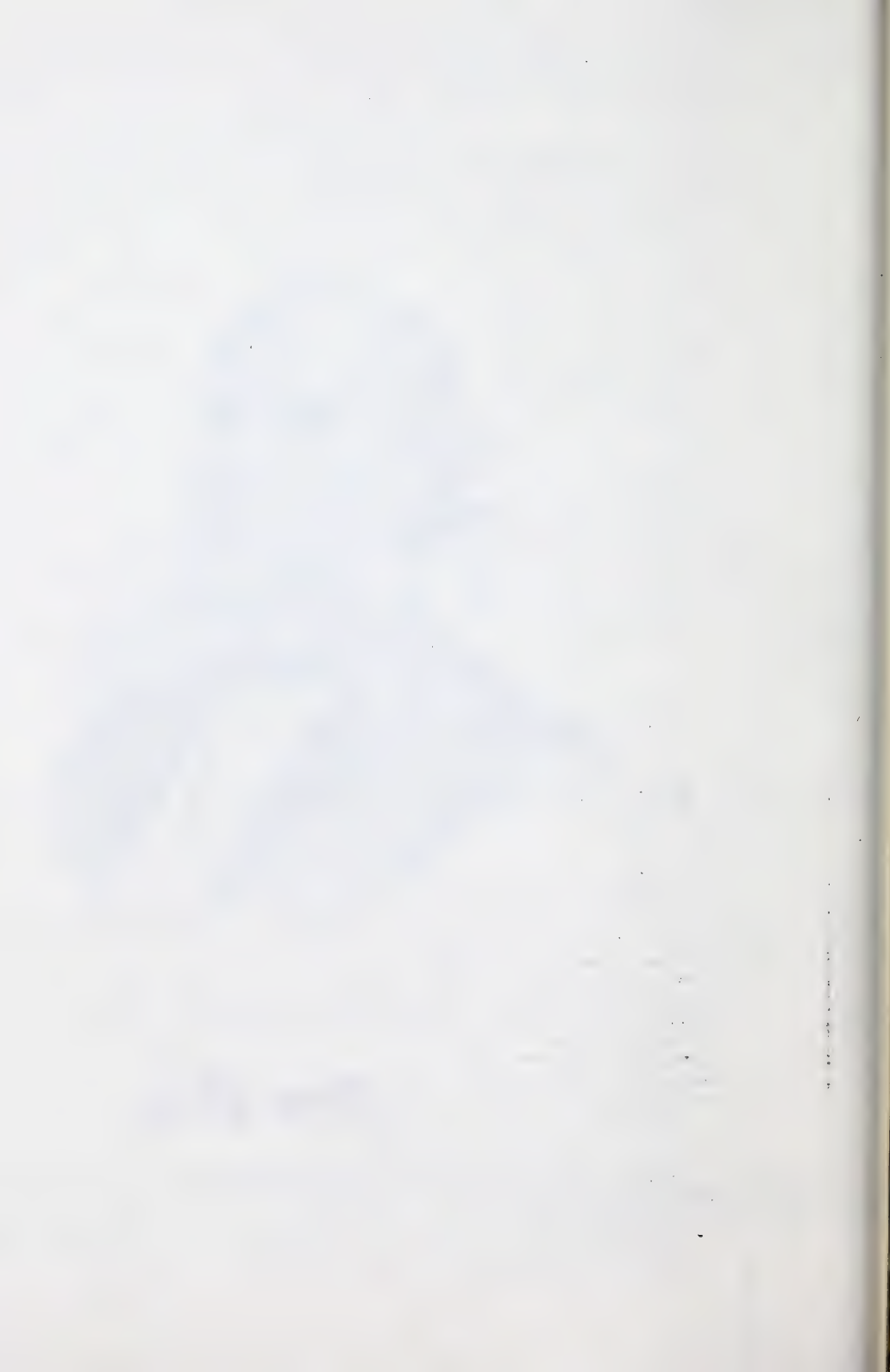
. . . I do not easily change my place or opinions. I will not say that I have not been tempted, or that I should not have found satisfaction in other places that might have been mine; but I have preferred to dwell among my own people."

It would not be correct to infer an uninterrupted smoothness. There were occasions of difference, elements of discord, irritation on the part of some of his people, disgust upon his part, such as would have sundered any pastoral relation less firmly cemented. His opinions—the strongly conservative opinions of his father on slavery and the relation of the church to social reform—were distasteful to a portion of his congregation. He did not mix them up in preaching the Gospel, but what he believed, he believed firmly, and he was not a man to trim his creed to the passing gale. Some of these questions are now, thank God, obsolete, and it belongs only to his biographer to insist upon the hold he must have had upon the affections of his people, that amid all the





W. H. Lind.



trials and excitements of the times, no one, or but few at most, ever thought of parting with their admired or beloved pastor, or would have changed him for the most trenchant reformer in the nation.

Dr. Lord's pulpit was in Montpelier, but through the members of the Legislature and others whose duties brought them to the Capital, he reached a large number of the leading men of the State. He was at the time of his death the best known of any minister in the State, and the most widely known out of the State. His presence at councils, his services on public occasions, were highly appreciated. In 1867, his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He did much editorial work during his last years for the *Vermont Chronicle*; his articles in the *Princeton Review*, elaborated with more care probably than anything else from his pen, it would be difficult to match for brilliancy of literary execution in any American magazine.

But how shall I speak of him as a friend? One of the most remarkable things about him was his capacity for friendship. His friends were from all classes of society; from all religious denominations; from all vocations; but all were the select men of their class. One who for many years enjoyed the closest intimacy with him, and whom, among all his friends, I think Mr. Lord would himself have chosen to speak of him on this point, Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, Episcopal clergyman, writes of him:

He was the *animus dimidium meae*—he was the half of my soul. Open-hearted, open-handed, liberal as the day, nothing sordid or narrow-minded entered into the texture of his soul. To know a man as I knew him, is in most cases to dissolve the charm of companionship, yet, I can say of him, he was one of whom I never wearied, whose conversation was always fresh, fruitful, suggestive. He grew in my estimation, and perpetually became a stronger man. An intercourse of 12 years was broken never by the slightest coldness or doubtful act on his part, and I do declare that I could never find in him or with him any fault at all.

If these seem almost romantic expressions of attachment between man and man,

I venture they would be endorsed by Eastman, if alive, Gregory Smith, Stewart, Phelps, and a long list of men in whom he inspired a love for himself like that of Jonathan for David.

But in 1868, his system begun to show signs of breaking down. He took a trip to Europe, and partly recovered. He intensely enjoyed it, but far from his family, Bethany church, the hope of a life-time, taking shape in stone and mortar, he could not wait full recovery; took a run through Europe, and hastened home; preached with wonted vigor; saw Bethany church completed—fit memorial, though he knew it not, of his own service for Him in whose honor it was built. He continued for 8 years more to preach to his people; never, they say, with such solemnity and power as these last years, while to the eyes of his friends, visibly breaking down; not so much ageing—his mental powers showed no signs of decay—as giving way to some hidden destroyer. A terrible calamity, resulting in the death of a little daughter, [see accidental deaths, page 332,] was more than his constitution, undermined, could bear. He died, in his 54th year, the 30th of his pastorate, Mar. 18, 1877.

[For a list of Mr. Lord's publications, see Bibliography of Montpelier, on page 316, and a notice of him as a benefactor and President of the Vermont Historical Society.]

Rev. Mr. Lord married, at Andover, Mass., June 1, 1848, Harriet Adams Aiken, daughter of John Aiken, Esq. Mrs. Lord was born in Manchester, Vt. They had 6 children, all born in Montpelier. The family of Dr. Lord, now living, are—Mrs. Lord, tarrying with her aged and infirm mother in Andover, Mass.; William A., a lawyer in Montpelier; Mary E., wife of William R. Burleigh, Esq., resides at Great Falls, N. H.; Sarah A., wife of Rev. M. D. Kneeland, resides at Waterloo, N. Y.; Jane A., wife of George W. Sargent, M. D., resides at Skaneateles, N. Y.; Charles H., student at Great Falls, N. H.



SABBATH SCHOOL RECORD.

FROM MR. JOSEPH W. HOWES.

Letter of Mr. Howes to Mr. Poland.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7, 1862.

Dear Sir:—In complying with your request for statistics of your Sabbath-school, I have been quite at loss to know what you most desired. Were I to give you the many interesting facts and incidents connected with a superintendency of some 12 years, as a teacher of 5 years, and my childhood and early youth as a scholar, it would require more time than you could devote to read or listen to. Nor could these facts be of deep interest to the majority of the present school. I have, rather, selected some facts connected with its earliest history, which are quite meagre, and some general items to a later date, from which you can select such as you deem desirable. It may not be uninteresting to your church to know to whom they are indebted for such labors of love as performed by the teachers of the Brick Church Sunday-school, many of whom are now reaping the reward of those labors in that land where their works do follow them.

*From an Address to the Brick Church
Sunday School, Jan. 1, 1843.*

The first effort made in this place for the religious instruction of the youth and children, was by the first pastor, probably in the summer of 1808. The first meetings were held in the hall of the first Academy, built on Main street, on Saturday afternoons. The lessons was the Assembly's Catechism. Questions were proposed by the pastor, who was the only teacher, and the answers repeated by the scholars, and full explanations of the answers. It is said such proficiency was made by many, they were able to repeat all the answers and comprehend their meaning. The few who at first gave attendance, soon had the pleasure of seeing with them most of the youth connected with families of the church. How long this plan was pursued, is not certain. Nothing more definite is known until 1813, when the pastor was accustomed to meet persons of all ages Sunday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in Jefferson Hall, one of the large rooms in the first State House, used for holding the county and other courts and for religious meetings. The Bible was the subject of study, sub-

jects proposed and answered from Scripture.

In 1816, three Sabbath-schools were organized in the village, conducted by teachers under a supervisory committee. One was held in the school-house, near where the Methodist chapel now stands, conducted by Deacon Worthington, Dr. J. Crosby and Joseph Howes; another in the Academy, conducted by Messrs. Walton, Goss and others; a third, in the dancing-hall of the hotel, kept by Mrs. Hutchins, and afterwards by Jona. Shephard, conducted by Deacon Baldwin, J. Barnard, and, I think, H. Y. Barnes. These schools, held in the morning of the Sabbath, at their close would march with their teachers to the State House, to attend the meeting there. They were discontinued in the winter.

In 1817, there was an increased interest in the Sabbath-school, a revival having called many into the church and schools who were of efficient aid. Each scholar, for every ten verses recited without mistake, received a small blue ticket, with printed verse of Scripture, value one mill; ten of the blue were exchanged for a red one, value one cent. Some learned so many verses, there was not time to hear them all. At close of the summer term this year there was a public examination of all the schools in the old State House, conducted by the pastor, when each class recited some passage of Scripture or a hymn, and the red tickets were all paid for in books.

In the summer of 1819, schools and places were the same, except the third, which was removed to the building once standing opposite the Brick Church, conducted by H. Y. Barnes, Daniel Baldwin and J. Barnard. In this school one or two scholars committed from three to six hundred verses every week. The teachers were surprised how this was done, as they had to labor through the week. "They carried their Bibles into the field with them, and learned while they worked." A school was held a short time in the school-house near the late Samuel Abbott's; Supt. not remembered.



While the schools were well sustained in the village, a number of young men organized schools in the adjacent districts; one in the school-house near Mr. Warren's, in Middlesex; another, in the then Brooks district; one in the (old) center of the town.

In 1820, a church was completed, and here the different schools met, under the supervision of a committee.

In 1821 or '2, through the influence of a Mr. Osgood, of Montreal, whose life was devoted to doing good, the first library was obtained, and a Sunday-school society formed, Rev. C. Wright, president; Joseph Howes, librarian; with a board of managers, and the school was held after the afternoon service, and from this time the school was continued through the winter. The first library, after being well read, was presented to the Sabbath-school in Worcester, and a new one purchased.

Of the next 5 years little can be said. It was a season of great declension in religion. Nov. 1826, Rev. J. C. Southmayd was chosen superintendent, and Jos. Howes, librarian. Mr. Southmayd was the first superintendent of the school, and this the first record of anything concerning this school to be found upon the records of this church.

About this time a precious revival of religion commenced in this place, and continued through the autumn and winter, which gave a new impulse to the school, and many who had before left at the ages of 12 and 14, with the impression they were too old to attend, returned, desiring to learn the way of God more perfectly. Nor were there wanting those ready to engage earnestly in the good work of teaching. Eternity alone can reveal the blessed results of that revival upon this school, this church and this community.

In 1827, there were 25 teachers; 24 in 1828. There was a Bible class for adults, held a short time by the pastor and superintendent on Sabbath evenings, embracing a large number of the congregation; subject, the Epistle of Paul to the Romans.

The earliest record of teachers and

scholars I have seen is dated 1831, and were: William Howes, C. W. Storrs, Edward Taplin, Abial P. Atherton, E. P. Walton, Norman Rublee, Samuel Goss, J. W. Howes, J. S. Walton, C. L. Knapp, John Wood, N. D. Dewey, Misses Southmayd, M. A. Washburn, Samantha Washburn, Harriet H. Washburn, R. Emily Washburn, Emily Bradshaw, Sophia Watrous, — Scoville, A. Howes, Frances Hand, Rebecca Hunt, Harriet Walton, Eliza Kimball.

April, 1832, Gen. E. P. Walton, superintendent; the school roll, 170; teachers, 24. An infant class was formed, Miss Eliza Kimball, (Mrs. Field,) teacher, which met at the same hour of the school in the vestry.

The first regular teachers' meetings commenced this year, through the instrumentality of an excellent young man attending our Academy, from Royalton, N. Wright Dewey, who many years since went to his reward.

This year, or about this time, the monthly concert, which has since been so regularly observed, was established. From this time to 1836, no record of the school is to be found; but it is the impression it was well sustained. 1836, Gen. Walton was superintendent; Samuel Goss and J. W. Howes, assistants. Owing to the ill health of Mr. Walton and the resignation of Mr. Goss, the duty devolved upon Mr. Howes.

1837, the teachers were: A. S. Pitkin, Charles Spalding, Geo. P. Walton, Francis Stebbins, E. P. Walton, Jr., J. W. Howes, Mrs. B. W. Smith, Mrs. Oakes, Misses Harriet Wilder, — Atherton, Lucy Nye, Frances Perrin, Eunice Vail, Augusta Merrill, Eliza Spalding. Mr. Pitkin and Geo. P. Walton, not living. There was an average attendance of 100 scholars, and efforts were made to increase the number. Every family was visited, parents became interested, and 2 or 3 Bible classes formed, one of them being taught by the pastor, Rev. B. W. Smith, who ever took a lively interest in the school. The reports of those who visited at this time were



very interesting. Many of the scholars were enjoying the Way of Life.

1838, G. B. Mansur was appointed assistant superintendent, which office he held while connected with this church, as well as teacher. It was ascertained during the 11 previous years, 75 members of the school had united with the church, four of them young men, preparing for the ministry. The school resolved to educate a young lad in Ceylon, for which to pay \$20 per annum for 5 years, which was done. 22 united with the church this year by profession, 10 being members of the school.

1839, the total number of scholars was 205; average, 120; conversions, 9; teachers, 25. 1840, total number of scholars, 175; average, 114; teachers, 23; no conversions. 1841, teachers, G. H. Loomis, Jos. Prentiss, G. W. Scott, B. F. Goss, B. B. Dimmock, G. B. Mansur, Misses Harriet Hunt, Mary Vail, Fanny Waterman, Mary Smith, Harriet Doty, Mrs. Elias Hall, Misses Charity Loomis, Emeline Lewis, Nancy Perry, A. Phinney, Eliza M. Wright, Fanny Lewis, Sophia Williams, — Redfield, Eliza Harvey; scholars, 204; average attendance, 118; 6 conversions. 1842, total number of scholars, 219; average, 129; conversions, 7. 1843 to '48, most of the time attendance good. Numbers of our most promising youth deceased, most having pleasing evidence they had entered into that rest that remaineth. 1843, teachers, Francis C. Keith, Jos. Pitkin, Mrs. Isaac Worcester, Misses R. Burton, M. Camp, Mr. J. H. Morse; 1844, Misses Rebecca Loomis, Eliza B. Rublee, Mr. Ralph Kilbourn, C. W. Badger, John Barker, Misses Harriet Bowen, Clarissa Clark, Mr. Wm. Storrs. Messrs. Morse, Kilbourn, Barker, and Miss Clark, have died.

1848, Mr. Merrill was appointed superintendent, which office he held until 1851. [I am not quite sure of this; it is possible that Dea. Storrs officiated a part of this time.]

1851, resuming the superintendency, I found the school in a prosperous condition—230 scholars, the largest number

ever known, with 31 teachers. The spirit that searcheth hearts was in our midst. Numbers listened, attracted to follow the heavenly voice. My connection with the school ceased in May of this fruitful year.

Sunday-School Superintendents.—Mr. J. W. Howes was succeeded by Mr. F. F. Merrill, whose last year was 1858; Joseph Poland served in 1859, '60, '61; Chas. W. Willard, 1862; H. D. Hopkins, 1863, 1871, inclusive; D. G. Kemp, 1872, '73, '74; A. G. Stone, 1875, '76; Hiram Carlton, 1877 to the present time.

THE DEDICATION OF BETHANY CHURCH,
OCT. 15, 1868.

Exercises:—Organ Voluntary; Invocation, *Rev. W. S. Hazen*; Scripture, *Rev. E. I. Carpenter*; Anthem; Prayer, *Rev. J. Copeland*.

DEDICATION HYMN.

BY REV. JOHN KING LORD, *Brother of the Pastor.*

When GOD the primal light unsealed,
And bound in spheres its golden bars,
Through all the glowing vault there pealed
The chorus of the morning stars.

When CHRIST was born, those notes again
Rang through the sapphire-sprinkled space;
Judea's hill-sides caught the strain,
And earth gave to Heaven the praise.

And when the promised age of gold
Sees fairer lands and brighter skies
Spring from the ruins of the old,
Still louder shall the anthem rise.

Meanwhile, along these walls where now
Our first glad sacrifice we bring,
That song shall echo till we bow
To sing with angels near the KING.

SERMON.

BY REV. W. H. LORD, D. D., *Pastor.*

"I will not give sleep to mine eyes, nor slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob."—*Psalms* 132:4, 5.

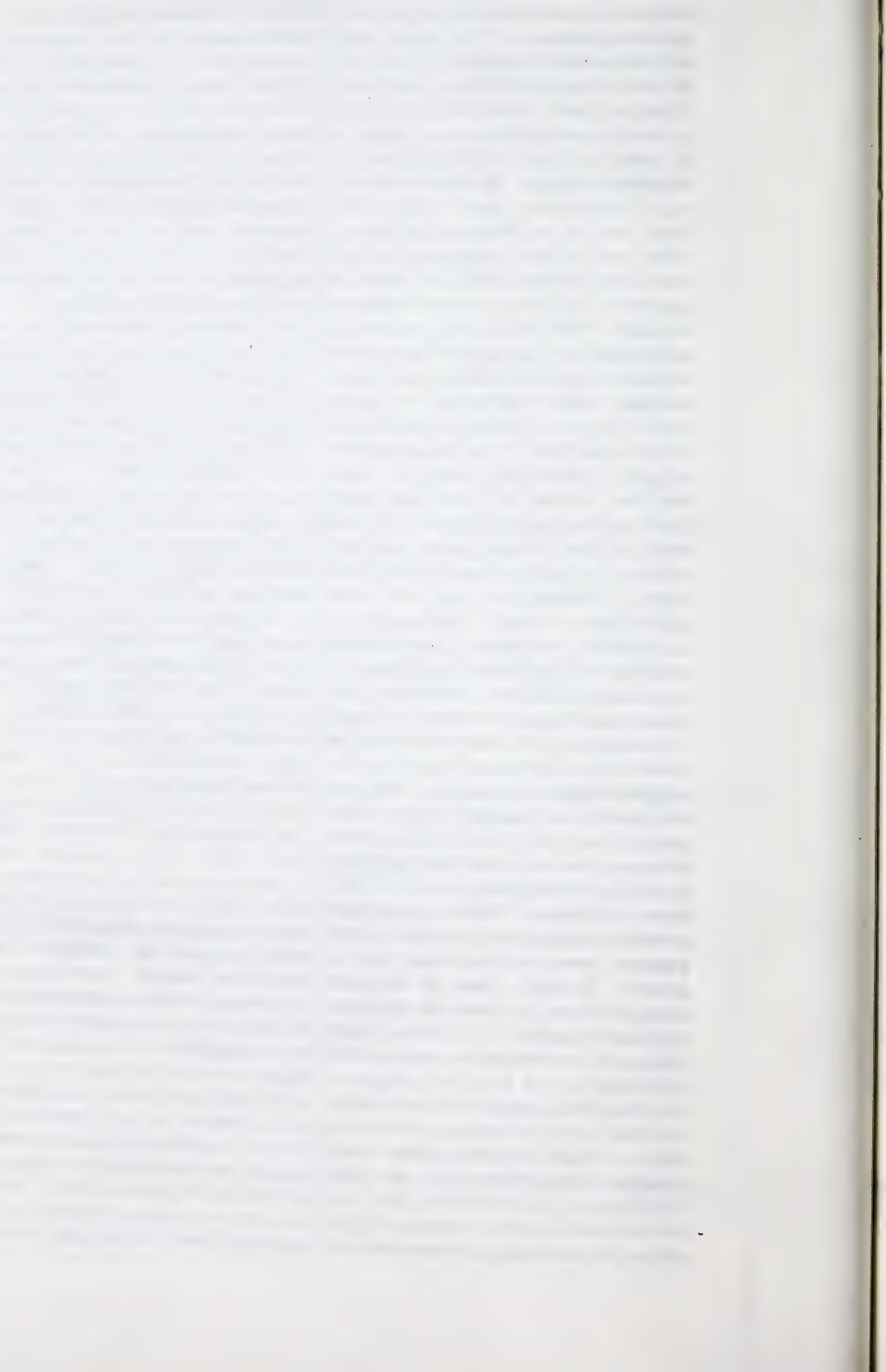
This is Solomon's record of the vow of his father David. It was the natural expression of that tender piety, of that devotion to the name and honor of God, which illumines the whole character of the son of Jesse, and which raises him, in spite of his stupendous sins and deep falls, to a sublime height of moral excellence. All other things made way in his mind to the glorious purpose of finding a habitation for God. He was a king, and perils environed his throne. He was a states-



man, and his people needed the help of a generous government. He was a poet, and the sacred inspiration of his harp thrilled the heart of his nation, as it has of all nations since. He was a warrior, and a councillor, and oft must have longed to lay aside the armor of battle and woo the refreshment of rest. But all other duties, and all other desires, were dwarfed in his fervid soul by one imperious obligation. What were politics, statesmanship, war, letters, nay, his own flesh and blood to him, while God had no worthy habitation in Israel? What was it to him that he could point to a royal palace, and rooms of state, and golden furniture, and Tyrian hangings, while Jehovah had no palace yet built for Him, where He could hold His court and receive the homage of His subjects. While Israel dwelt in tents, they had another for their tabernacle. But when they had an imperial city, and dwelt in ceiled houses, marble and gold were not too rich or beautiful for their shrine. Nothing else was safe unless God's house was built. The temple was the citadel of the nation. David's sword would be sharper, his scepter mightier, his lyre sweeter, if all were reckoned of less import than the task of finding a temple for the Lord. The vow of the king of Israel is of much larger range than its original historical application. We cannot confine our thought to the narrow range of long past Jewish history, when the passage before us has been brightened by the light which falls upon it from Bethlehem and Calvary. This expression says in effect, that within the soul itself, God's presence, honor and truth must first be secured. To find a place for the Lord within the heart, is at once our high privilege and obligation. To en throne God at the summit of thought; to enshrine Him in the sanctuary of love; to lay open to Him the hidden springs of the will; to detain Him within the chamber of the soul; this is to build for Him a palace more beautiful, more glorious, than any made with stone or decorated with gold; and this is to win from Him a presence of light and power more resplendent than the she-

kinah of the temple of Jerusalem. The christian soul is the true temple of the Godhead, when it is cleansed by the blood of Christ; when it is filled with the graces of the spirit; when it is enriched with the tracery and ornaments of the divine word. When it is thronged with holy and adoring thoughts, as His servants and courtiers casting their tributes at his feet, then it is brightened with a light and beauty so shining, that God may indeed be said to be glorified in man, and to have found in him His true habitation and rest.

But another application of these words will, I doubt not, have been anticipated by those who are gathered within these walls on this day of high and thankful joy. May we not say that this noble pile itself is the product of a resolution such as was that of the king of Israel. By the permission and love of the Infinite God, we are to-day realizing long cherished hopes—long dreamt dreams. To-day is completed the prayer of years. Difficulties have been surmounted, and results achieved, for which we are indebted to the goodness of God. We behold the end and reward of much sacrifice, of large and genial hearts, of wise and unconquerable wills, of cultivated and solid intelligence. All that could be won by our zeal, and intelligence and devotion has been secured. Our eyes behold that which is in very deed a worthy place for the temple of the Lord—an habitation for the Mighty God of Jacob. David had to bequeath his unrealized intention to his son and successor; but the most of us who began to build, have been spared to witness the fulfilment of our hope, and the justification of our wisdom and foresight. And if one who is not a stranger to the impulses and motives which have swayed the minds of those who have labored for this result, may be permitted to interpret the sagacious and generous intelligence which has given this noble structure to our State and our church, I would unhesitatingly say, that to promote our dear Redeemer's glory has been its first, its master motive. To raise a monument, (however unworthy our best must be of Him,) to His glory who died



for us; to offer at His feet a measure of that wealth which he has placed at our disposal; to thank Him thus visibly, thus palpably, for His grace to us; to make a good foundation for a better work for Him—this *was*, this *is*, the object of all. Even if nought else came of this gratitude; even if such thankfulness were refracted upon ourselves in no new blessings, this grateful adoration, this love of the Son of God, is the motive which has found so beautiful, so splendid, an expression in a building, which, from to-day and henceforth, is dedicated to the glory and service of Jesus Christ. If aught else of pride or ostentation mingles with this, may He who deserves all we have, forgive and cleanse the foul unrighteousness.

It is true that since Christ was crucified, the Father seeketh such to worship Him as worship in spirit and truth. Mount Moriah and Mount Gerizim are not essential to worship. He who dwelleth in a temple made without hands, needs not a temple made with hands. The whole earth has now become a house of prayer and the gate of Heaven, for the Son of God hath dwelt in it and consecrated it by His presence. And yet a house of worship does not invade the spirituality of worship. It may rather enhance and intensify it. No more is the closet a place for one Christian, than the church is the place for many Christians. And Christ fills both with His presence, and loves both the dwelling of a beautiful and holy soul, and the habitation of a beautiful and sacred house. He who hath made all things beautiful, loves beautiful things and beautiful places.

Repulsiveness of form is not necessarily united with spirituality of life and purity of faith, and the autonomy of the local church under Christ does not imply that it ought to dwell in a barn. And when the beauty of the temple expresses both the abundance of christian wealth, and the fervor of christian love; when it is the exponent of ability and affection, then I see no reason why God should not love it as He did the tabernacle of old—more than all the dwellings of His people. I see no reason why He should not love to come

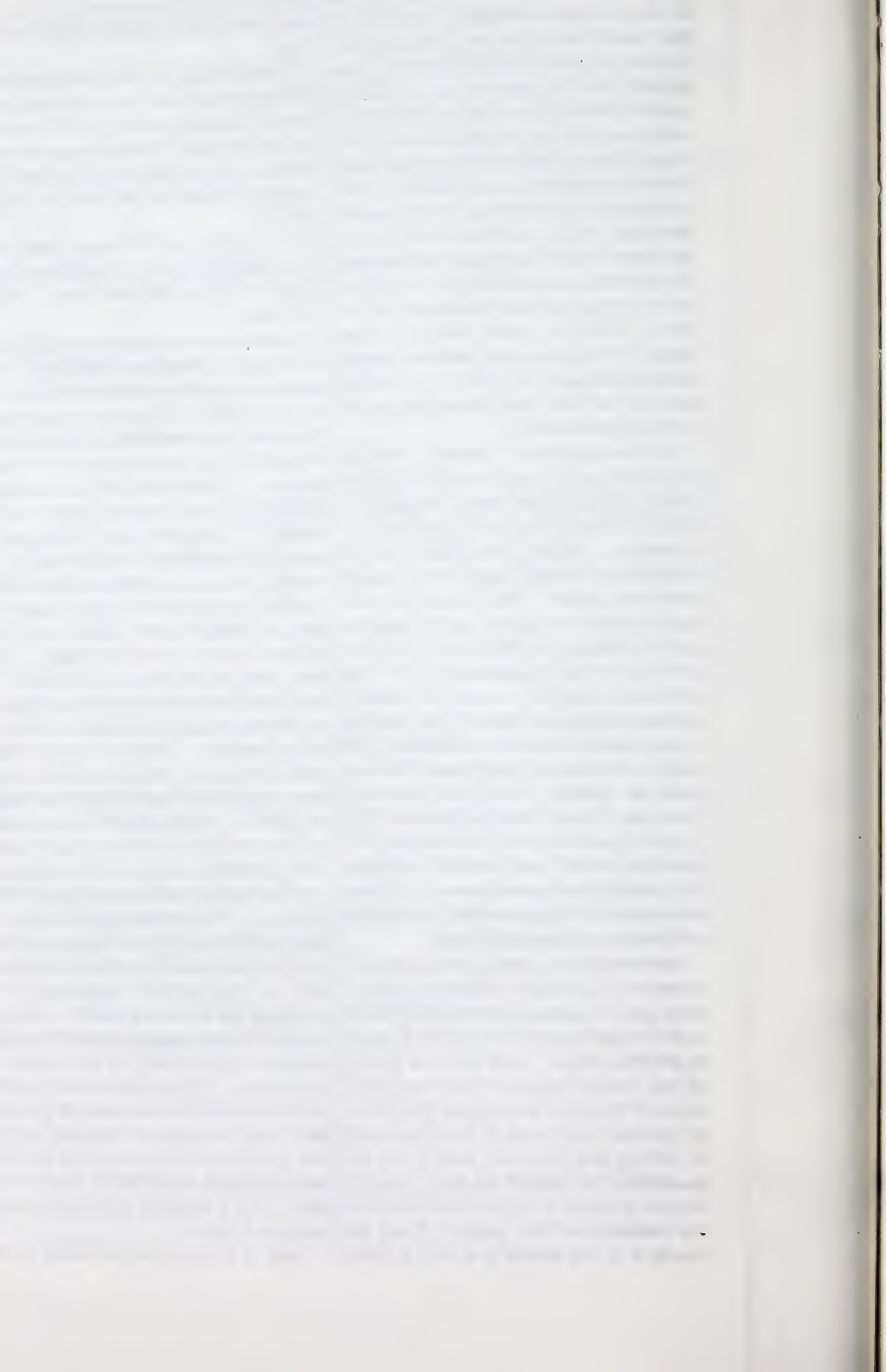
into it and make the place of His feet glorious.

I have thought it not inappropriate to this occasion, to ask your attention to the uses of the material temple; the moral and spiritual purpose of such a house as that in which we are assembled to-day; and why we should build it, and why we should love it!

1. To begin with its lowest uses, it will be in the first place an intellectual landmark, cultivating the best thought and the best taste.

As it towers in conspicuous beauty high above the surrounding buildings, it is a natural expression in solid stone of an intellectual truth. May we not say that it illustrates, on a small scale, Bishop Butler's argument upon the necessity for a visible church? It is a silent, but most eloquent, preacher of the first and highest of all truths. It embodies and visibly perpetuates the institutions of Christianity. A visible church is a standing memorial of the duty we owe to our Creator, and by the form of religion ever before our eyes, serves to remind us of the reality. And the more impressive and beautiful the form, the more easily will the transition be to the true character and glory of the object of worship. Throughout the civilized world, each of the temples of christendom bears a voiceless but effective testimony for Christ. No thoughtful man ever looks at it from without, even if he never enters it as a worshipper, but he asks himself: "What does this building represent? Why is it here? Is it the monument of an extinct sentiment, or of a living conviction? Is it the ornamented sepulcher of religious faith, or the powerful instrument of a springing and advancing life?" Thus the material building suggests a line of thought, backward and forward. It is a history, or a prophecy. Its dim aisles, and vaulted corridors and arched ceilings, its columns hewn into transparent strength, and its roof painted with the colors of the iris, have a message to men which they can but hear. It is a message of warning, or a message of hope.

There is a city of the old world whose



palaces and squares are now falling into the sea, out of which she rose. Never did earthly city have a more beautiful shrine. It was at once a type of the redeemed church of God, and an illuminated scroll of His written word. Neither gold nor crystal was spared in its building, and it was adorned with all manner of precious stones. The skill and the treasures of the East gilded every letter and illumined every page, till "the temple shone from afar like the star of the Magi." And as I walked along the alleys of that strange city, or floated upon its liquid streets, and remembered how she had thrown off all shame and restraint, and had become filled with the madness of the whole earth, the falling frescoes of gold, and the sinking columns of marble of her great cathedral, seemed to utter in the dead ear of Venice, "Know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." Her sin was done in the face of the House of God, burning with the letters of His law. And the building, now shored up from its watery grave by huge timbers, has a history, in which one who sees it, must read both the triumphs and the corruptions of Christianity.

There were no material churches, or scarcely any, in the early ages of persecution. When the church dared to come forth from the catacombs and live in public, she had already triumphed—her places of worship were the symbols of victory. And do they not now speak to our reason and our hearts, and to our imaginations, somewhat as of old? What means the house of christian assembly, but that God delighteth still in the communion of His saints? What means the tapering spire, but that our hopes are beyond the sky to which it points? What means the cross which rises from the eastern porch, but that the atoning blood which flowed on calvary, warrants these hopes in sinners, such as we? What means the declaration traced in the centre of yon orb'd window, but that our peace, comfort and salvation are centered in the triune Godhead? What means the lamb pencilled over organ and choir, but that all our praise is due unto

Him who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in his blood? What means that open Bible, translucent with the light of Heaven, and shedding its beams down upon the head of the preacher, save that God's word is the source of His wisdom, and the hiding-place of His power? What mean these inscriptions on the walls, over arch, aisle and door, except, not that Rome has a monopoly of Scripture or of Heaven, but that the Son of God is the impregnable foundation of the Christian Church, and faith in Him the only way of entering His kingdom and glory? And what signify these colors, which cling so fondly to the instructed eye, and bind the very senses to the chariot wheels of celestial meditation, save that God Himself would be worshipped in the beauty of holiness? There are very few of us appreciate the nobleness and sacredness of color. It is not a subordinate beauty. It is not a mere source of sensual pleasure. He who says so, speaks carelessly. What would the world be if the blue were taken from the sky, and the gold from stars and suns, and the silver from the moon, and the verdure from the leaves, and the crimson from the blood of man, and the flush from the cheek, the radiance from the eye, and the whole earth were clothed in an ashen gray? Should we not then know what we owe to color? The fact is, that of all God's gifts to the sight of man, color is the holiest, the most beautiful and divine. The great architect of the world has employed colors in His creation as the accompaniment of all that is purest and most precious. He has laid the foundations of His temple in jasper and sapphire, and garnished its blue dome with stars of light. We shall not worship Him in less holiness, if we worship Him in more beauty than our fathers knew. Even as we gaze upon the outline of the chief buildings which have been reared for Christ, our thoughts must be insensibly affected. In the training of the soul we must subordinate the senses to the service of religion. And the beauty of the church is not a poor teacher, for the eye cannot choose but see, and it will suggest to the imagination, to the heart of



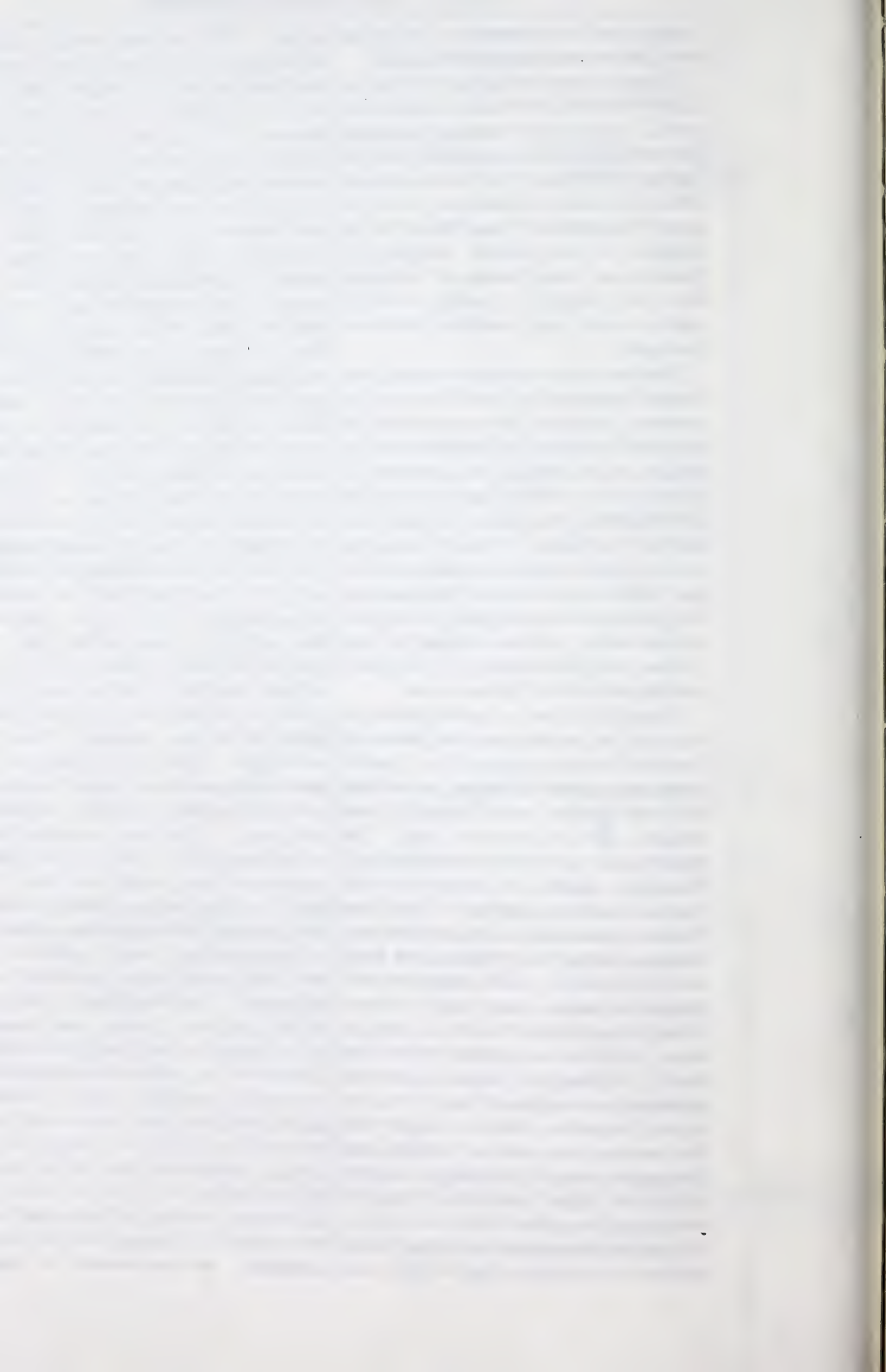
many a man, the supremacy, the greatness, the solitary magnificence of God.

There are many tendencies of thought in our day that serve to obscure this primal truth. Men are wont to merge Jehovah in the work of His hands, or to deny the existence of His Son. The great questions which are debated around us, touch not simply the person of Jesus Christ, but the existence of God himself. Skeptical influences are being constantly infiltrated into the thought of society, into the minds of the young, and into the life of the world.

Now this church takes such debated and assailed truths, and a great deal else, for granted. It stands to the minds of the very youth that play and wander under its shadow, in the place of an argument. It represents in a visible, material form the settled faith of the church. It lends new charm to that faith. It tacitly forces the truth of God's majestic separation from, and infinite superiority to, His creatures, fairly in upon the intelligence of a child. It does more. It forces in upon his conviction, also, the nearness of God to man, and the love which He bears to us.

This is God's house, separate from the whirl of the streets, from the passion of the hour, from the jostle of life. It stands alone among other buildings, unlike them all, more massive, more imposing, more elegant. But its doors are open. The mighty noise of its music swells through its arches. Its floor is moistened by the tears of love and penitence. The King Himself holds court in it, and His worshippers throng His presence, and carry away His bounty. So its silent and melodious eloquence is ever more of man's distance from God, of God's nearness to man. Will God in very deed dwell with man? The temple of prayer answers the question as no argument can. Some of us may remember when our minds were first opening in a world of thought, and groping their way in the twilight toward a deeper and higher knowledge. Into this mental confusion, how would not a material symbol of the truth have helped to introduce the welcome reign of light and

order? Tell a child that revealed religion is the highest of all truths, that all other truth leads up to it, or radiates from it, and he will faintly, if at all, guess your meaning. He has not yet climbed high enough to get your idea. But throw your doctrine into a concrete form, so that his eye, and ear and imagination shall be taken captive; let it speak to him from the timbers and beams of the house, from the colors of its walls and ceilings, from the stones of its foundations and structure, from the music of its organ, as well as from the lips of the preacher, and you shall speedily make your way to his thought and to his heart, and give him a lasting form and impress. He may not be conscious of the powers at work upon him, or the result achieved within him. He will receive the moulding influence as the tree drinks in its verdure, as the flower absorbs its loveliest tints from the air and sunlight, but it will form his character and his habit, and give him a lifelong loyalty to the truth he has received. As the years pass over him, and full of good service, with the peace of his God and Savior in his soul, he feels that he is sinking towards his grave, he will look back, perchance, to this church as the first instructor of his immortal spirit. Here was mapped out the truth which came from Heaven, and which can alone redeem a sinful or sustain a dying man. He will then remember how in the home of his youth, when all naked statement of truth would have been lost upon him, there was one building among many, noblest in its proportions, richest in its ornamentation, which pointed to a truth, the knowledge and love of which was life eternal. And his gratitude, multiplied by the gratitude of others, from generation to generation, will justify the wisdom of those builders, who would not suffer their eyes to sleep, nor their eyelids to slumber, nor the temples of their heads to take any rest, until they had found a temple of the Lord, a habitation for the God of Jacob. He, and such as he, till the last stone is not left upon another, will bless those who thus set forth, in language which all could understand, the preciousness, the unap-



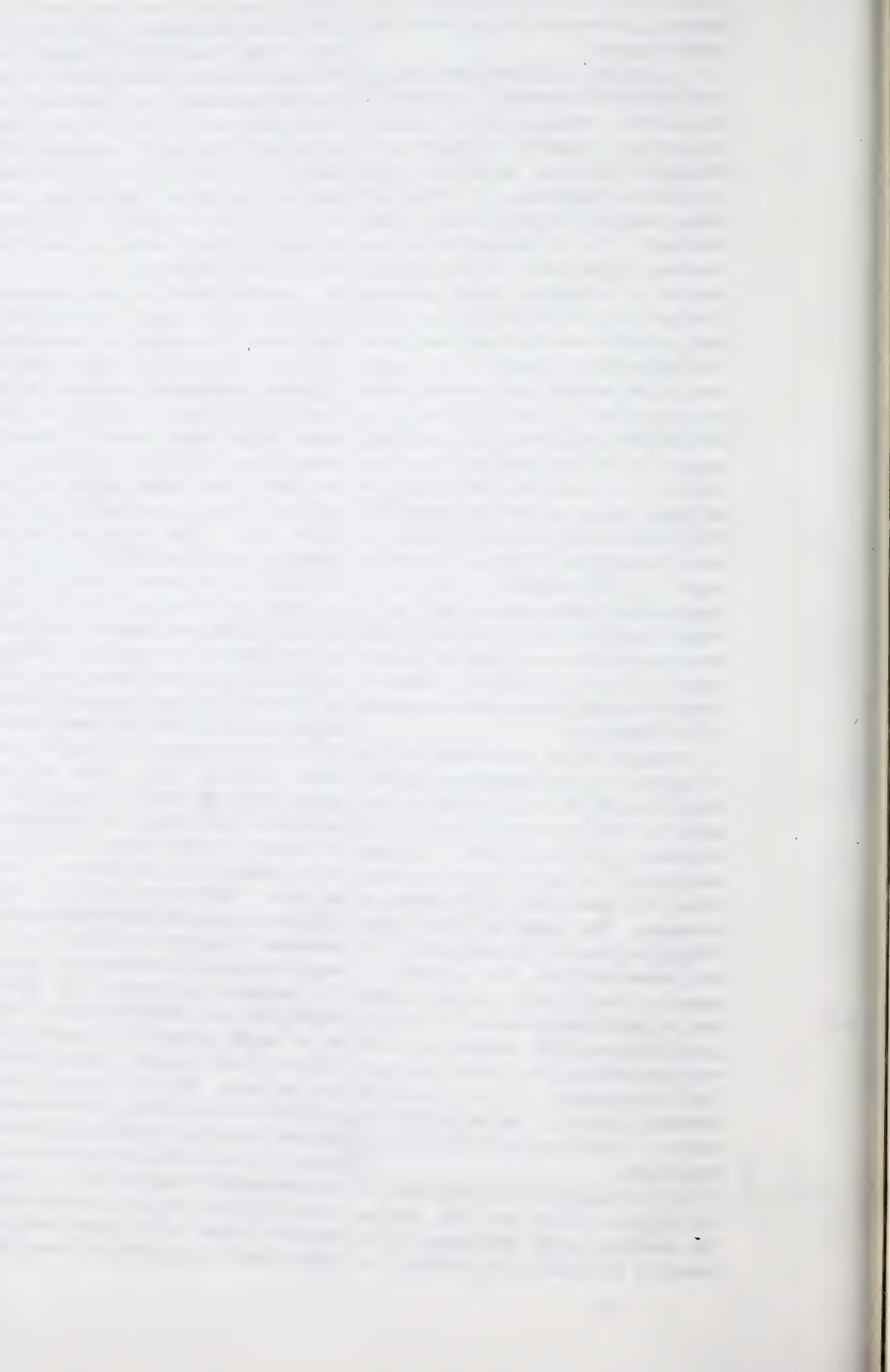
proached preciousness of our divine Redeemer's gospel.

2. A second use of the material temple is the culture of reverence. Reverence is not merely a virtue, to find its exercise when we go to church. It ought to be the habit of the soul. Reverence is the recognition of greatness. It is the soul seeing something higher, better, nobler than itself. Woe to him who has no enthusiasm, no passionate love for persons, services or institutions which represent God, and who, therefore, has no reverence; who believes that there is no greatness before which it should be his happiness to lie prostrate, and towards which he may not aspire. Nothing is more certain than the intellectual and moral degradation of him who never feels veneration or love. The sneer which he lavishes on all around, reacts on his own moral life. The insolence which marks his address is traced in every line of his face. He whose motto is "Nil admirari;" who sees no good in what others respect; who never looks through the clear crystal lens of generous appreciation on a beauty or a greatness that is not his own, will sooner or later win the indignation or the compassion of his fellow men.

So deeply did one semi-infidel feel this to be true, that he is said to have declared, that if God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent Him for the use of the educator of the human mind. It is only the sight of God which creates reverence. Hence the church alone is the school of reverence. The church of Christ alone brings God home to the human soul. Nature knows not God. For a moment it seems to detect Him in the starry heavens, or in the stormy sea; or in the fragrant freshness of the summer air; or in the calm brilliancy of a perfect landscape. But it only admires. It has no heart for reverence, because it has no heart for adoration. It banishes God behind a system of laws.

But the Gospel, on the other hand, is the religion of Immanuel, God with us. He is with us in His Providence, in His power, in His wisdom, in His love. He

is with us in His advent, in His temptation; in His ministry, in His passion; in His resurrection, in His sacraments. Ever since the incarnation, the "tabernacle of God is with men." The Shekinah has rent the veil of the temple, and come forth among us. We know that He is not far from any one of us. We express this knowledge when we speak of Him; when we keep His Word; when we enter the place of His assembly. It is in the visible, material church we learn reverence by precept and example. The silence, which is only broken that man may speak of God, or to God; the adoring attitudes of devout worshippers; the chant which raises the soul above the world; the confession which opens upon it, through flashes of moral light, the true sight of the Most Holy; these things suggest, day by day, year by year, a sympathetic attitude of the spirit. They succeed, at last, in persuading us to bend before Him who is the object and explanation of what is going on around us. They cry out, as if with one voice, to the soul, and the voice does not die away, "Oh, come, let us worship and fall down and kneel before the Lord our Maker." And thus a constant attendant at the church learns an inward habit, which is the safeguard of his intellect, the charm and lustre of his social life, the aroma of his character and intercourse, and the final deliverance and redemption of his soul. Very few lovers of the church and of church-going, find their way down to death. Their path is a shining one. They learn at last the value of the blood of atonement; the glory of the Savior, and a hearty recognition of His supreme beauty. The profound yearnings of the spirit, which bring them within the house of God, are at length satisfied. The message of light and pardon, repeated week by week, is at last heard. Men may murmur about the dullness of the sermon; but for every soul that is alive to the terrible mysteriousness of life and death, and who resorts to the place where it may find God and come even to His seat, there is a freshness and perpetual interest in the Gospel message. He who seeks its repetition will learn the



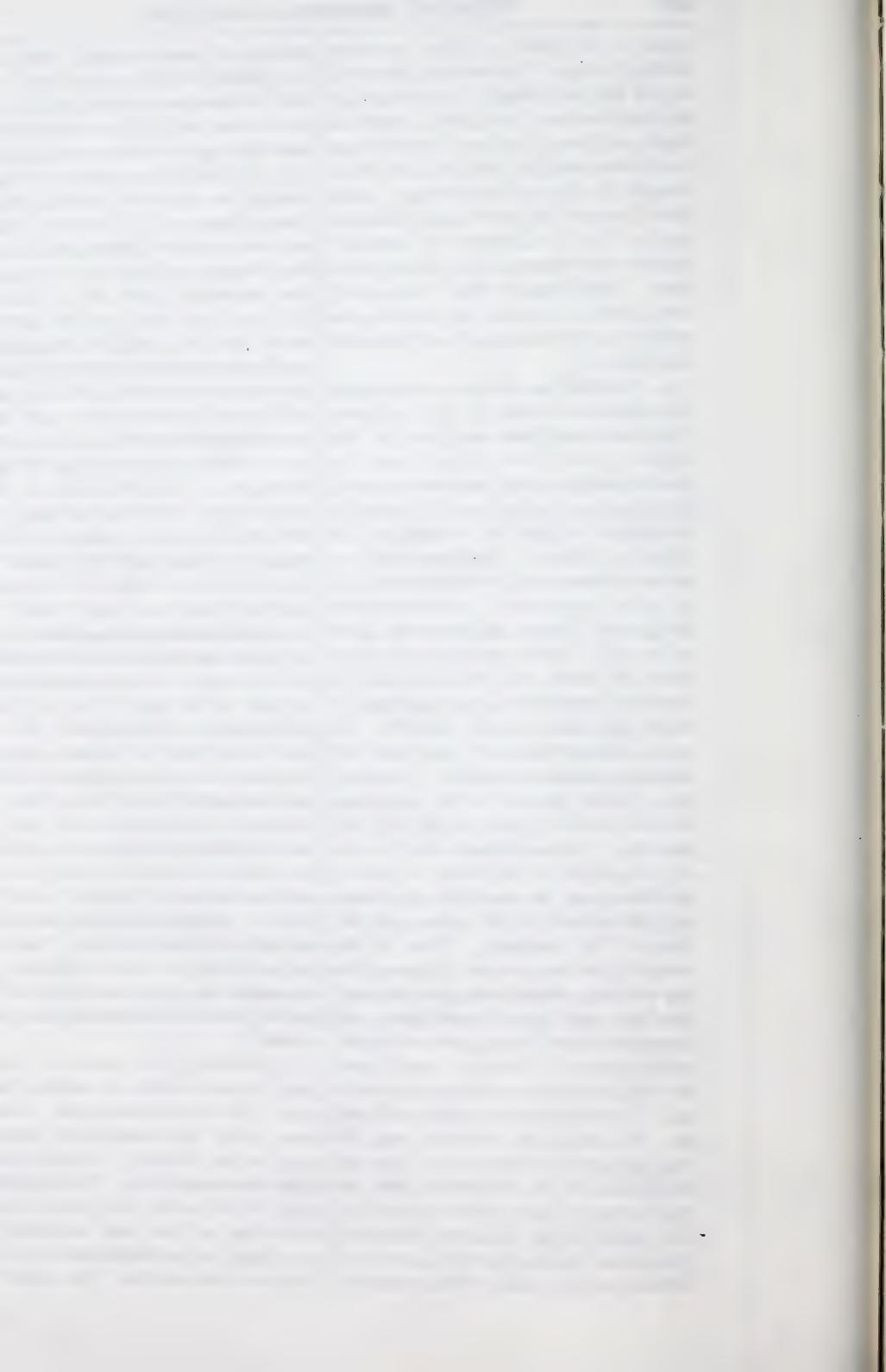
secret of its power, and find the peace which it brings. "It was here," some will say, of this very church," "it was here, O my Lord and my God, that I learned to know and love Thee, and found out my own misery, and felt the grace and sweetness of thy pity and thy pardon. It was here I learned the awfulness and blessedness of life, the greatness of eternity." And many a redeemed soul will sing hereafter, "Lord Jesus, in this, Thy temple, I told Thee my sins and my sorrows, was washed in Thy blood, and saw Thy glory face to face."

3. Another use of the material temple; is to assist the culture of the conscience. The moral sense learns and grows by discipline. Ever since Christ drove the money-changers out of the house of prayer, the conscience has had new light upon the sacredness of places of worship and the duties of religion. Doubtless the conscience is roused and trained by association as well as by authority. It is informed and invigorated by every opportunity for good or for evil. There are seasons in every man's life when he finds himself face to face with forms of evil, upon resistance to which his whole eternity depends. For many a falterer this church may strike the trembling balance in his favor. The struggle, of which his soul is the scene, may here be laid bare before the all Holy and Merciful. The temptation to lust, or cruelty, or avarice, or selfishness, or cowardice of soul, may be exorcised, or, at least, lose half its force in the scenes and services of this building. When all has seemed to be lost, and the darkness of sin has well nigh settled down upon the heart, then God here turns himself again, and looks down from Heaven, and beholds and visits in mercy. There are, indeed, those to whose conscience the church says nothing. But with the great majority it is not so. Its services, its ministers, nay, the very lines and beauties of its architecture, are destined to be intertwined with the deep secrets of many a spirit, and to have their place in the checkered history of thought and hope, of fear and passion, of suffering and joy, which will be revealed by

the light of another world. And among the spiritual mysteries which will hereafter be known as belonging to these walls, not the least will be their silent contribution to the growth of the moral sense.

4. Nor shall it be without its effect in shaping the aims and unfolding the purposes of many a life. This life it teaches us is not a game of chance, or a decree of fate, the sport of events, or the result of fixed necessity. Each man is instructed by it and in it, that he is to hallow his earthly life by a religious principle. It stands as a perpetual memorial of God and of human responsibility in the very centre and heart of secular business and strife; an unchangeable teacher of man's obligation to make his life a single tribute to God's glory. And this church, in itself, in its services, is destined to have a large influence upon men's purposes in life; is destined to brace their wills to the right, to promote their obedience to the truth, to open their hearts to a larger destiny than would have been possible without it. In the very proportion of its inspiring and impressive beauty, it is to become a helper of our souls in all good. Here our hearts will be opened, and kept open. The very place that is filled with fragrant perfume of the spicery that has been poured on Christ's head, will assist the soul to a better life. Creatures of association as we are, here our wills will be directed and strengthened; here our whole inward life will get a unity and force, which will tell both in time and eternity. Here provision may be made for the dark days that are coming, "for in the time of trouble He shall hide me in His tabernacle; yea, in the secret place of His dwelling shall He hide me, and set me upon a Rock."

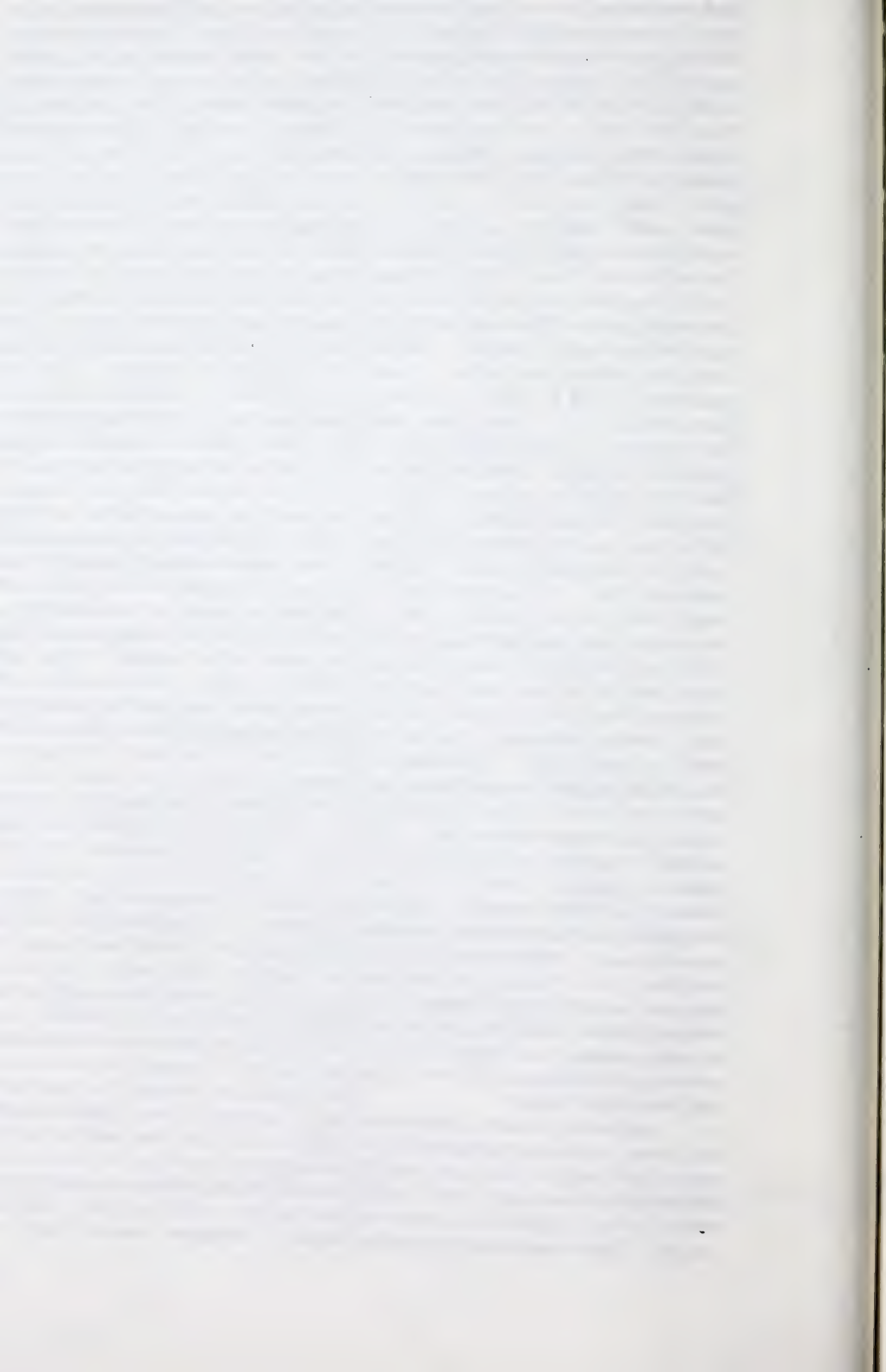
In dedicating this church, we do not gratify a mere artistic or æsthetic sentiment. We do not inaugurate a monument, which the economy of common sense, or the demand of Christian love, might deem superfluous. For this church, in all its lofty beauty, is a hymn of praise to the Son of God, and embodies and gives shape to the essential features of the Christian work and life. The ministries



and associations, the very roof and windows, the very tower and buttresses of this building, are destined to mould practically the daily life of those who are here to learn to face the battle of life as men and Christians should face it. And here, too, many a modest flower will catch a Divine inspiration, and blossom into lovely and fragrant beauty, and shed its incense of praise, until it shall be transferred to a more glorious temple, to bloom there lovelier and forever. Such a church, we trust, will do more than promote the intellectual and moral growth of those who worship in it, of the community around it. It will do more than cultivate taste and art. It will open men's hearts to God. It will help them toward Christ. It will teach them the rare graces of Christianity. It is the product of self-denial. It will be its teacher too. This church is no mere offering of that which has cost nothing. It is the gift of love, and love lives by sacrifice. Love is not the desire to have. It is the passion to give. And we trust that this church will be to us a means of grace in this respect, and perpetually teach us that all the best things of life come by our sacrifices, and that our proudest, divinest satisfaction will arise in the future from our most generous offerings to the service, work, and glory of God. This house will show us, so long as it stands, that our best riches, our richest feelings and delights come from our largest gifts to God. Learn we this, if nothing else to-day, that joy comes by giving to Christ. It is more blessed to give than to receive. And thus this building will have manifold influences upon our souls. Hereafter we shall know how these lines of beauty, on which our eyes now rest with tranquil pleasure or curious admiration, have been graven deep in many a memory, and have linked forever many a soul's inmost life with the eye and hand of the Creator.

5. Another use of such a material edifice as this, is to render more attractive the system and polity of faith and worship with which it is connected. It will add a charm to the Congregational order and service. There is no reason why the ex-

cellent order of our New England fathers should not make all the warm sentiments of our nature tributary to its growth. None, why its beams and timbers should not breathe the very odors of the cedars of Lebanon. None, why its garments should not smell of myrrh and aloes and cassia out of the ivory palaces. It is the church of our fathers, the old homestead and sanctuary of our hearts, full of rich memories, of dear associations, of priceless legacies of faith and hope and patience from those who have left the earthly congregation and gone above the stars. This simple, beautiful and catholic polity is the very daughter of the King. She has trusted so much to her intrinsic and imperial grace as to laugh at outward adorning. She has been so beautiful and glorious within, that her friends have dreamed not of her exterior robing and drapery. But she is all glorious within, and why should not her clothing be of wrought gold. In her places of assembly the saints have sat and worshipped, and why should not her gates be jasper, her walls chalcedony, and her arches and ceilings traced with the colors of the rainbow. Within her sanctuary, millions without number have learned the new song, and why should not the frescoed arches of her roof resound with the anthem of the organ. It will not do altogether to despise the moral uses of material beauty. It will not do for a church to be beneath the intelligence, the taste and the wealth of a community. We may make art our master and we may make it our servant. We have too much abjured it as either. We may now give to it its proper place, as a helper and minister in our great and noble work. The day is past for Israel to dwell in tents or in barns. When she needs to do it, she may, nor will she lose the ark and the covenant and the shekinah. But when she needs not to do it, she must exchange her tabernacle for a temple; for even Christ demands what we can give Him, and He who is worshipped in spirit and in truth, would have the worship of His house conform to our taste and wealth and love. The essence of Puritanism was not hatred of



beauty, but love of Christ; and wherever love of Christ may prompt to a more beautiful temple, the spirit of the fathers will linger, and Elijah's robe may fall upon Elisha's shoulders. The prophet of fire may make way for the Prophet of Peace. Our church has fought a noble battle for Christ under a leader nobler than itself; nor need it now be weary of its work, nor fear to adapt its usages and forms to the exigencies of future conflicts. So long as it keeps the old spirit, it may not hesitate to avail itself of new formal attractions.

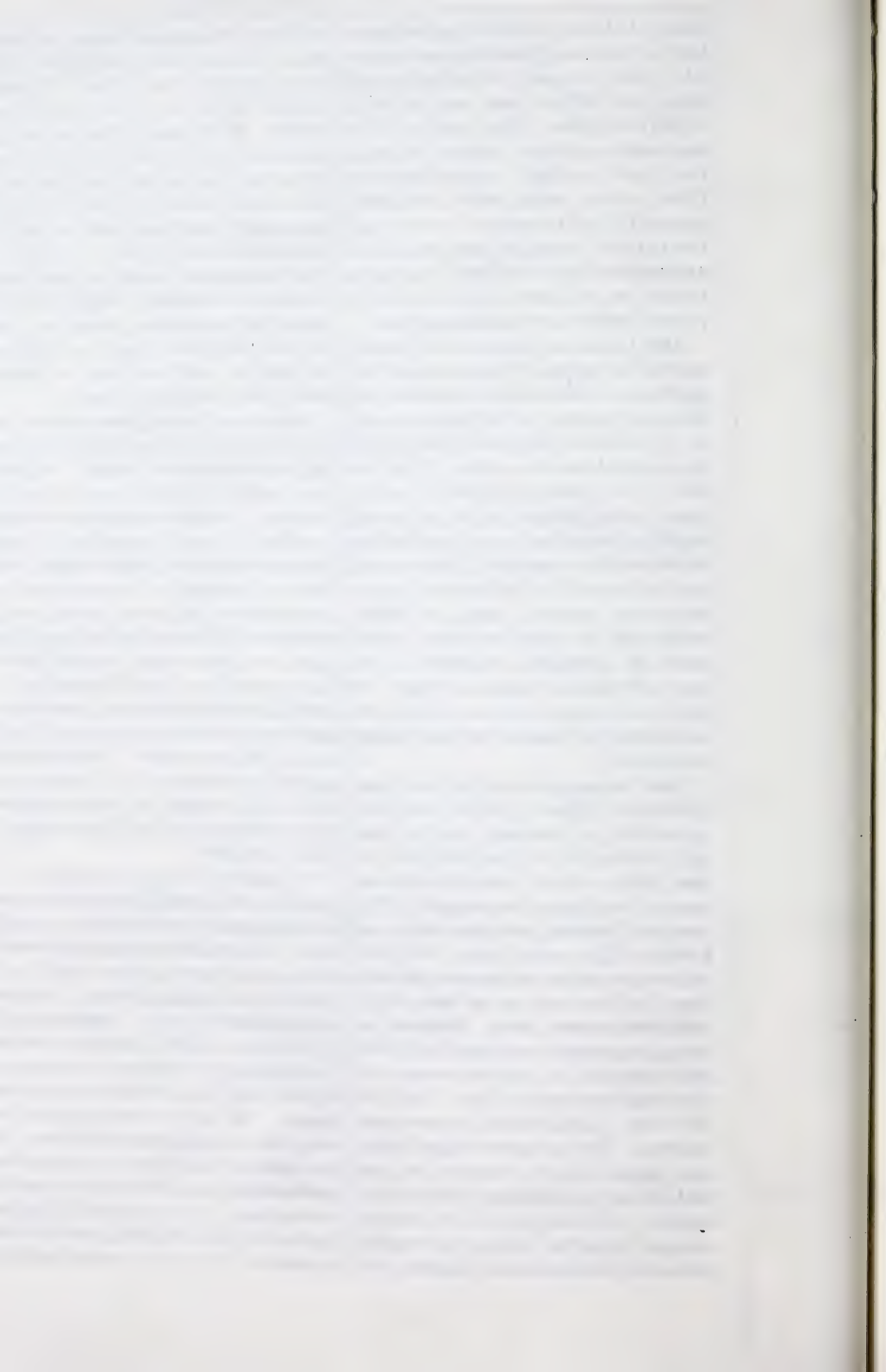
After Christ had gone into the heavens, and the old temple of Mount Moriah had perished, and the arch of Constantine was built, the temples that had been constructed for the service of divided and local gods were pressed into the service of the One God. Every form and symbol, it was believed, which belonged to the old world, might be claimed as the spoil and heritage of that which succeeded it. But one and another form which had pressed into its service the roughest stone, the richest marble and the rarest art, could as little resist the idolatrous tendencies of the heart as Solomon's temple had done. All came at last to feed the earth-born tastes which they had boasted they could subdue and sanctify.

Then the idea grew up that such temples stifled the Spirit; that art was a dangerous ally of devotion; that the most ugly building was the one that God was most likely to inhabit; that the upright and pure soul was his only true temple. They were very beautiful and true words, and pointed to high truths, just as the towers and minarets of the old temples pointed to them; but they are just as little able to reach and preserve them. Hardness, severity, dogmatism, could hide itself where there seemed to be only the utmost simplicity and barrenness of form. But both were false. Each doctrine is unscriptural and fatal. The one gave religion bound as a captive into the hands of art, and made its services fantastical, sensuous and corrupt. The other gives God's beautiful universe up to the devil, as his rightful possession, and makes him the monopolist

of all that attracts and charms our bodily sense. The one bound the invisible under the dominion of the visible. The other tramples the life out of the material and visible. We do wisely, then, as our fathers would have done had they had the warfare of our day on their hands, when we aim to make all that is artistic and all that is beautiful, bring their tributes and lay them at the feet of Christ; we should exclude nothing that makes our polity more attractive and effective. While we do not doubt that its essential glory is the presence of Christ in its service, we shall not be likely to exalt any form of outward beauty above its intrinsic worth.

Nor is our Congregational system unworthy that it should avail itself of all the helps and ministries of beauty. A generous, practical catholicity may well dwell in a palace. A church that does not assume to declare its own organization as commensurate with the Church of God, which allows of diversity of ceremony and unessential form, might well have a royal tabernacle. If we believed in augury and signs, we might easily translate into a happy omen the gentle inclination of obeisance which the cross on yon Roman tower has been making for the year that is past, to Bethany church. For why should not the least denominational, sectarian, exclusive and arrogant of all the churches, receive, like Joseph's sheaf, the homage of all its brethren?

We love this Congregational polity. In it the life takes precedence of the form, and we would irradiate with its life a beautiful form. Nor would we refuse our fellowship to those who have the same spirit, but a narrower and contracted form. We have no Shibboleth to utter. We have no ritualistic bed on which to stretch or shorten the human spirit. We have no old judaistic skins in which to pour the new wine of the Gospel. We give to every church, to every man, the largest possible liberty. In the midst of a sisterhood of Christian denominations, we boast that we are not denominational. We call each Christian brother—we call every living church a sister church. It is not a word fellowship;

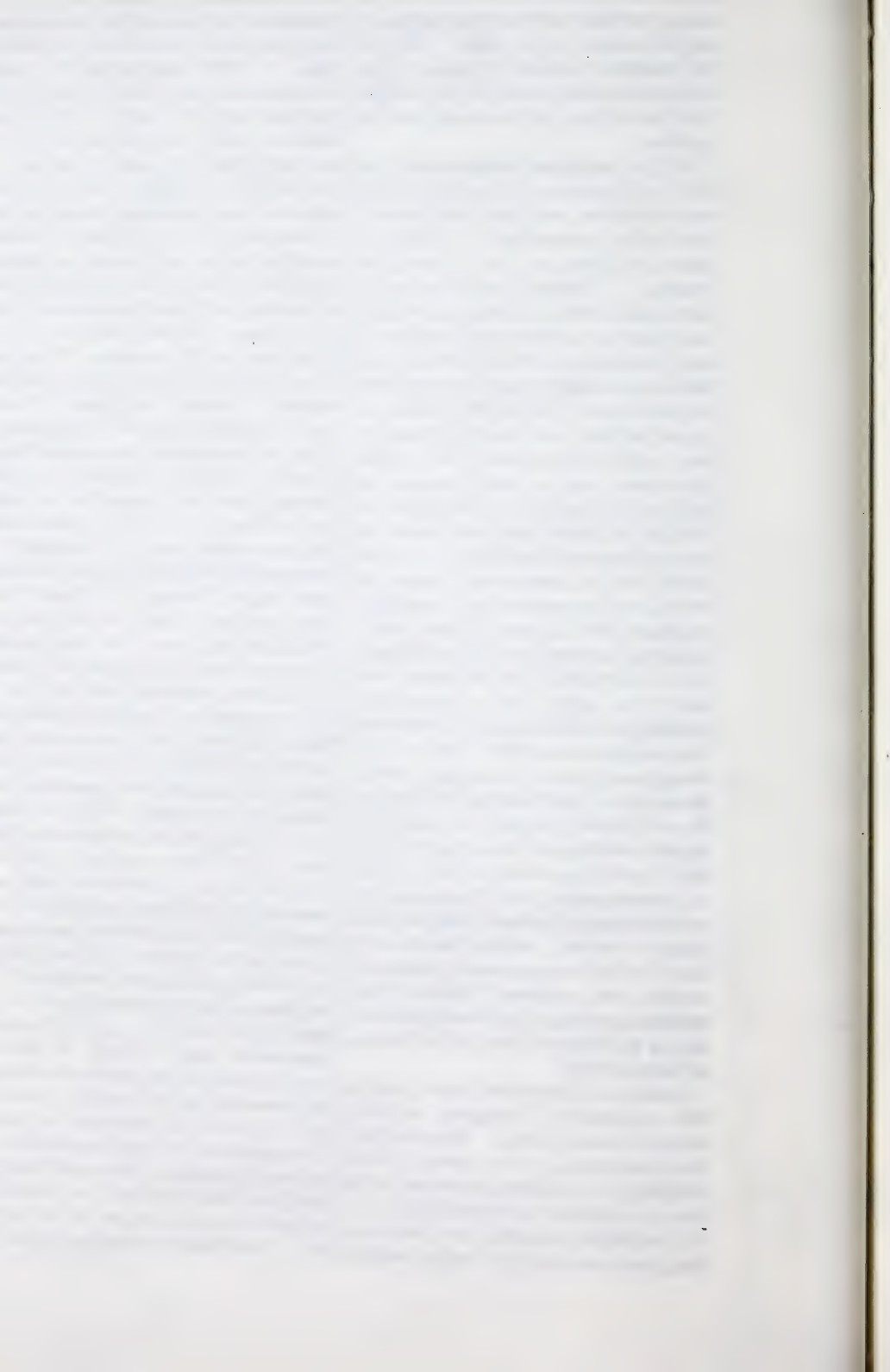


we can welcome all to our congregation, to our ordinances, to our table. We love this freedom of church, a freedom to give as well as to receive—to give the hospitality of our pulpits, our sacraments and our charities.

We give an earnest protest against sectarian exclusiveness, and ask only that a man should love our Lord Jesus Christ in order to our communion. We hold ourselves at liberty to love a Pascal and Fenelon, a Tillotson and Beveridge, a Calvin and Luther, a Williams and Wesley. And when we see some good brethren of other churches put into the strait-jacket of their own creeds or ritual, and kept from a hospitality and a charity which Christ requires, and their own hearts intensely desire, by their ecclesiastical order, I rejoice that we are under no such bondage, and under no sad necessity to prove that the blood of the Son of God only runs in the veins of our own denomination. And why should not an unsectarian church, the oldest, most numerous and most independent in New England, by far; rich in members, influence, position and history; rich in the records of the living and in the rolls of her dead; with no necessity of pleading for additions to her numbers with that resistless earnestness with which a hungry man cries for bread, and with a disposition to give bread to all that perish, why should not such a church have suitable dwellings for its sanctuaries? Why should not the garments of such a broad and catholic polity be of Tyrian dyes, and its habitation be fashioned after the similitude of a palace? And we have reason to bless God for the generous Christian enterprise and cultivated Christian taste which are coming to be shown in the members of our faith and order in the erection of their churches.

Finally, a noble material temple, such as this, is *prophetic*. It suggests and foreshadows a future history. We cannot but have been struck, as we entered it this morning, with a building so simple in its plan, yet so ornate and splendid in its detail; so lavishly decorated, and yet so entirely useful and practical; such a beautiful

specimen of the taste and art of our time, and yet so wholly subservient to an end beyond. I should misinterpret the spirit that has raised these walls, if I should bid you mark only the wealth of form and color that meets your eyes, or ask you to contrast it with the primitive models of our puritan architecture. We, at least, who have done something towards raising this temple of God, may feel that its beauties should enrich us with lessons of deeper and more practical value than can attach to anything which can be measured by the eye or sense. Its real interest to us, lies in its future and in its results. To us, and to our children, it may be indeed, for generations, a Bethany; the home of Christ and his friends; a place of wondrous miracles and benedictions; the scene of large growths of spiritual character, that shall rival the cedars of Lebanon or the palm trees of Olivet. It will be a dear household name which shall be embalmed in thoughts and feelings as fragrant as cluster about the old Bethany of the Son of God. The hopes and dreams of the past are crystalized into stone. We shall admire it more and more, love it more and more, as it becomes associated with all that is sacred and tender in our spiritual histories. Slowly but surely it will be the nucleus and habitation of a family of Christ which shall be ever forming, and ever separating and re-forming in the skies. We shall count no cost—it has brought, no sacrifice we have made, for we have sown seed here that shall bear successive harvests of light and peace and joy while the world stands. We have broken the alabaster box on the head of our Savior, and who shall say that it shall have no memorial in the future? It will foster a large generosity, and be at once the proof and the helper of beneficence in the cause of Christ. It will witness the vows, the prayers and the tears of our posterity, and its manifest presence will bring them the blessings they seek. To thousands of eyes and imaginations it will sing of the glory of the upper temple; that glory which eye hath not seen, but which the eye shall yet see and be satisfied. It will help our thoughts upward in



their flights, and earthly architecture will be the symbol to us of the heavenly, the divine pattern of that which is in the kingdom of God. We have laid these stones and spread these arches and traced these colors, not as a show of veneration, not to put our love on exhibition, not to assure men that we believe in Christ, and can prove our faith on so magnificent a scale; but the building itself is a part of our communion with Heaven. It is an invocation of trust. It is a sentence of praise. It is a hymn we sing, a prayer we offer. It stands in a line with the Stone of Bethel, with the Shekinah of the tabernacle, with the temple on Mount Moriah, "with the synagogue of Nazareth, with the upper chamber where the bread from heaven was the food and the blood of Christ was the wine, and with the room at Jerusalem, where the tongues of fire preached at the dedication of Christendom, and the Holy Spirit inaugurated the visible church for the nations."

And if any object that all this richness is needless, we say more, that it prefigures to our dull sense a wider and grander glory than we see. It is a mortal means to an immortal end. It lifts our gross understanding. It images a beauty that transcends it. It is the hinder part of the glory that is inconceivable. It is the gate of Heaven and the vestibule of the Holy of Holies. It signifies more than we can at once receive. It is a stray fragment of the upper temple, a Gloria in Excelsis, amid the loud din and stir of the world around it. And each sweet melody or prolonged harmony of the princely organ is but a foretaste of that music whose wondrous noise fills the wide spaces of Heaven. Here we stand but on the threshold of music. The infinite combinations of the two thousand pipes of this instrument can never be made by the most skillful mortal player. The loftiest art can never compass a tithe of its harmonies. There is no sound without its significance, no organ without its antitype. And when this instrument accompanies the simplest hymn which comes from the lips of childhood, or some grand old hallelujah chant of Asaph,

or prayer of David's, or pours forth its melodious strains like the rolling of a river or the rushing of a tide, I know it is a faint, yet but the faintest type of that surging flood of sound which shall fill the heavens when the redeemed and the angels shall open the seven-fold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies. The solemn grandeur, or plaintive melody, or jubilant exultation of its manifold combinations, are a feeble prophecy of what that music will be when the voice of the whole church of God, the twelve-fold chorus of Israel's ransomed, shall join with all the trumpets and harps sounding on the other side, in the unimagined *crescendo* and glorious dechachord of Eternity. Thus we read the future in the present, and the temple of to-day is a prophecy of that worship and that temple,

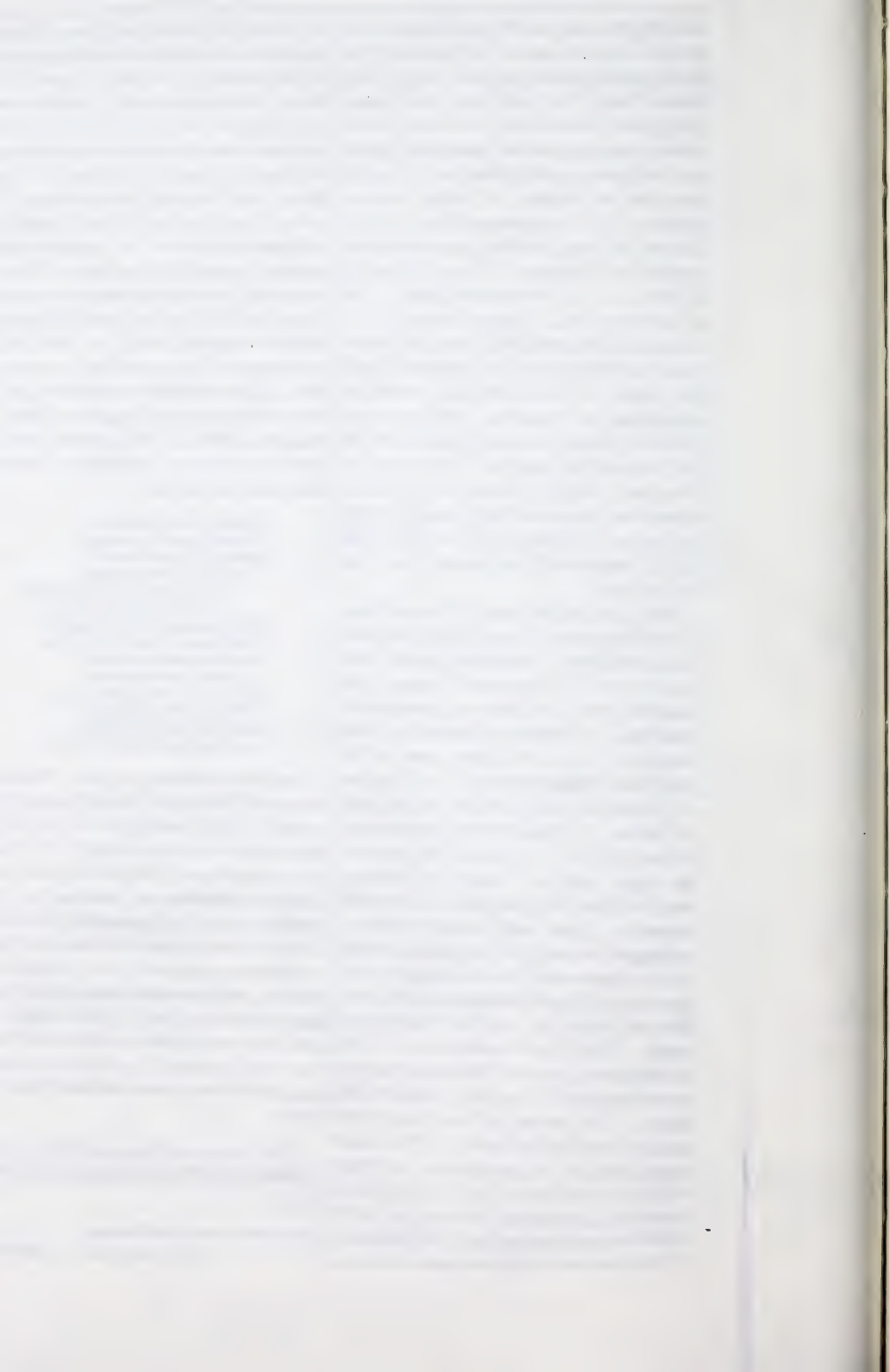
"When all the halls of Zion
For aye shall be complete,
And in the land of beauty
All things of beauty meet.
Where tears are ever banished
And smiles have no alloy.
With jasper glow thy bulwarks,
Thy courts with emeralds blaze,
The sardius and the topaz
Unite in thee their rays;
Thine ageless walls are bonded
With amethyst unpriced,
Thy Saints build up its fabric,
And the Corner Stone is Christ."

And now what wait we for? What remains but that you should perfect your work? If this building is to be all and more than we pray, or think; if it is to be the habitation of God and the fountain of nameless blessings to you and to your children to the last generation; if He who dwells in the highest Heavens is to make it His tabernacle, and in very deed dwell with us, and vouchsafe His spiritual presence, power and glory in His temple, I now call upon you to offer to Him this building, and dedicate it to His sole service, and to the honor and praise of His dear Son.

[The keys were here presented, and the building offered for dedication, by D. Taft, Esq.]

Acceptance and Dedication,

By Prof. M. H. Buckham.



We receive this building at your hands. I ask you now to rise and stand upon your feet, as we offer it as our gift to Almighty God, and dedicate it to the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. With one accord let us consecrate it to the Master's glory, to Christ and the Church. And as the dedication of the church is vain without the solemn consecration of the worshippers too, I call upon you all to dedicate yourselves to the service of God. To Him may your souls be dedicated. To Him may your bodies be dedicated. To Him may your spirits be dedicated. And that He may graciously accept this solemn act, I call upon you all now to pray.

Anthem.

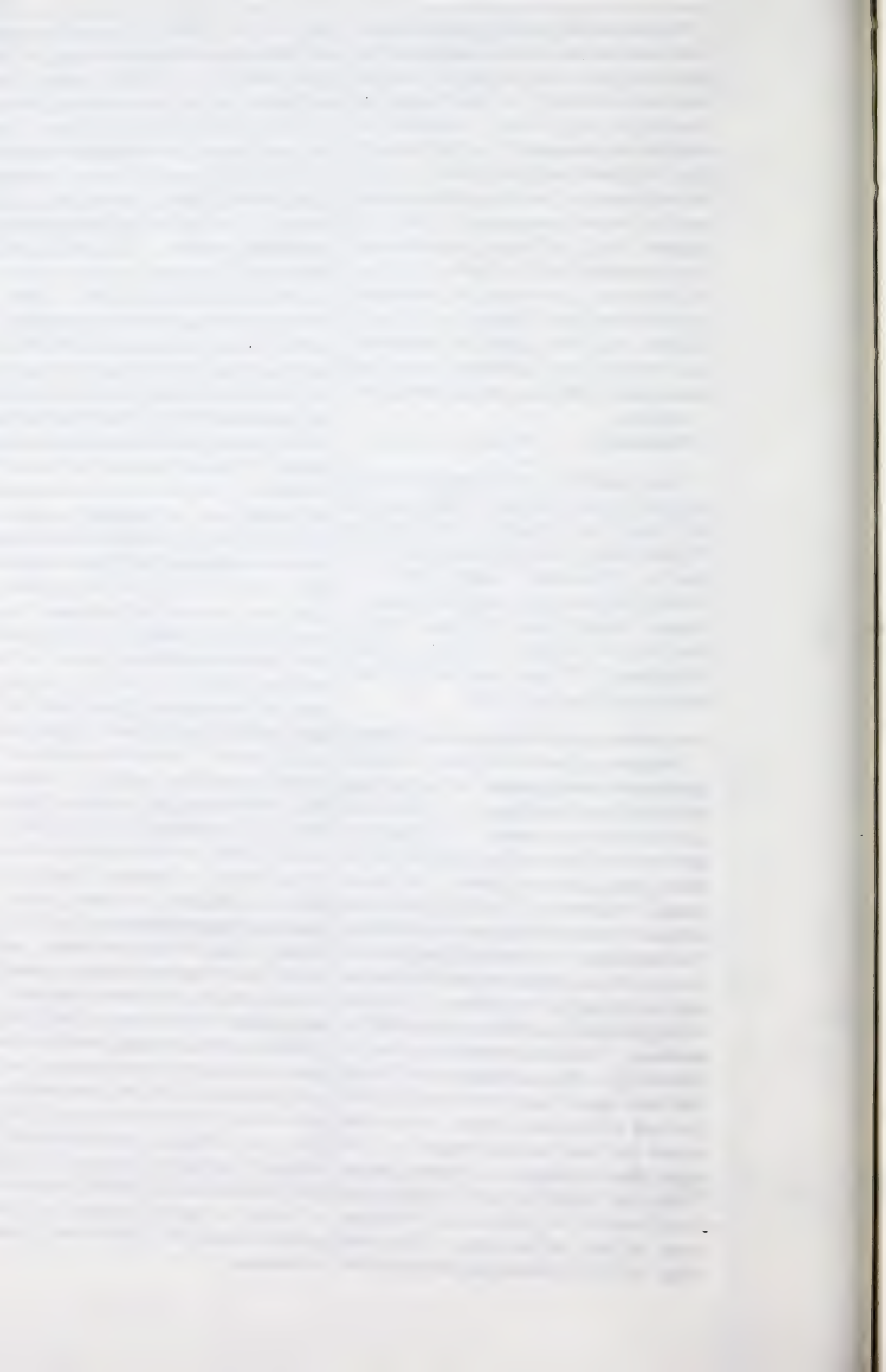
Benediction, By *Rev. L. Tenney.*

MISSIONARIES:—Mrs. Sarah Coleman, married Eleazar Dean of Salisbury, and went from this Church to the Cherokee Mission about 40 or 50 years since; Mrs. Emeline (Bradshaw) Dodge, and Mrs. Coleman, who married Freder'k Ellsworth. Samuel Mosely from this place went to the Choctaw Mission, and Mrs. Lucinda (Washburn) Wright, who married a missionary not from this State.

ART AND NATURE—VERMONT IN SUMMER.

We have no quarrel with art. It is the province of man's genius. It is the realm of his skill and intelligence. But we have a greater love for nature. It is the province of God's genius, the realm of his infinite intelligence and power. He never paints. He creates. The glory and sweetness and marvels of life are the effects of His handiwork. In perpetual change in harmony with invariable law He finds the secret and hiding of His power. There are some galleries of art that are especially interesting. The Louvre ravishes the inexperienced eye. But the Dresden and Florentine halls never weary the cultivated vision and the instructed taste. Men travel across the sea, time and again, to look upon these triumphs of human genius. There are bright pictures in other galleries worth the price of an European tour to look at but once. The marriage of St. Catherine, and the infant Sa-

viour in the Vatican, haunts the memory like an imperishable dream. A few great paintings in certain salons stand out from all the rest like the face of Denner in the Imperial collection at Vienna; or a few unsurpassed art collections attract the attention of all tourists, like the Academy of St. Luke in Rome. And it is the same in nature. A few regions God has made more beautiful than others. His hand has fashioned some dreams or symbols of heaven in certain landscapes of earth. And we have always thought that the Almighty intended, when He formed the hills of Vermont, and shook out the green drapery of the forests over their sloping shoulders, and made them fall in folds like the robe of a king along their sides, to give us a dim picture of the new creation and the celestial realm. Italy is a land of rarer sunsets and deeper sky, of haunting songs and grander memories; Switzerland is a region of more towering sublimity and unapproachable grandeur, but in all the galleries of God, there is none that so shows the exquisite genius of creative art; the blending of all that is beautiful and attractive, with nothing to terrify the eye; the mingling of much of the material glory, both of the earth and the heavens, with so little to appall the sense. Vermont in summer is the Almighty's noblest gallery of divine art. We never traverse its valleys or climb its hills, in this sweetest of all months; we never lie down on the banks where the wild thyme blows, or under the shade of the balsam or the fir; we never trace the mountain streams and watch for the silver flashes which tempt the silent, gentle angler, who "handles his worm tenderly," to throw his fly; we never penetrate the secret places in the heart of the hills, or watch the pleasant wooing which is always going on in shady places between the rippling waters and the ash, the beech and the willow, which bend to kiss them as they pass, without a grateful sense of the riches of God, and an irrepressible wish to share them with our friends whose sense of beauty is mainly nurtured at human sources.—*Rev. Mr. Lord in the Vermont Watchman.*



"THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH."
INDEPENDENT.

BY REV. J. EDWARD WRIGHT.

It seems appropriate to introduce a sketch of this society, with some account of Unitarian and Universalist work done in Montpelier before 1864. "In an account of the religious condition of the town previous to 1811, the late Rev. Chester Wright stated that previous to 1800, there had rarely been any preaching except by the Methodists; that the increased population from 1800 was divided into various sects, the largest number professing Universalism." Among the prominent men among the first settlers who avowed themselves Universalists were Gen. Pearley Davis and his brother Hezekiah, Capt. Stephen Foster, Mr. Arthur Daggett, Esquire Sibley, and Capt. Isaac Putnam. Rev. Paul Dean, who was the Universalist minister in Barre in 1808, and for some years thereafter, preached occasionally in Montpelier, as did other ministers of that sect from time to time. Universalists participated, under the leadership of Gen. Davis, in building the Union meeting-house, at the Center of the town, at an early date. Later, they effected a separate organization, and built a substantial brick house of worship at the East village, and later still, the same society, while continuing to use the brick house, built another, of wood, at the North village. "The following list of Universalist preachers in Montpelier, has been gathered from Walton's Register: 1833, John M. Currier; 1834, John M. Austin; 1835, B. H. Fuller, J. Wright; 1836, J. Wright; 1837, '38, John Gregory; 1839, J. Wright, J. Boyden; 1840-'66, Eli Ballou; 1867, '70, J. O. Skinner; 1871, Eli Ballou."

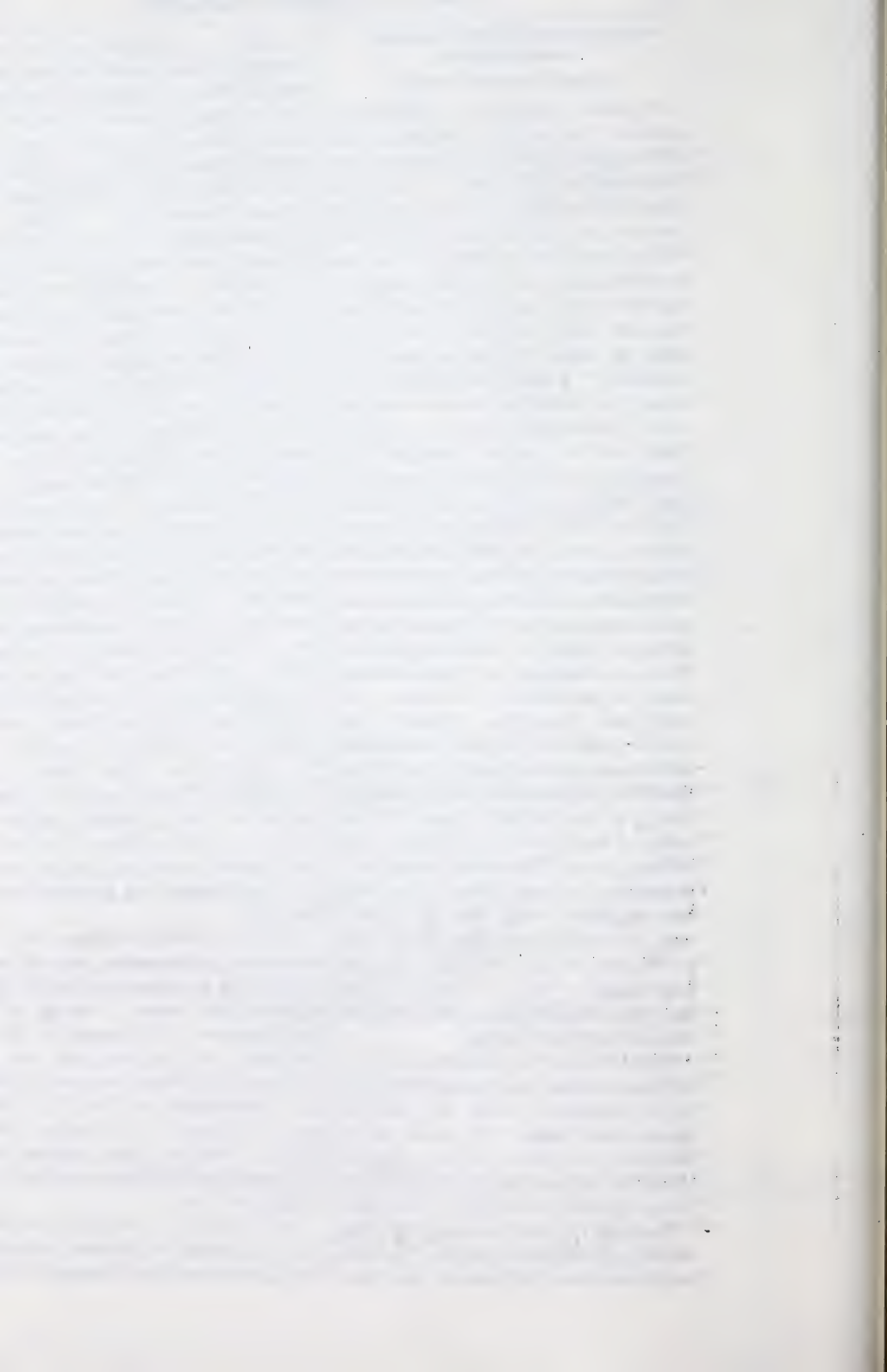
But it is not to be understood that all of these ministers were engaged in preaching in Montpelier during the years set against their names. No doubt all resided here, and some of them preached within the limits of the old town of Montpelier, but some were employed elsewhere.

For some 17 years preceding 1830, little or nothing was done to sustain Universalism in this town; but about the year 1831,

a society was organized in what is now Montpelier, prominent in which were such men as Wooster Sprague, (who started the enterprise,) Simeon S. Post, Dr. J. Y. Dewey, Richard W. Hyde, Alfred Wainwright, Araunah Waterman, Mahlon Cottrell, Edward Brown, Joel Goldsbury, and General Shubael Flint. The Rev. John M. Austin served as pastor of this society for some 3 years, when he was called to Danvers, Mass. The meetings were held in the old State House, near the present Pavilion. After Mr. Austin left, the society had no regular meetings; but occasionally a meeting was held by them in the Masonic Hall, the Rev. John E. Palmer of Barre, and the Rev. Russell Streeter, and others, occupying the desk from time to time, until 1840, when Rev. Eli Ballou bought "The Christian Repository," and removed from Stowe to Montpelier to edit and publish it. He preached a part of the time for several months after coming to town, in Masonic Hall, but found himself too much occupied otherwise, to justify his continuing the effort. In 1851, he obtained the assistance of Rev. John S. Lee, (now Prof. in Canton Theological School); a new society, called "The Liberal Christian Church," was organized; and meetings were regularly held for 2 years in the "Free Church," (now "Capital Hall,") the first year by Messrs. Ballou and Lee, alternately, the second year by Mr. Ballou alone. But the discouragements proved too great to be overcome, and another long period of inaction followed.

Very few Unitarian ministers had ever been heard in Montpelier; and only occasionally had an avowed Spiritualist given a lecture, or a "seance." Among the former the Rev. G. W. Burnap, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., (whose sister was the mother of our honored townsmen, Charles and George Reed), the Rev. A. A. Livermore of Keene, N. H., the Rev. Chas. Brooks of Hingham, Mass., and the Rev. Mr. Ingersoll of Burlington, preached here at different times.

But in October of 1864, Mr. Charles A. Allen, a graduate of Harvard College in 1858, and of Meadville Theological School



in 1864, began, in the spirit of a missionary, to hold meetings in Montpelier, to which "liberal christians" of whatever denomination, were especially invited. The congregations met first in "Village Hall," but soon permission was obtained,—(not without opposition however),—to occupy the Court House; and for more than a year the meetings were held there. The number who assembled, hardly more than a dozen at first, rapidly increased. A society was formed in Dec. 1864, under the title of "The Montpelier Independent Meeting House Society." In March of the next year Mr. Allen was ordained in the "Brick Church," Rev. R. P. Stebbins, D. D., preaching the sermon. The society soon proceeded to build a house of worship on the north-west corner of Main and School streets, which was dedicated Jan. 25, 1866, under the name of "The Church of the Messiah," Rev. F. Frothingham preaching the sermon. The cost of the site, the building, and the organ was about \$20,000.

"The Covenant of Christian Fellowship in the Church of the Messiah," adopted May 19, 1867, reads as follows: "We write our names to this Covenant in the faith and fellowship of Christian disciples; trusting in God our Father in heaven, accepting the Gospel of Christ as our sovereign law, and resolving, by the help of God, to live in honesty and charity with all men, and in Christian faithfulness with one another."

Among those active in the organization of this society were Richard W. Hyde, Col. Levi Boutwell, Hon. W. G. Ferrin, Joel Foster, Jr., Hon. Nelson A. Chase, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, Hon. Charles Reed, George W. Reed, Dr. G. N. Brigham, H. S. Loomis, L. B. Huntington, Rev. Dr. Eli Ballou, Albert Johonnott, George Watson, W. F. Braman, Hon. J. A. Wing, and, in most cases the wives of these gentlemen.

While the society was yet occupying the Court House, they organized a Sunday school, which has been at various dates under the superintendence of the pastors, and Hon. Charles Reed, Hon. N. A.

Chase, Messrs. Geo. W. Wing, Joel Foster, Jr., Albert Johonnott, and Fred Blanchard. Its library contains [1881] over 500 bound volumes, besides pamphlets. The teachers and scholars on its roll have together numbered for several years about 140, though the attendance has only occasionally exceeded 100. The number of families connected with the society through some or all of their members is over 200.

Mr. Allen's pastorate continued about 5 years. In the fall of 1869, he obtained leave of absence for a trip to Europe, and the Rev. J. Edward Wright, a native of Montpelier, was engaged to supply his place for a year. While away, Mr. Allen tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. Wright became the pastor, and yet continues in that position.

The society has never been embarrassed by any considerable debt; and, altho' composite in its membership, comprising Unitarians, Universalists, some Spiritualists, and not a few formerly associated with different "orthodox" denominations, has throughout its existence enjoyed remarkable harmony, and almost uninterrupted prosperity. Too much praise can not be given to Mr. Allen for the hopefulness and zeal with which he, unsummoned, began the enterprise, and for the energy, and tact, and persistence, and untiring activity with which he labored, gathering the people together, uniting them with a common purpose, inspiring them with the conviction that they could build a church, and communicating to them his own spirit of faithfulness and self-sacrificing devotion.

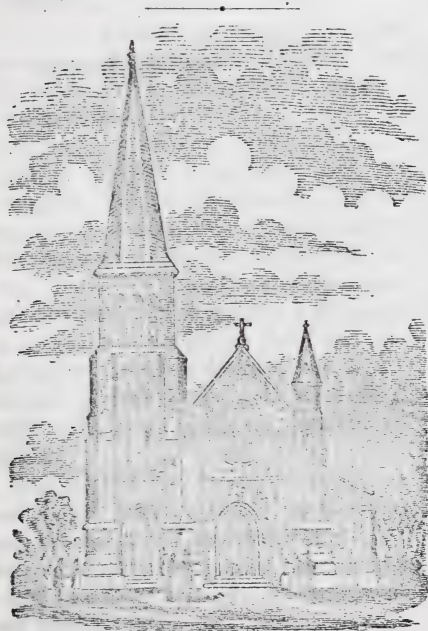
THE CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY.

In 1833 Rev. John M. Austin, then pastor of a Universalist Society in Montpelier village, and Rev. B. H. Fuller, bought "The Universalist Watchman and Christian Repository," of Rev. William Bell, who had published it a few years in Woodstock, and changed the place of publication to Montpelier. Mr. Austin dissolved his connection with the paper in a short time, on his removal to Danvers, Mass., but Mr. Fuller continued the publication two or three years, when he sold half his interest



to Rev. John Moore of Lebanon, N. H. The paper was removed to Lebanon, and published there a year or two by Messrs. Moore and Fuller. Then, about the year 1838, Rev. Joseph Wright became the proprietor, and Montpelier was again made the place of publication, Rev. John E. Palmer and others co-operating with Mr. Wright in the work.

In January, 1840, Rev. Eli Ballou, then of Stowe, purchased the paper and continued its publication regularly as a weekly journal during 30 years, or until May, 1870, when he sold it to the "Boston Universalist Publishing House," and thus the paper was merged in "The Universalist," known at the present date as "The Christian Leader."



CHRIST CHURCH, MONTPELIER, VT.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CHRIST CHURCH.
BY HIRAM ATKINS, ESQ.

The first confirmation in Montpelier was in 1839, when Bishop Hopkins visited the Capital, and administered that apostolic rite in the meeting-house of the Methodists, to Mrs. S. P. Redfield, Mrs. J. M. Richardson and Hon. Isaac F. Redfield; the first of these being at that time the only person in Montpelier reared in the Church.

In 1840, Christ Church Parish was imperfectly organized, and reported to the Diocesan Convention in September by Mr. George B. Manser, a candidate for holy orders, there being four confirmations that year. In 1841 the first parish meeting was held, and George B. Manser, Isaac F. Redfield, J. Y. Dewey, S. P. Redfield, A. C. Pierce, H. N. Baylies, and Daniel Baldwin, were elected vestrymen. S. P. Redfield served 15 years, until 1858, and Dr. J. Y. Dewey from 1841 until 1871, except from 1866 to '68, when he was at his own request excused from service. During Dr. Dewey's last two years of service he was senior warden.

In 1842 the parish was represented in Diocesan Convention by George B. Manser, a lay delegate. Sept. 21, 1842, Mr. Manser was made a deacon, and took charge of the parish. During this year it was fully organized, and the work of building a church, on the site now occupied by the "Riverside" building, set about, the funds being raised by subscription and sale of pews. Dec. 29, 1842, the church was consecrated, and regular service commenced Jan. 15, 1843. June 7, Mr. Manser was advanced to the priesthood, and became Rector. The Diocesan Convention met in Montpelier, Sept. 20, 1843, and Hon. Isaac F. Redfield represented the parish as lay delegate, being the first regular delegate. In 1845, the first contribution for church work outside was made by the parish—\$12.70, the sum not being so important as the spirit of the gift was significant. In 1846 the ladies of the parish raised \$100 for a bell.

In 1848, Mr. Manser resigned his charge, the place being temporarily filled by Rev. F. W. Shelton, who officiated for Mr. Manser 8 months, from Oct. 1847, to June, 1848. The following September, Mr. Manser returned, but finally resigned in 1849, and Jan. 18, 1850, the Rev. E. F. Putnam became rector. During this year the bell in the tower of the present church was procured, at a cost of \$250. In 1849, Hon. Timothy P. Redfield was elected a vestryman, and has served continuously to the present, having been senior and junior



warden several years, lay delegate to the Diocesan Convention, and lay delegate to represent the Diocese in the General Convention. In 1850, Hon. Charles Dewey was chosen a vestryman, and has held the position almost continuously until the present time, and he is now senior warden. In 1850, the parish had increased in numbers enough to entitle it to two lay delegates in the Diocesan Convention, and Messrs. T. P. Redfield and Chas. Dewey were the first who went there together. This year, Hon. S. B. Colby was chosen one of the vestry, and remained a member of it until the election of 1864, when he was not re-elected, having removed to Washington, D. C., to assume the duties of Register of the Treasury, which position he filled until his decease in 1867.

In 1852, the debt was reported reduced, and extinguished in 1865. The first Sunday in June, 1854, the Rev. E. F. Putnam, who was a much-loved rector of the parish, died at St. Albans, having been compelled by ill health to previously resign his rectorship, and upon the parish records is spread a sincere and warm testimonial of the high esteem and true affection felt for him. Nearly 30 years have elapsed since his departure, but his memory is still green in the hearts of the people then here. The day of Mr. Putnam's decease, Rev. F. W. Shelton became rector, and remained as such until the spring of 1866, when he resigned.

Aug. 3, 1866, Rev. Daniel Crane Roberts was elected rector, and the same month assumed the duties of the position. Mr. Roberts' resignation was accepted May 8, 1869, and Rev. Wm. J. Harris, D. D., was chosen rector Aug. 30, 1869. Dr. Harris resigned late in 1870, and Rev. Andrew Hull, D. D., was elected rector March 20, 1871. Dr. Hull was rector of the parish until the summer of 1879, when his resignation of May 12, 1879, took effect. Oct. 13, 1879, Rev. Howard Fremont Hill, of Concord, N. H., the present incumbent, was elected rector.

Of the seven rectors, the first three are dead. In the sermon of Dr. Shelton, which follows this sketch, Dr. Manser and

Rev. Mr. Putnam are spoken of as their good work deserved, and the memory of Dr. Shelton is delightful to all who knew that good man.

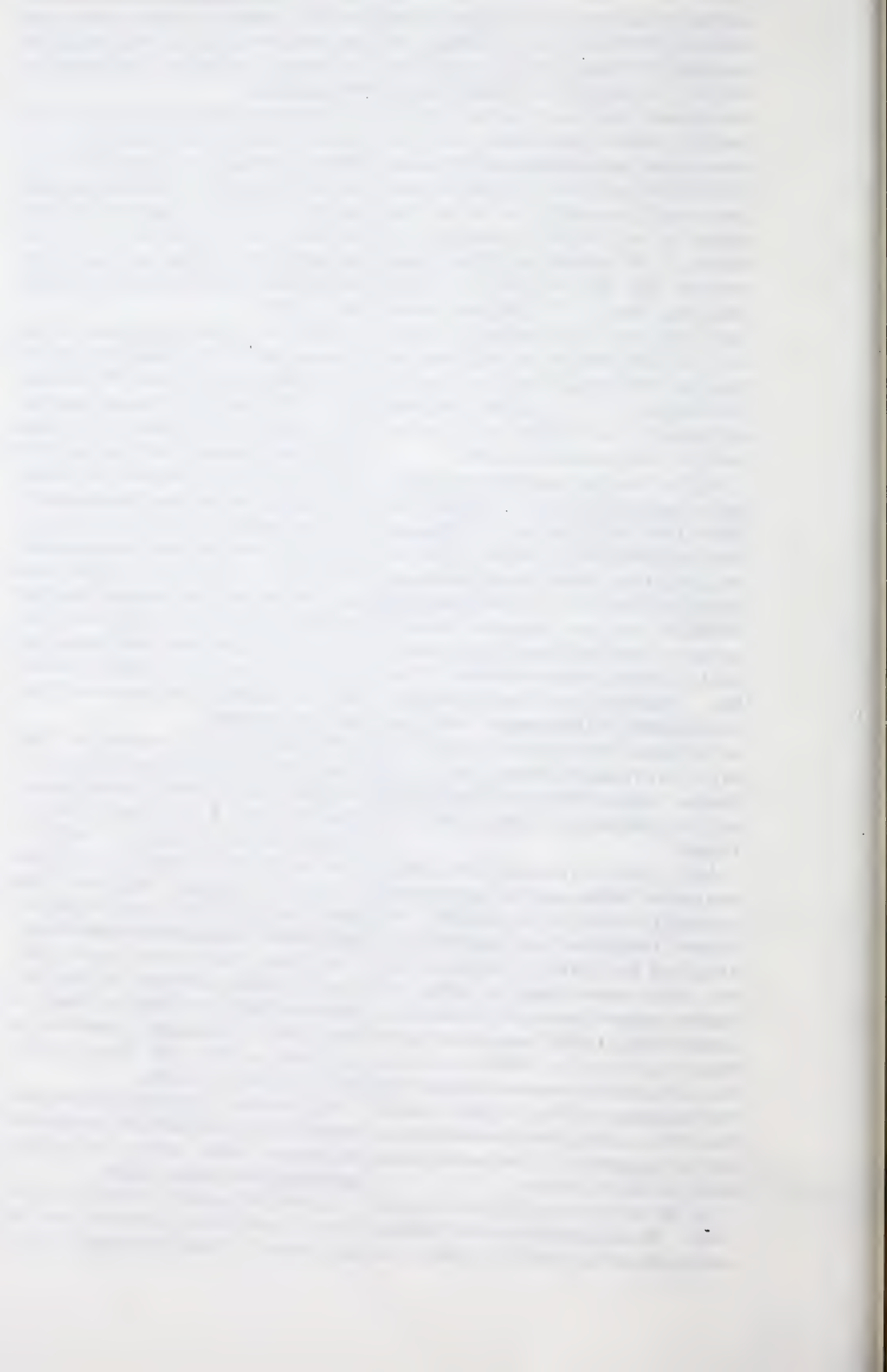
The first recorded baptism is that of Berkeley Baldwin, infant son of Dr. F. W. McDowell, though 12 baptisms had been previously reported. The first recorded marriage is that of Mr. James T. Thurston and Miss Fanny Witherell. The first marriage by Mr. Shelton was that of Mr. Charles Dewey and Miss Betsey Tarbox, May 3, 1848.

Among the earlier vestrymen we find the names of R. S. Howard, afterwards rector at Woodstock, Homer W. Heaton, Esq., C. W. Bancroft, George Langdon, E. P. Scribner and others. But those most closely identified with the parish in this relation are S. P. Redfield, who served from 1843 to '58, and was junior warden in 1844, and senior warden from 1845 to '52; J. W. Ellis; who has been vestryman most of the time since 1845, and many years junior warden or senior warden; Stoddard B. Colby, vestryman in 1848 and junior warden from that time until 1850, and again in '58; and Hon. Roderick Richardson, now of Boston, who was a vestryman and senior warden.

The present vestry consists of Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, Charles Dewey, J. W. Ellis, Fred E. Smith, Hiram Atkins, Edward Dewey, L. P. Gleason, Geo. E. Taplin, and H. N. Taplin, Jr. Mr. I. P. Dana was elected a vestryman in 1879 and re-elected in 1880 and 1881, but is not now a member of the vestry, having resigned when he removed from the Parish. Mr. Smith, who is now junior warden, was first chosen vestryman in 1864; Mr. Atkins in 1868; Mr. Edward Dewey in 1871; Mr. L. P. Gleason in 1876; Mr. G. E. Taplin in 1876; Mr. Dana and Mr. H. N. Taplin, Jr., in 1879.

Mr. Truman C. Phinney was chosen vestryman in 1853, and held the position till he declined further service; he was also for several years junior warden.

In 1866, the parish voted to erect a new church, and efficient measures were at once taken. Liberal subscriptions were



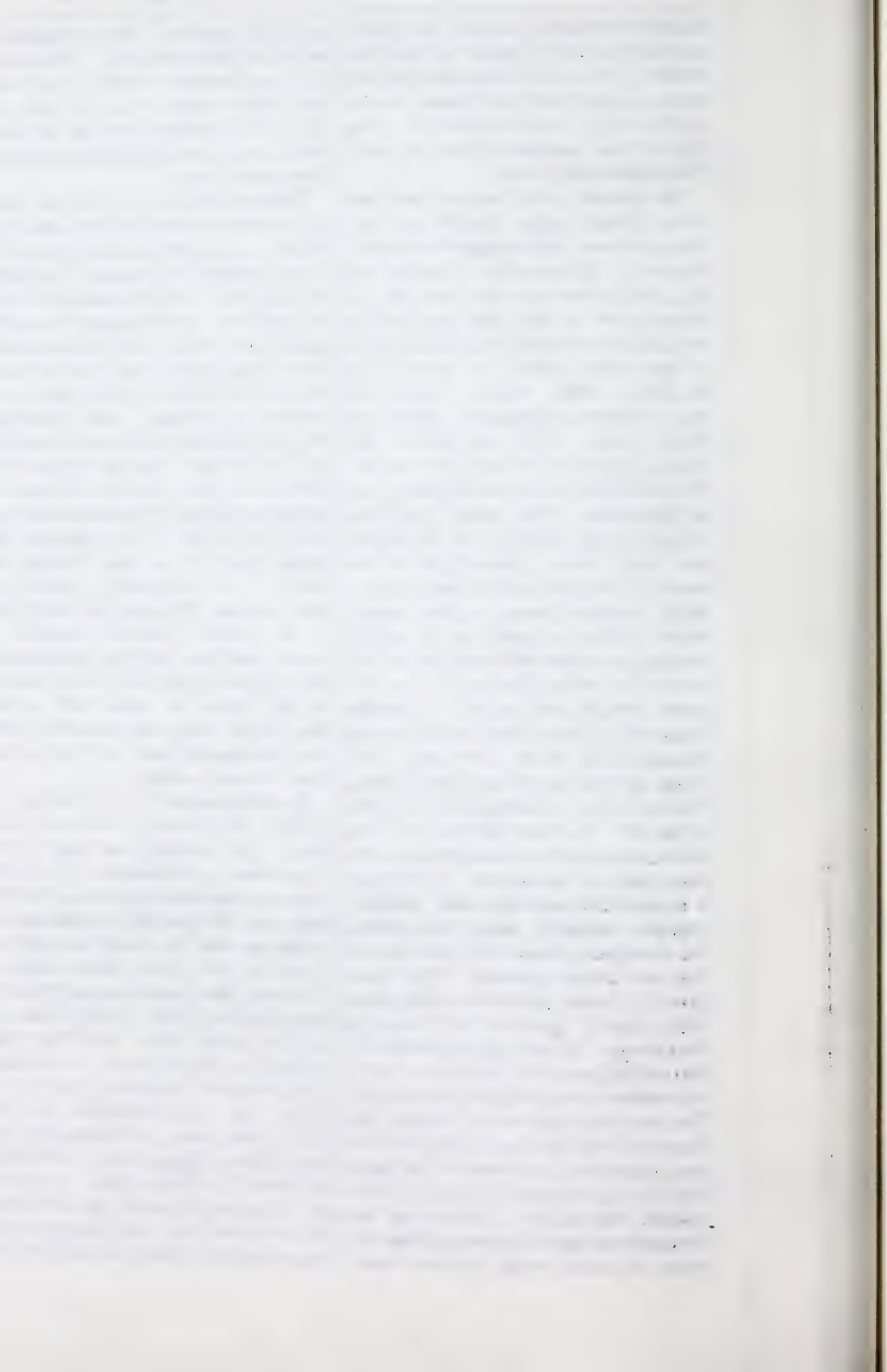
made by the leading men of the parish, seconded in their liberality by those less wealthy. The S. B. Colbyestate, on State street, opposite the Court House, was secured, and the work commenced. The church was consecrated June 2, 1868. (See introductory view.)

The ground plan includes nave and aisles, chancel, organ chamber and sacristy, the tower being engaged in the northern end of the east aisle. Exterior, 108 by 55 feet; tower and spire, 100 feet; interior—nave, 22 feet wide, separated by two colonnades from the two aisles, each 11 feet wide; chancel 17 feet wide by 23 deep; whole exterior, except roof and clerestory, light-colored Barre and Berlin granite; aisle walls without buttresses; clerestory, timber slatted outside. The north front is the most imposing part of the exterior. The tower is of three stages, a single leaf-door in the lowest, two long, narrow, glazed lights in the second, three equal belfry windows in the third; the belfry stage, a plain square; below, double buttresses at the angles, running into a massive blocking of the wall at the base, which gives an effect of singular strength and solidity. A similar character is given to the buttress on the opposite angle of the north end. The tower is surmounted by a broach spire, crowned with a well-carved finial, all stone to the top. The main doorway is of two leaves, in the middle of the north end, with jamb shafts and mould arch. In the gable is a round window, with three spherical triangles containing three bold trefoils, the interspaces being filled with quatrefoils and smaller openings. The coped gable is covered with a very bold, large, plain cross of stone—the only cross on the exterior. On entering the interior, the effect of loftiness is far in advance of one's expectations from seeing the exterior alone. The nave and aisles are of five bays; the chancel of two; the apparent length of the nave, increased by an arch at the north end, like and opposite the bold and well-marked chancel arch. The columns are four shafts in clusters, with mouldings between, the arches resting on them corre-

spondingly moulded. The aisle windows are single lights in each bay. The chancel arch is well worked; chancel-rail and wainscot, altar—which stands out from the wall—in black walnut; seats in the nave, doors, etc., black ash and black walnut, in their natural tints.

The organ chamber, on the west, opens by a narrow arch in the church, and by a broader one into the nave; the organ is a fine and powerful instrument. The roof is ceiled in three coats, the centre one being the narrowest. The framing of the principals shows within, with braces and span-drills of open tracery; and similar braces run longitudinally along the purlines, from principal to principal, these timberings adorned with color, the whole ceiling otherwise a light blue. The windows are filled with stained glass, the altar window, the largest, having three lights under a traceried head; the central, widest light, the full-length figure of our Lord blessing the chalice. The evangelistic symbols and other emblems fill the side lights and head of the window; clerestory windows of chancel, nave and northern rose window, pattern glass of rich colors; aisle windows all with borders of colors, each an emblem in the head, otherwise filled with stencilled quarries; font near the sacristy door, Vermont marble.

The architect was J. J. R. Randall, of Rutland; the builder, P. Trow, of Montpelier. The painting was done by N. Osgood Snow, of Montpelier. The marble for the font was the gift of Hon. Pitt W. Hyde, and the beautiful and appropriate design was from the pencil of, and furnished by, Rev. John Henry Hopkins. The cost of the church was over \$30,000; the only subscriptions received from outside the parish were: In New York, George Bradshaw, \$1,000; M. M. Kellogg, \$500; George R. Thompson, \$150; E. S. Jaffrey, \$75. In Philadelphia, Jay and H. D. Cooke, \$400. In Washington City, from Charles Knapp, \$200. In Burlington, from V. P. Noyes, \$100. No small part of the credit due for the perfectness with which the work was completed belongs of right to Judge Richardson and



his associates of the building committee, Col. Fred E. Smith and the late Carlos Bancroft, Esq. The last of the building debt was extinguished some years since.

In 1843, there were 15 communicants; in 1863, 68; in 1868, 77. The statistics for 1881 show: Families, 86, comprising 266 individuals; individuals not included in families, 30; total, 296; baptisms for the year, 16; confirmations, 6; communicants, 129—males 44, females 85; Sunday-school teachers, 6; pupils, 67.

The following sermon, by Dr. Shelton, preached Sept. 3, 1865, is inserted, as historically valuable in that it shows well what manner of men were the three deceased rectors of this church:

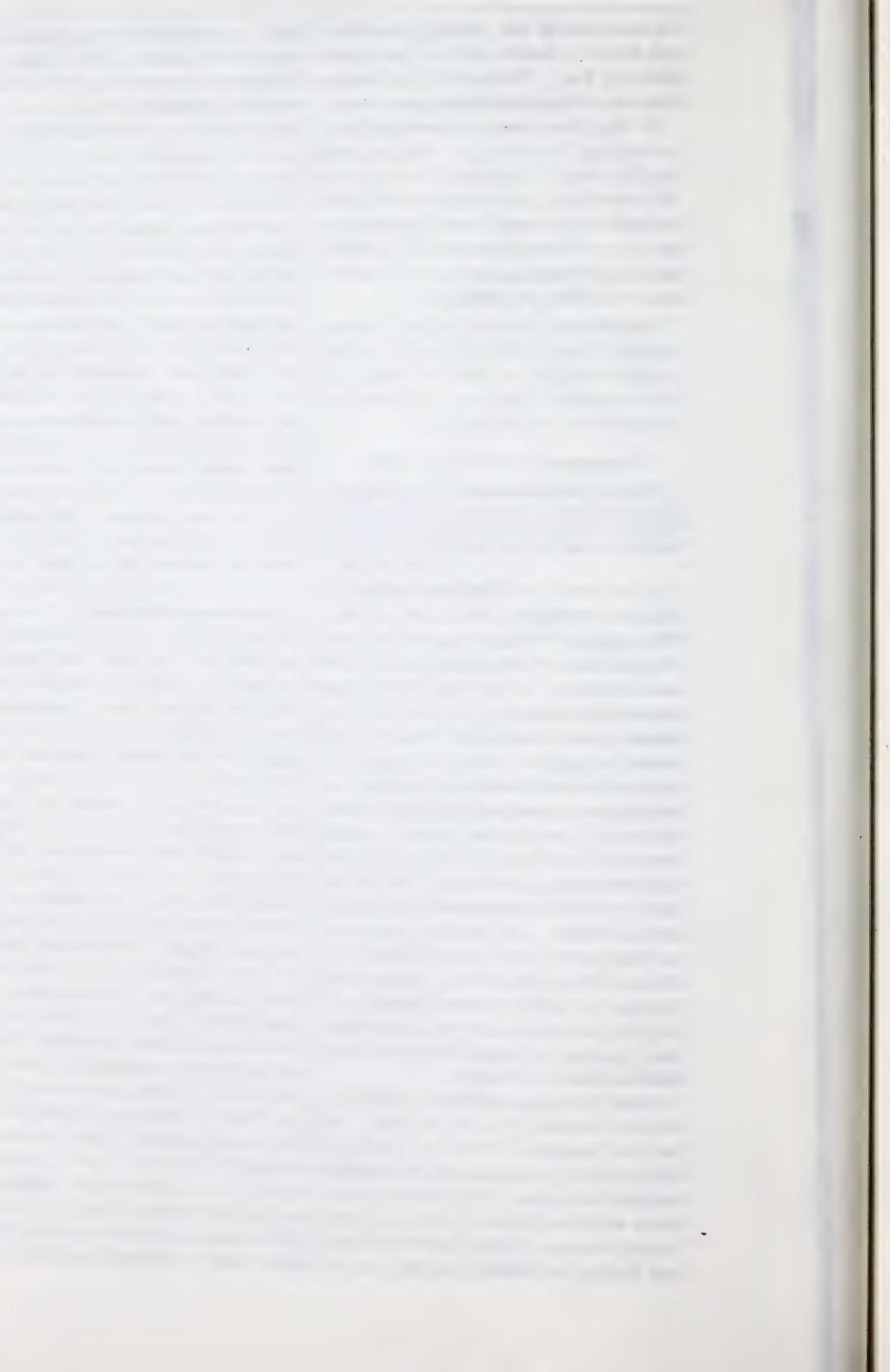
SERMON BY DR. SHELTON, 1865.

"Return, we beseech thee, O God of hosts: look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine. So will not we go back from thee: quicken us, and we will call upon thy name."
Fs. 80: 14, 18.

A few words will suffice to explain the allusion contained in the above passage. The kingdom of Israel is spoken of under the similitude of a vine which was of God's own planting. It had taken root, and flourished abundantly, put forth its lively shoots, green leaves and blossoms and borne its ripe fruit. But it was subject to vicissitudes, as of wind and weather, and evil elements, sometimes its branches were lopped off, not by the careful pruning hand, but by the act of violence, yet the root was strong, and hearty, full of life blood, ready to spring up with greater vigor than before. The Jewish people were not like some rough, rank offshoot, but chosen of God himself as a peculiar race to whom he would manifest his peculiar favor, they were a choice vine in the wilderness, growing up under the golden sunshine and dews of Heaven.

Under the same similitude Christ alludes to himself. "I am the vine. Ye are the branches." He was the main stock, the root, the source of life, and sustenance and vigor. His disciples everywhere were but so many parts and members of the same. After the Jewish church had fulfilled its mission, the root still ex-

isted, though all the former branches were razed to the ground. The Saviour in his Divine nature was the root of David, even as in his generation, he was according to human genealogy, David's offspring. The primitive christian church, from this implanted ineradicable root sprang up like a tender vine. In its incipient growth, in its subsequent stages, up to the present time, it has been subject to every vicissitude of the outer elements; but the good Father has been the husbandman and has ever watched over it, and he has promised that he will do so with a kindly care. The rank reeds and vegetation of the world have tried to choke it in its dwindled estate, to draw away its sustenance, pressing upon it, overtopping it, and casting it in their baleful shade, but deep down and fixed the vital germ has remained, and only gathered strength. The enemy has sowed tares all around it, hoping if they would not extract the life, that the original plant would be torn up in the effort to exterminate the thick tares. But the mandate went forth to the husbandman to do not that, but the plant could grow and flourish still amid the elements of evil, until the harvest time. Sometimes the sword of violence was applied, or the fires raged so as to destroy apparently nearly every branch, and budding offshoot, and all which remained above the ground. The destruction thus far was permitted only that the future exuberance, and fruitage, of the vine might be greater. The sword could not lop any closer;—the fire with its devouring breath could not penetrate any deeper. It is the very province of Christ, illustrated by his own brilliant career, to bring up life out of death, and a resurrection of glory out of dust and ashes. Now the branches of the original plant are over all the earth, though still liable to be broken off by storms, and to be left bleeding. The church was small among elements which were apparently great; it was weak among those which were apparently mighty. It is elsewhere in scripture likened to the minutest of seeds. "The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his

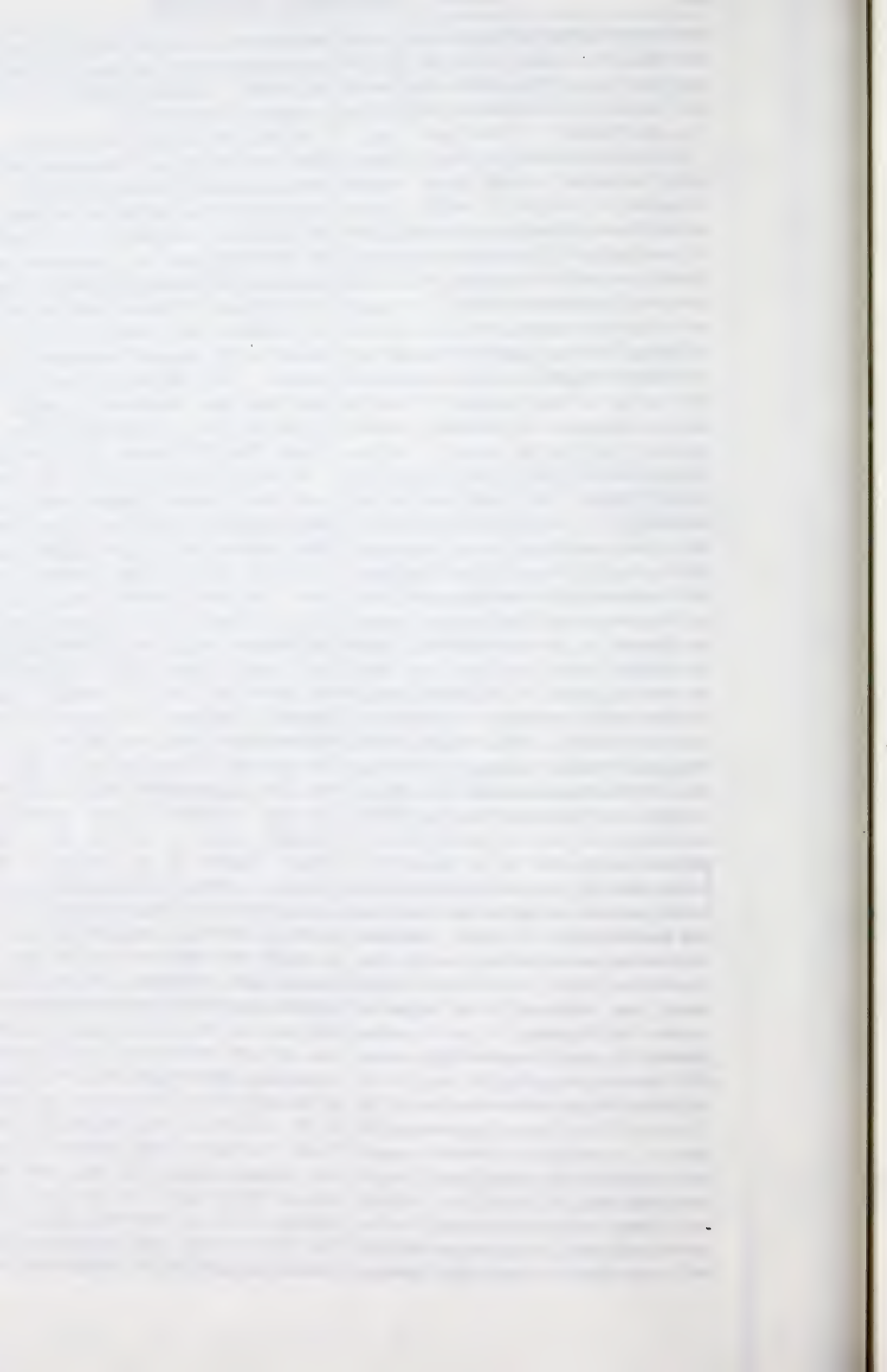


field, which indeed is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." (*Matt. XIII. : 31.*)

Every body of believers wherever found, every organized church, every distinct collection of disciples in which Christ's ministry is maintained, to whom His Gospel is preached and His sacraments are administered, may still be likened to a vine, which the great husbandman himself has caused to be planted in such a ground, or in such a locality, and has committed to his servants to watch over it, and however small it may be at the start, however it may be liable to dangers or vicissitudes, however imperfect may be the culture, if it be a true offshoot of Christ, it must flourish, because it draws its life blood from the very source of life. *This* little body of disciples, *this* church established in our very midst, which not only professes the pure doctrines, but is named by the very name of Christ, is a vine,—even yet in its incipient growth, but planted by the hand of faith—which has already borne some fruit, and under the fostering smiles of the Divine favor, it is hoped and believed that it will do so far more abundantly. It has experienced its struggles, its trials, its changes, its difficulties, its retardments in a soil originally uncongenial to it in some of its inherent characteristics, and to its peculiar form. I propose now to refer to the phases of its history thus far, to look back upon it from its original start, to gather up a few facts and statistics from its scanty memorials, that we may see what have been the dealings of God with it in its hitherto humble career, and what may be its hopes and promise for the future. If such a contemplation, in a sketch however feebly drawn, shall serve to strengthen the bonds of attachment with you who are members of this Church of Christ, to awaken a renewed interest in its welfare, to stimulate your efforts to promote its future growth, to animate your zeal, to confirm your courage, and to keep you ever more firmly knit together in one body, in the unity of the Spirit and in the bond of Peace, then whatever

may occur to one who has so long ministered imperfectly among you, this labor will not be in vain. And that it may not be, is my humble and sincere prayer.

On the 8th of Sept., in the year of our Lord 1840, a number of inhabitants of this town associated themselves together for the purpose of supporting the ministry of the Gospel and maintaining public worship in conformity with the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Diocese of Vermont, and they adopted, received, and promised, entire conformity to the aforesaid constitution and canons. The document whereby they thus associated themselves together, is signed by Isaac F. Redfield, Julius Y. Dewey, Geo. B. Manser, H. N. Baylies, J. W. Ellis, Geo. Langdon, C. W. Bancroft, Wm. Upham, Charles Dewey, and some others who, altho' not closely identified with the society, gave it their good will, their influence, and pecuniary support. On Easter Monday, Anno Domini 1841, the church was fully organized under the title and designation of Christ Church and a vestry elected, Geo. B. Manser being senior and Isaac F. Redfield junior warden. Soon after a lot was secured, the present church edifice was erected, and on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1842, it was at the request of the wardens and vestry duly consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, according to the rites, usages and services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and about that time, or shortly after, the Rev. Geo. B. Manser entered upon his duties as the first Rector. In this connection he continued uninterruptedly until the fall of 1847, being then absent for a few months at the South, acting as assistant Rector to the Rev. Dr. Hanks in the city of New Orleans, and the Rev. F. W. Shelton of the Diocese of New York, who had recently received orders, was invited to supply his place until his return, which occurred in the spring or summer of the year following, 1848. On July 16 of the same year, having received a call to another field, Mr. Manser tendered



his resignation to the wardens and vestry, who passed a resolution conveying to him their 'unfeigned thanks for his faithful care and useful labors,' assuring him at the same time of their 'friendly confidence and sincere regard.' As I had the happiness of a personal acquaintance with him during my first brief residence in this place, and was for some time a guest under his roof, and after an interval of some years was again frequently associated with him in kindly intercourse, it affords me a melancholy satisfaction in this place to recall your first excellent Rector to remembrance, and to pay to his worth a passing tribute. To a man of his innate modesty and sensibility his position was sufficiently trying in being the first to officiate here, and in entering upon, to him, a strange and untried field. He had heretofore been an active member of the Congregational society, and as a warmly religious man had been identified with the same, and entered zealously into the performance of whatever appeared conducive to the cause of Christ. Educated, moreover, to the profession of the law, he had more or less to do with the conflicting claims of persons in this vicinity. His views with regard to the constitution of the church having undergone a change, and his convictions becoming at last fixed, he voluntarily relinquished a profession which would yield him a much better support, and under such circumstances, entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and became your first Rector. His position was more difficult, and the embarrassments wherewith he had to contend were greater than those of any who succeeded him. With what patience he bore his burdens, and with what fidelity he performed his work, can be attested by many who now hear me. They knew well the tenderness of his feelings, his warm sympathies and affections, the rightness of his intentions, the disinterestedness and purity of his heart. They knew where to find him in the dark hour of calamity, and he proved at all times a genial and warm hearted friend. He made worldly sacrifices for the cause of the church, and his name and memory and

example are now cherished in grateful remembrance. Shortly after his retirement from this parish, he was called to the Rectorship of St. Peter's church at Bennington, where he likewise performed a good work, modestly pursuing his course, and while yet in the vigor of life with the prospect still of many years of usefulness, he was smitten with disease, and full of faith and hope and joy, expired on the 17th day of November, 1862. Resolutions of affection, regret and of tender sympathy with his family were passed by the vestries of St. Peter's at Bennington, and of Christ Church Montpelier, as well as by the convention of the Diocese, of which he was for many years and up to the time of his decease, the efficient secretary. How long an interval elapsed after the departure of the Rev. Mr. Manser from this parish before the vacancy was supplied does not appear on the records, but the Rev. Edward F. Putnam was as early as June, 1850, acting as its rector, and in this connection he continued to within a few months of his death, which occurred at St. Albans, on the first Sunday in June, 1854. By a singular coincidence, on that same day this church was re-opened after an intermission of its regular services for some time, and he who now addresses you, entered upon his duties as Rector. Thus the worship of this church was again renewed at the very hour when the soul of this excellent man was entering into the glories of heaven. It was not my happiness to be personally acquainted with him, but with regard to his christian devotion, the warmth of his sympathies and the excellence and amiability of his character, there is but one sentiment among the members of this parish. He was not only a sincere christian, but on principle and conviction a strict and decided churchman. Though, as I have been informed, not brilliant as a preacher, he was efficient, active, and zealous in the work of the parish, and his memory likewise will long be gratefully cherished by this people.

For myself, I am but the third rector since the foundation of this parish, both of the former ones having already entered



into their rest. Nearly the whole of the time which has elapsed since my entering into orders has been passed in your midst. I stand not here at this time to record its varied experience, its phases of personal joy and sorrow. I have shared with you alike in the seasons of pleasure and of bitterness. The friendships which I have formed here will be cherished during my life. I can only regret that I have accomplished so little, but I shall drop a few tears on this vine, and pray that with better tending its branch may be green and vigorous forever.

It may be interesting to you to hear a few statistics, after which I shall suggest what occurs to me as suitable to be said, at your present state of progress, and if I can think of anything which would tend to your future good, will venture to speak boldly.

The early records, as is very apt to be the case in the first struggling origin of a parish, are deficient. They have no doubt been made, but the papers have been lost or mislaid. There are no transcripts of either deaths, baptisms or confirmations, although there must have been many. There are those of marriages only. Consequently, I cannot present the sum total which ought to be rendered. The deficiency as to mere numbers could be supplied, if I had at hand a full file of journals of the Convention, of which several copies for reference ought to be on hand, at least with the rector and wardens. That I have not saved them carefully, is my own fault, which must here be acknowledged. That in accurate business habits I am decidedly deficient, those who have known me as long as you have, will bear me witness,—I have got no head for them.

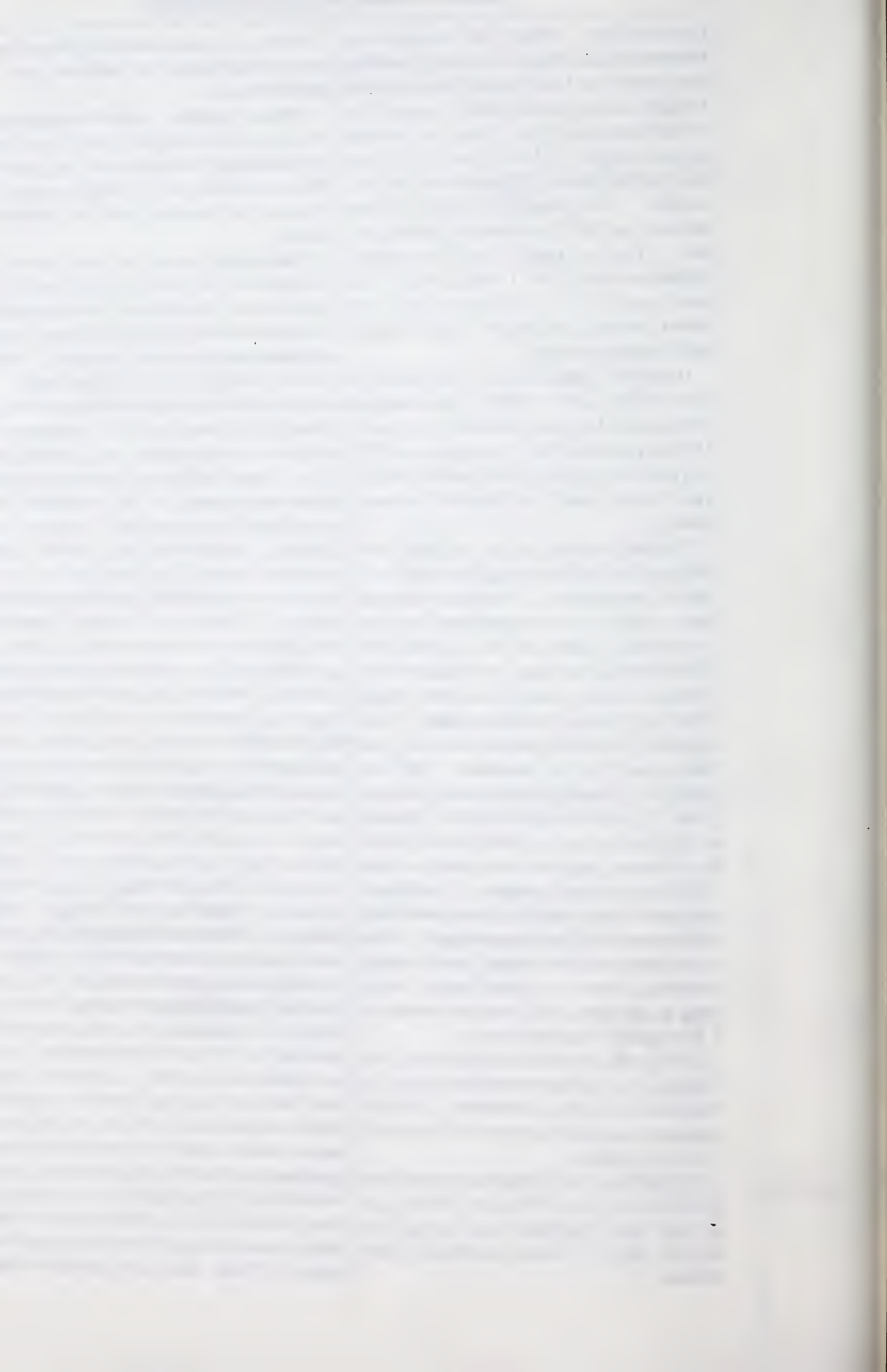
During the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Manser, 20 couples were united by him in the bonds of holy matrimony. Deaths, baptisms and confirmations, as I have said, are not recorded.

By the Rev. Mr. Putnam, 9 couples were united in the bonds of holy matrimony, 43 persons were baptized, and during his term of office 17 were confirmed by the Bishop.

During my own rectorship there have been 31 marriages, 67 baptisms, and 50 confirmations.

Thus, altogether, since the foundation of the parish, 60 couples have been married according to the rites of the church. There have been, so far as the records inform us, 107 baptisms and 67 confirmations.

This record I quote, not to rejoice in its fulness, not to glory in the fruits, but simply to tell the truth in its meagreness. Perhaps more work might have been done, and more ought to have been done. These are only the beginnings and first fruits. If only thus few have been baptized and confirmed in the most holy faith, yet these results are not unimportant. God only knows what blessed influences may spring from these few persons if they only lead the rest of their lives according to such a beginning. Not a single rite has been performed of which it is possible for us to estimate the multiplied and diversified influences. What can be more beautiful and impressive than the marriage service according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church? Who can go away without tears from the quiet altar, or fail to feel the holy benediction which is bestowed on the heads of the young couples, and can they, however thoughtless, have ever gone away, and the particular form in which this ceremony was celebrated, according to the church, have had no effect upon their after lives? Will nothing proceed from the acts of those who have brought their children in faith to the baptismal altar; and when you have witnessed the beautiful rite of confirmation, and have heard the patriarchal benediction pronounced therein, have you considered that this, notwithstanding its temporary impressions, was but a mere empty show? Let me tell you that feeble as are the human agencies, little as we can boast, few as are the numerical results which we can show, there is not an act which has been seriously and reverently performed in this church, during these two score years, which will not work with a never-ending, and still widening influence. Those who have kneeled with

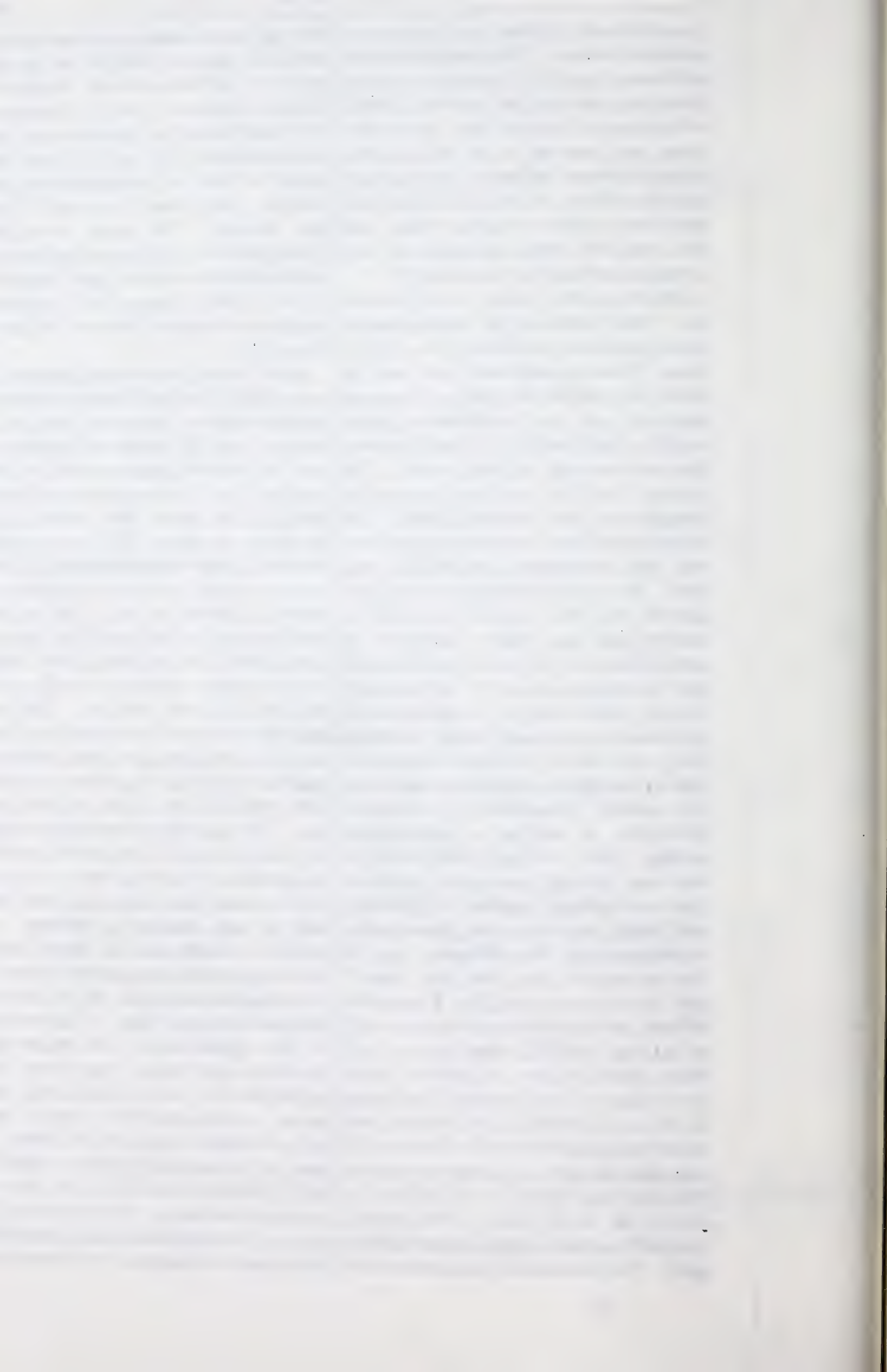


you at this altar in times gone by are scattered everywhere. They are thousands of miles away, but they remember what was done here, and they are inspired thereby with pleasant thoughts and sweet affections, and away off in the wide prairie, or some remote wilderness, they go and plant an offshoot of the little vine which they have helped to nurture here; and that, too, will grow, and leave out, and blossom, and bear fruit abundantly.

But let us further review our course thus far. This church, in the aggregation of its first members, consisted of a mere nucleus. It was so very small and weak as hardly to excite in the minds of others not attached to it, the apprehension that it would encroach unduly. Those first members were not men of great wealth. The most of them had not been educated or brought up in the Episcopal Church. Collected around them there were a few others who lent countenance and material support. Some came from mere personal regard for those who have in turn administered to you; some from a sentiment of predilection for the mild, genial, liberal and uncensorious spirit of the Episcopal Church; others from a true admiration of her forms of prayer and liturgic worship. They were drawn by all these causes rather than by a particular perception or regard for her apostolic constitution or distinctive principles. It was not a homogeneous society. Many who had a distinct faith of their own, differing in important particulars from our confessed standard of doctrine, very kindly, and with a very liberal spirit, notwithstanding this difference, gave of their means and do to this day. And I take this occasion to say, that if some few of them, not many it is to be hoped, should go out from this fold, where they can find those precise shades of doctrine which they profess to hold, we should be, in turn to them as individuals, well wishers, and rather remember their kind offices in the past than feel inclined to censure them for what they may choose to do, and have a right to do in the future. For myself, they will have my personal esteem and regard. The smallness of your numbers was

then the first drawback, but that was precisely the same as attached to the first origin of Christianity itself. Outside of the pale there was, as was to be expected, the usual amount of prejudice and misapprehension on the part of those from whom we differ in constitution and government, rather than in essential Christian doctrine. This might have been greater had not your first rectors been men of placable temper and of good judgment. A rash, zealous, impracticable churchman might have destroyed this new project in the embryo.

In the book of your records there is frequent allusion to a church debt unliquidated, and discussion of means and steps to be taken to wipe it out, for no society can make satisfactory progress with an overhanging debt. Such was the condition of things in 1854, when I first entered upon the duties of rector. Of the remaining matters it is now more difficult and delicate for me to speak, yet you will expect that something should be said. The society was then small; it is so still, for it is yet comparatively in its infancy, and those who have gone before me, as well as myself, have been only pioneers. The best years of my life and the best fruits of my education have been given here, with very imperfect results for the present, but when better men shall come after me, they will reap. The past will not have been in vain. For eleven years I have administered in this parish, and though neither very strong or very robust, have been kept from this desk but one Sunday by sickness. It might be alleged, and no doubt justly, that it might have been possible for me to have advanced the cause of the society with more onset and vigor. You have had the best opportunity, by the longest acquaintance with me, to know those imperfections which are bound up in my very nature. At the same time I trust it will not be considered indelicate if I refer to some of the general principles which I have endeavored to follow out in the direction of this parish. Here there is, we may say, a comparatively fixed population with regard to numbers—not otherwise,

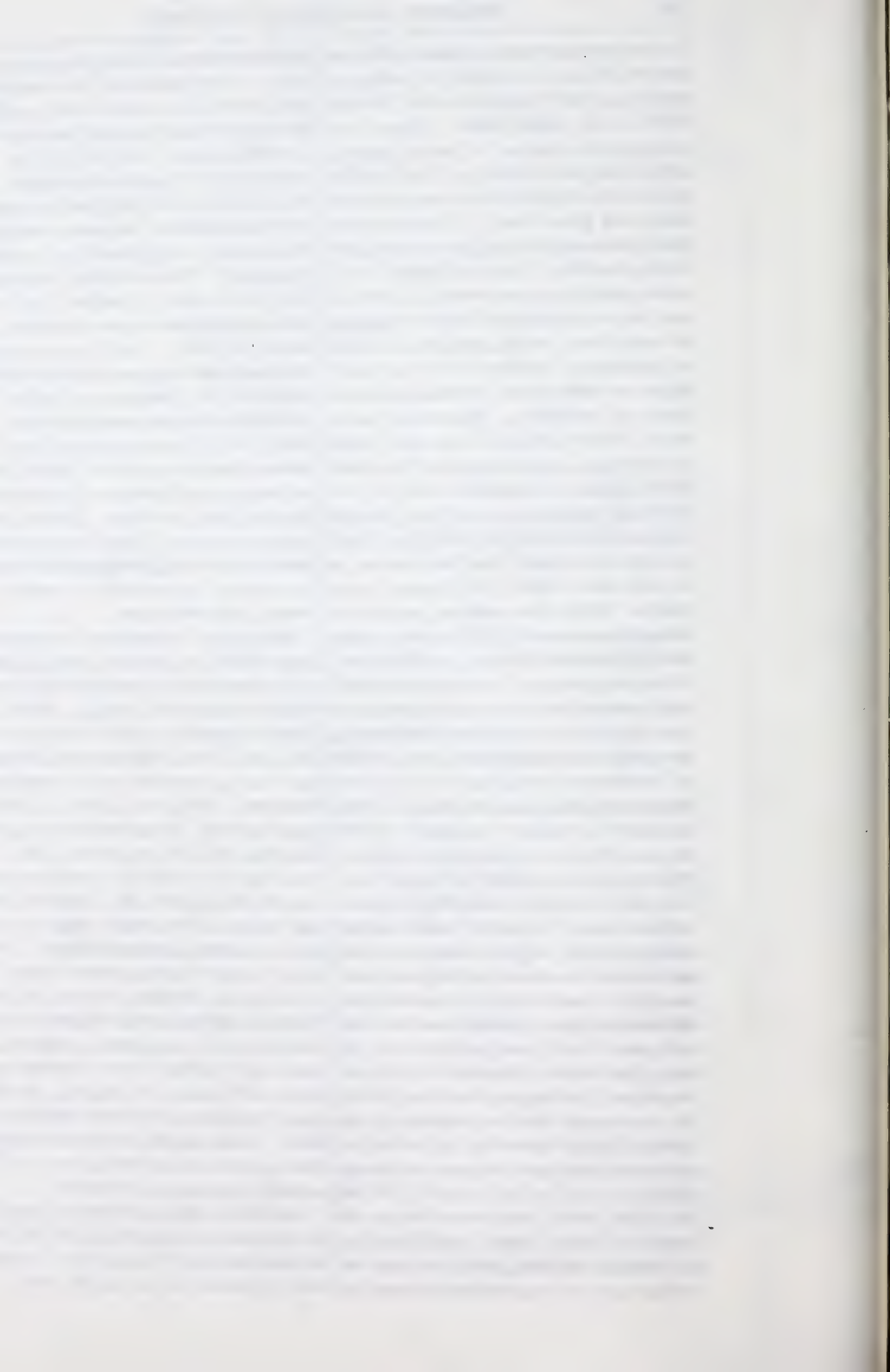


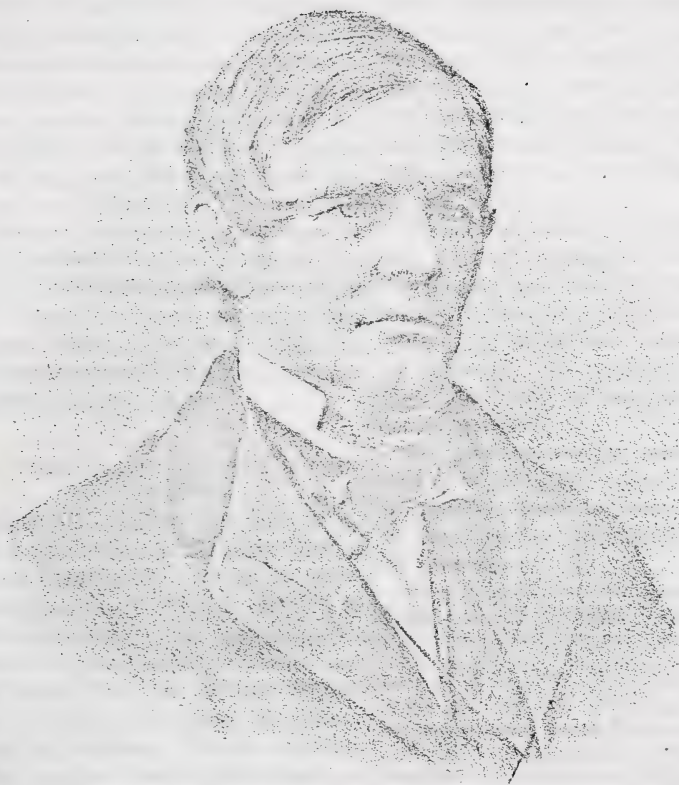
for our young people are drained off when they might be of service to us, and go to contribute their energies to the development of the mighty West. There is no surplus population as in some teeming, overflowing town, where an active, bustling minister could go forth into the streets and alleys and gather a flock. The ground had been pre-occupied by religious bodies, with their prescriptive limits well defined, and a mere proselyting spirit would, it seems to me, have accomplished little in attempting to cross these bounds, nor have I directly or knowingly interfered with any one's rights, or wounded any in their prepossessions or prejudices. Spasmodic movements of any kind have not been tried, but the quiet, regular routine of the church in the regular administration of the services and sacraments, on all the principal appointed days throughout the year, whether fasts or festivals, has been trusted to work its slow, steady, but ultimately sure, results. With thin numbers, and an inclement season nearly half the year—members of the parish living at far distances—I have not attempted to carry out the cathedral system of the church to any greater extent; firstly, because in a given time I am only capable of accomplishing a given amount of intellectual work, and secondly, because, in my judgment, our present circumstances did not seem to warrant it. While no great stickler for minute forms, nice interpretation, and slavish adherence to rubrics, or to whatever, according to my own common sense, I regard of small moment compared with weightier matters, I have endeavored to conform to the general system of the church in all its essential particulars—but that I should stand up here and assert that I have performed my full duty, God forbid. Outside of official ministrations it has been my endeavor to keep the members of this flock together by the cords of kindly fellowship, in the unity of spirit and in the bonds of peace; to assuage differences and to heal wounds. Of the sacred ties which have connected me to many in a place, where, notwithstanding my mistakes or faults, there has been accorded to me so long an almost unequalled

kindly sentiment, I do not propose to speak now. In consequence of new movements, you have reached a phase which will call for the exercise of your best judgment, and I would desire to state correctly the position in which the parish now stands. The church debt, which had been an incubus from the foundation, has been cleared away. There is not, to my knowledge, a cent of it remaining. This is not due to my activities, but to those of others, yet it is a source of gratitude to me that it has been done in my time. You have an organ of the finest tone and most perfect workmanship, and the constancy and effect with which the attractive musical services of the church have been maintained, has been extraordinary for a parish of limited extent and means, and is known and acknowledged throughout the State. In the Capital, where many resort, it is of the utmost importance that the Episcopal services should be rendered as perfectly as means will permit, in all their parts.

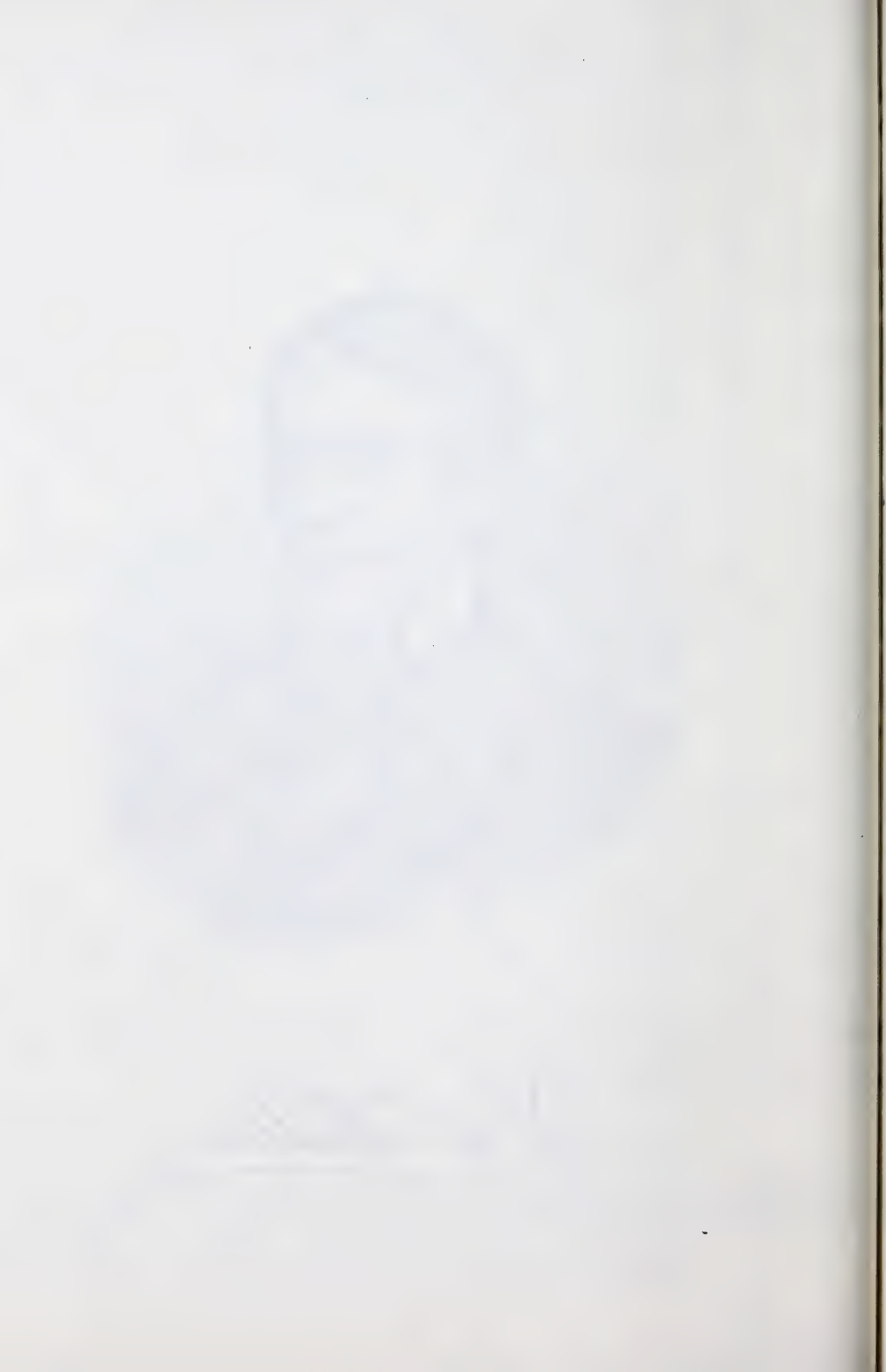
With regard to numbers at present, of those directly or indirectly, from principle or from preference, attached to this church, there are more than enough, when fully brought together, to fill all these seats. You have, in fact, sufficient strength for the day and generation—only comparative weakness. The root is firmly implanted in the ground. It cannot be torn up—by the grace of God—no, never. You who have stood by when that germ was sown, may live to rejoice in the luxuriant foliage and fruitage of the vine. But you must give to it a more assiduous culture. There must be more *corps d'esprit*—above all, more ardent affection for the cause of Christ, as well as for this church of Christ—more perfect co-operation, unity of purpose and brotherly love. Perhaps with even a little interval of flagging despondency, the slow work of years might be undone. Stand together with more decision than you have done before, and you are stronger than you ever have been.

An edifice, strong, substantial, beautiful in architectural proportions, will be built at some time after I am gone. I should have accounted it an honor, had you





J. W. Shelton



chosen to accord it, not to a stranger, but to me, who have spent here the best portion of my life, to see, at least, the incipience of that undertaking. But perhaps at some future day when I shall come here, my eyes may be greeted by the tapering spire, surmounted by the cross, and my ears charmed by the sound of musical chimes on the clear mountain air, upon some golden Sunday or on some festive holiday.

Present or absent, my thoughts shall often recur to these courts endeared to me, not only by mournful, but by all pleasing and delightful associations, and I shall hope to join with you in the same prayers which we have repeated to-day, and to have my soul uplifted by the same sacred melodies.

It will be a great trial of my life to part with you, and I trust that I can say with the Psalmist David, when he expressed his joy at being called on to go up to the sanctuary, and when he extolled the Holy City—"Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee."

REV. FREDERICK W. SHELTON, LL.D.

BY H. A. HUSE.

Frederick W. Shelton was born in Jamaica; Long Island, in 1814, and died at Carthage Landing, N. Y., June 20, 1881. He was the son of Nathan Shelton, an eminent physician. His preparation for college was at the Jamaica Institute, and he graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and from the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained in 1847, and was rector successively in Huntington, L. I.; Fishkill, N. Y.; Montpelier; and Carthage Landing, (Low Point,) Dutchess County, N. Y. He for some months in 1848 officiated in Montpelier in the absence of Mr. Manser, and was rector of Christ Church from 1854 to 1866. Dr. Shelton went from here to Carthage Landing, where he remained rector till his death. His home at Carthage Landing was beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, and his situation there was one well suited to a man of thoughtful and genial temperament.

He left a widow and two sons. Mrs. Shelton, who now lives in Carthage Landing, was Rebecca R. S. Conkling, daughter of David S. Conkling, (a brother of Judge Alfred Conkling,) who married Isabella Fletcher, a daughter of Col. Fletcher of the British Army, who was a descendant of Fletcher, the dramatist. Of the six children of Dr. and Mrs. Shelton, four are dead. The two oldest, born in New York city, died of scarlet fever in Montpelier the second year after they came here; a baby, 8 months old, also died in Montpelier. The second year after they went to Carthage Landing, a boy of thirteen died. The two youngest sons are now living, and are in business in Omaha. The older of them graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1879.

Dr. Shelton was a man of marked influence on the parishes of which he had charge, and this, though he had, and none knew it better than he, but little of what is known as executive or business ability in his make-up. His preaching was of the best, and his own life was, in its Christian graces, a model.

Dr. Shelton's writing, whether in sermon or in book, had many charms for all who heard or read. In an article in the "Churchman" of July 23, 1881, is found the following:

One might say that Dr. Shelton's literary faculty amounted almost, if not absolutely, to genius. His invention was fertile and various, his fancy delicate, and his humor ever fresh and delightful. His mind was of the same type with Washington Irving's, although it was marked by a mystical force and tendency, evinced by the romance and allegory it gave birth to, which the elder and greater writer has not exhibited. While a collegian he became a contributor to the Knickerbocker Magazine, then and for many years afterward the chief organ of American periodical literature. Before he came of age, Bartlett & Melford published for him a satire in rhyme entitled, "Trollopia; or, Travelling Gentleman in America," annotated with sketches of the series of foreign travellers whose flippant descriptions of the land of freedom once provoked the ire of our native writers. Besides many papers buried under the covers of divers magazines, he published "Gold Mania," 1850; "The Use and Abuse of Reason," 1850, and other minor



works, and "Salander and the Dragon—a romance," 1851; "The Rector of St. Bartholomew's," 1853. (second edition, 1856); "Up the River," 1853; "Chrystalline; or, The Heiress of Fall Down Castle—a romance," 1854; "Peeps from the Belfry; or, The Parish Sketch Book," 1855. (second edition, 1856.) Latterly he has spent much time and labor upon a translation of several of the "Dialogues of Plato," and it is believed that his manuscript is ready for the press. It should also be said that his sermons were characteristic compositions, original in thought, brightened often by unconscious strokes of humor and quickened by touches of genuine pathos.

Among the resolutions passed by the clergy present at the funeral of Dr. Shelton, was one in which they said, "we bear our willing and grateful testimony to the delightful personal character of our dear friend, to the exquisite charm of his conversation, to his genial hospitality, to the high principle which singularly distinguished him, and to the sweetness, humility and devotion of his Christian life and walk."

Two weeks after his death, a committee, consisting of Charles Dewey, Fred E. Smith, J. W. Ellis and T. C. Phinney, for the wardens, vestry and parish of Christ Church, said in a letter to Mrs. Shelton, of which a copy is spread upon the parish records:

We remember the loyal service which he did for Christ while Rector in this Parish. We recall how he faithfully ministered the sacraments of life. We think of the instructions which his lips gave and his walk enforced. We review the memory of his presence when joy was warm and fresh in our homes, and when sorrow brooded heavily upon us. We think of him as the genial friend who was with us, and whom we rejoiced to have with us. We call up the past relations which he bore in this community as a man and citizen. And although we have but recently learned the story of his declining health from his own lips, and felt, with him, that his life could not be protracted very long, the news of his going away has come to us to awaken a host of memories which we cannot name, but only suggest. We desire to assure you that at this hour our prayers and thoughts are with you, and that we are only representatives of many in whom the recent tidings have revived many fond recollections of that one who has gone on but a little while before.

From several unpublished poems of Mr. Shelton, which, with the historical sermon, were kindly sent to us by Mrs. Shelton to select from, we give:—

THE SKEPTIC TO HIS SOUL.

"Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hospes comesque corporis,
Qua nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos?"

Invisible one! little elf!
Who makest my bosom thy home,
Hid away in the midst of myself,
I have asked thee, like Hadrian of Rome,
Have implored with a passionate cry,
With a tear of affection, a sigh,
Come, tell me a part or the whole,
What is it, what is it to die?
But never a word in reply,
Oh Psyche, my Darling, my Soul!

Say, is it not due to my love,
Thou close-nesting one, winged-dove,
Since thou hast been with me from birth,
Though thou camest down from above,
And I am a clod of the earth?
Near, near as my tremulous heart,
Why far, far away as the pole,
Guest of mine that thou wilt not impart,
Nor tell thy poor friend what thou art,
In a voice or as soft as a breath
As it slips from the chill lips of death,
Or loud as the thunders that roll,
While I stand with expectance and wait,
Like a beggar for crumbs at a gate,
Oh Psyche, my Darling, my Soul!

Forever I count thee within
The retreat of thy innermost shrine,
But enwrap in a body of sin
Shrink as if from a presence divine.
And vain are my struggles to win
What no art of the living e'er stole,
The key of the mystery dread,
And ride it from thy control.
Thou giv'st it alone to the dead,
As he lies in his cold, narrow bed,
Oh Psyche my Darling, my Soul!

Thus I con thy enigma, my wife,
One more blind than the Sphinx could propose,
That we, fondly wedded through life,
Should be only acquaint at its close.
Ah! cause of contention and strife!
That thou wilt not breathe in my ear
What is writ on thy mystical scroll,
But keep'st it away from thy dear
As if it were something to fear,
Oh Psyche, my Darling, my Soul!

In the twilight of groves I have stood,
In the shadow of solitudes vast,
Where nothing of earth could intrude,
To question my soul as I would
And wring out the secret at last.
But the night, it is coming on fast,
When thou shalt be winging thy flight
Toward the rivers of crystal that roll
Through the regions of beauty, thy goal;
I shall know what thou knowest, aright,
I shall go where thou goest that night,
Oh Psyche, my Darling, my Soul!



EXTRACTS

From a Poem entitled "THE SIRENS," delivered before the Literary Societies of Norwich University, Aug. 17, 1865.

Ye who embark as with the risen sun,
On the rude sea, life's voyage just begun,
E'en as the East the rosy day-dawn streaks
With purple light of youth upon your cheeks,
Ponder the story well,
Whatever shore you reach, wherever you may dwell!

When ye approach the realm
Of weird enchantment, steady hold the helm.

For soon the Siren strain
Will visit you again,
Impalpable and fine,
As if it were divine,
Sweet as it was of yore,
Beguiling evermore.

Lure you to ruin on the rock-bound coast,
Where all your precious argosy is lost.
Hence ye delusive joys!
Stop, stop your listening ears with wax, my boys!
Or mixed with silvery voices you may hark
The sea dogs bark!
Lo! Sylla and Charybdis on each side
Are yawning wide!

With strong determination bind yourselves,
Nor own the fetters of perfidious elves.
When the wild nymph of Pleasure from her lair
Spreads her white arms and makes her bosom bare,
And beckons as she shakes her flowing locks
To woo, and lure you to the perilous rocks,
Fly from the promise of Elysian joys,
Cling to your oars for life, and pull, my boys!

Where dwells not soul-destroying witchery?

Whither we fly—
To try her subtle arts
On these fond, beating hearts,
With necromantic spell

To lead thro' Error's portals down to hell—
Watching our frail barques as we glide apace,
On to eternal glory or disgrace.
Around her may be amaranthine bloom,
Flowers of loveliest hue and sweet perfume.
And she is sometime beautiful; her wand
Holds, like a goddess, in her milk-white hand:
Beams a fond welcome from her starry eyes,
And all the waste is changed to Paradise.
Ye mariners! ye red-lipped, rosy youth,
Oh! list the music of celestial truth;
For Duty is the polar star to guide
To home, to Heaven, in spite of wind or tide.
Should folly tempt you with its base alloys,
Cling to your oars for life, and pull, my boys!
Regard Ulysses in his golden prime,
And reign like him upon a throne sublime.

Even vice may have a face
Of bright, potential charm,
A soft, bewildering grace
To mitigate alarm.

Of flowers she weaves her chain
To bind the victim up,
Love-philtres for the brain
Are mingled in her cup.

She with fleet and gay advances,
Song and viol, mazy dances,
Glancing smiles with each emotion,
Like the sunbeams on the ocean,
Wooes you from the path of glory,
Beckoning from her promontory.

See thro' the flimsy gauze, and spurn her joys,
Cling to your oars for life, and pull, my boys!

Where dwells the craven coward on these hills?

On glittering with their diadems of snow,—
The air is fraught with freedom, and the rills
Leap forth, and chant its psalm as they go.
The pulses beat, the heart with rapture thrills
At the all-beautiful, majestic scene,
Mountains on mountains piled, sweet vales between.
It is the clime where stalwart men have birth,
Full-paunoplied as from the very earth.
When the war-bugle sounds the first alarms
Peak back to sun-lit peak clamors, to arms! to arms!

Once when the tide of battle raved,
And rolled o'er many a blood-stained wreck,
And the Star-Spangled banner waved
Beneath the old Chapultepec;
When Mexic legions numbered strong,
And gleamed on high their pennon'd spears,
A horseman bore the word along.

Where stood the bold Green-Mountaineers,
"Help from Vermont, upon the right!
Our ranks are reeling and unsteady!"

Then rose the wild shriek of delight
From those who never quailed in fight,
"Aye, aye, VERMONT IS READY!"
Onward they dashed upon the foes,
As loose the mountain torrents break,
And swift the starry banner rose

Above the old Chapultepec.
Then ever let the watchword fly
From rank to rank to rank, from earth to sky,
And Echo catch the glad reply—
Vermont is ready!

SOLDIER BOY TO HIS GREEN MOUNTAIN
MARY.

Oh, sweet is the breath of the morning
And sparkling the dew on the lawn,
When fresh is the summer's adorning,
And the winter is over and gone.
But my Mary is purer and sweeter,
And bright as the day-star of Truth,
When waking or dreaming I meet her,
In the light and the freshness of youth.
She has cheered on her soldier to duty,
Though afar from the scenes of his toil,
From her home by the river of beauty,
On the banks of the charming Lamolille.

Oh, sweet is the carol of birdlings,
When the forests are budding in May,
When the bobolink sings in the meadow,
And Robin replies on the spray;
But in silence and gloom of midwinter,
In battle with treason and wrong,
One thought on the face of my Mary
Steals into my heart like a song.
So she cheers on her soldier to duty,
Though afar from the scenes of his toil,
From her home by the river of beauty,
On the banks of the charming Lamolille.

Oh, dear is the home of my childhood,
Each valley, and mountain and lea.
But vain without love is the wild wood,
Without love in the land of the free.
When the flag floats from ocean to ocean,
And the din of the battle is o'er,
I will fly on the wings of devotion,
And part with my Mary no more.
Then she'll welcome her soldier from duty
To her arms from the scenes of his toil.
By her own lov'd river of beauty
On the banks of the charming Lamolille.





CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, MONTPELIER, VT.

CATHOLIC HISTORY OF MONTPELIER.

Continued from page 289.

Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, a priest of the Diocese of Cork, Ireland, was sent by Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, to Burlington in the month of July, 1830. From this time till 1851, he must have occasionally visited the Catholics of Montpelier, but no records exist of his laboring amongst them. Father O'Callaghan died at Holyoke, Mass., in the year 1861. About the year 1850, Rev. H. Drolet, a Canadian priest, was sent to reside at Montpelier. He lived here till the fall of 1854, when he returned to Canada, where he died. He it was who bought the old Court House, which was used as a church until the erection of the present edifice by Father Druon. After the departure of Father Drolet, the Montpelier Catholic congregation was attended by the Oblate Fathers from Burlington until November, 1856, when Very Rev. Z. Druon became pastor of the Catholic congregation, and officiated here as such until July 15, 1864, when he was replaced by Rev. Joseph Duglue.

† LOUIS, Bp. of Burlington.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S.

Rev. Z. Druon, while in charge of this parish, built in 1859 the present church, dedicated to St. Augustine, and purchased a church burying-ground. Father Duglue made some improvement on the church and house for the priest, and built a good school building on a lot adjoining the church, which commands a fine view of the village and State House grounds. This institution was given in charge to ladies from St. Joseph's, Barlington, who have a large and flourishing school here.

REV. Z. DRUON, V. G.

O'CALLAGHAN, REV. JEREMIAH. A Critical Review of Mr. J. K. Converse's Calvinistic Sermon; also, of the Erroneous proposition of Two Innovators, by the Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, R. C. Priest, Burlington, Vt. *Burlington: Printed for the Author, 1834.* 16 mo. p. 58.

—Usury, Funds and Banks; also, forestalling Traffic and Monopoly; likewise Pew Rent and Grave Tax; together with Burking and Dissecting; as well as the Gallican Liberties, are all repugnant to the Divine and Ecclesiastical Laws and Destructive to Civil Society. To which is prefixed a Narrative of the Author's Controversy with Bishop Coppinger,



and of his sufferings for justice's sake, by the Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, Roman Catholic Priest. *Burlington: Printed for the Author, 1834.* 8 vo. p. 380.

—The Creation and Offspring of the Protestant Church; also the Vagaries and Heresies of John Henry Hopkins, Protestant Bishop; and of other False Teachers. To which is added a Treatise on the Holy Scriptures, Priesthood and Matrimony. By Jeremiah O'Callaghan, Roman Catholic Priest. *Burlington: Printed for the Author, 1837.* 12 mo. p. 328.

—Exposure of the Vermont Banking, by the Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, Roman Catholic Priest. *Burlington: Free Press Print.* 8 vo. p. 32.

—Atheism of Brownson's Review—Unity and Trinity of God—Divinity and Humanity of Christ Jesus—Banks and Paper Money. *Burlington, Vt., 1852.* R. C. 8 vo. pp. 306, (2.)

—The Hedge round about the Vineyard, Dressed up. 1844. 12 mo. p. 360.

Father O'Callaghan labored at Burlington with much success from 1830 to 1852.

—*Giltman's Bibliography of Vt.*

The books of Father O'Callaghan, that we have examined, have considerable pith. The attack on Brownson's Review was during his transformation, before he had come up to the Catholic standard. His biography (Brownson's) belongs to our next volume, or Windsor Co.

Between the visits of Reverend Father O'Callaghan and Father Drolet, was the missionary labors of Rev. John Daly for a time, his field reaching from Canada to Brattleboro. We have not learned more of him.

REV. H. DROLET,

the first resident priest at Montpelier, must have come here to reside, we think, as early as 1850, as we learn by a letter of Gen. Clarke, Secretary to the Senate, who was here at the time, that the old Court House that Father Drolet purchased, as the Bishop states, was used as a church in the fall of 1850, and we find Father Drolet, or the General for him—the General took charge of the matter—succeeding in “borrowing ground” of the Legislature for the society to build a vestry on in the rear of the old Court House, then used as a

church, (or to the left hand,) the site, we understand, of the present church.

From a letter of Gen. D. W. C. Clarke to his wife, Nov. 3, 1850:

I attended mass at Montpelier, Friday morning, (All Saints,) stealing quietly away from my seat in the Senate Chamber for that purpose. The poor Catholics looked upon me with surprise as I knelt among them, and declined the offer of a “better place.” I rather like, you know, to kneel right among the most humble, and God knows I belong there. Mass was celebrated in the new church the Catholics are finishing off, (it was formerly the Court House,) within a dozen rods of the State House. The interior is wholly unfinished, . . . but it did seem to me, like worshipping God “in His holy temple.”

Acts of 1850, No. 87—Resolution granting license to a religious society to occupy a piece of the land of the State near the State House:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Sergeant-at-Arms is authorized to permit the Religious Society who are fitting up and repairing the old Court House, on the east side of the public grounds, for the purpose of religious worship, to occupy so much land belonging to the State as may be necessary for the erection of a vestry room in the rear of said building; *provided, however,* this resolution may be revoked at any time, by joint resolution of the two houses of the Legislature.

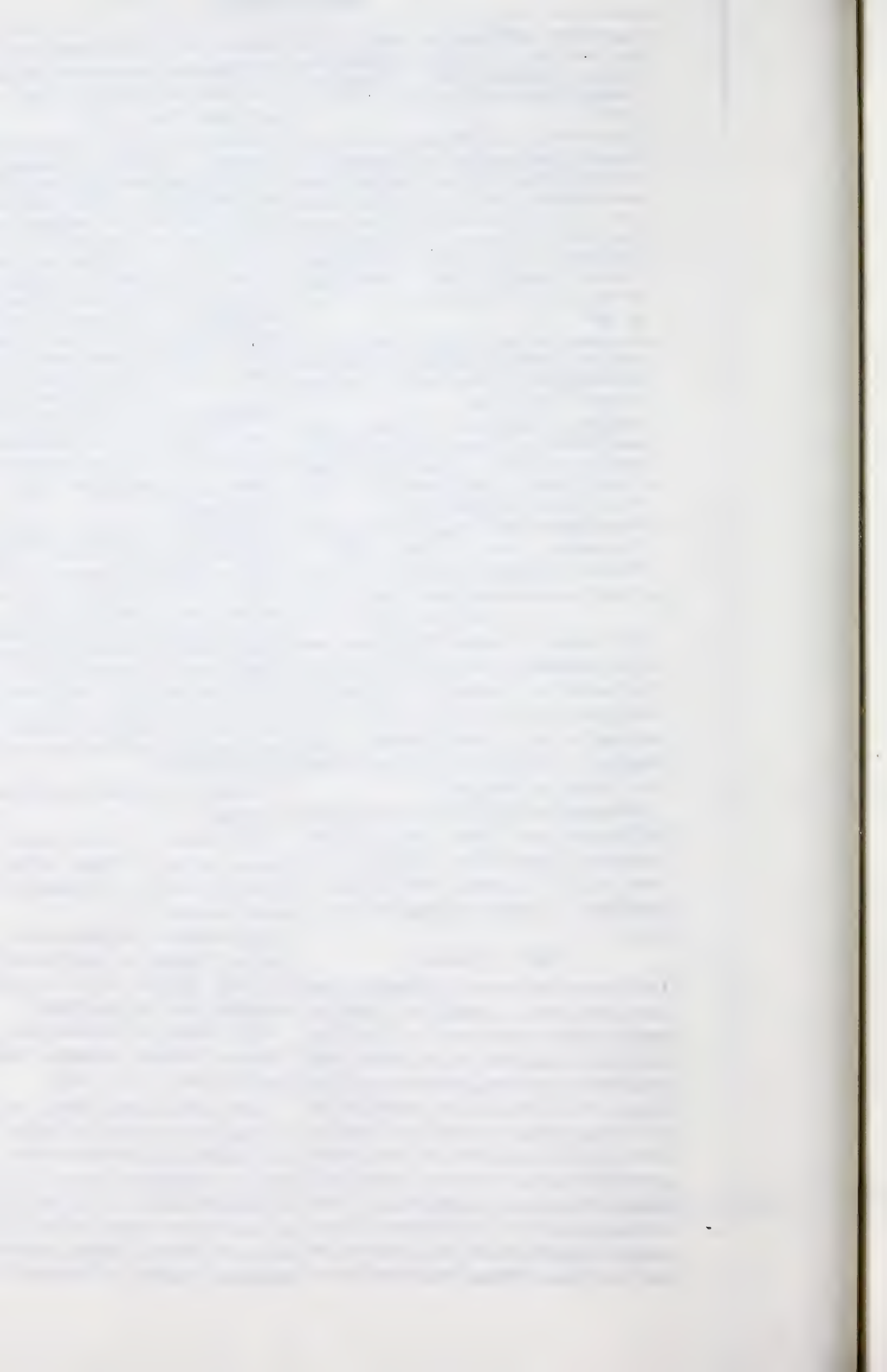
The above resolution was adopted Nov. 13, 1850.

The General, and his friends in the Senate and in the House, having got the loan of the land, it eventuated soon after in the purchase of it.

Father Drolet was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, and died in the Parish of St. Jude, Diocese of St. Hyacinth, between the years 1861 and 1863.

Rev. Father B. Maloney and Father Coopman, Oblates, attended Montpelier from Jan. 1856 to Nov. 1856.

REV. ZEPHYRINUS DRUON, V. G., was born Mar. 14, 1830, at Vendin le Vieil Pas de Calais, and ordained priest, July 3, 1853, at Beauvais, France. He studied for the priesthood in the Grand Seminary of Arras; came to this country in August, 1850, with Bishop Rappe; continued his theological studies in Cleveland, O., and



finished them at Paris in the Seminary of St. Sulpice; went back to Cleveland; was curate at the cathedral there 4 months; came to Vermont, January, 1854; was the residing priest of Bennington, 1 year; of East Rutland, 2 years; of Montpelier, 8 or 9 years; finally of St. Albans, 16 years to the present. He was very much honored and esteemed in Montpelier. He has been called, and undoubtedly is, the most scholarly, piquant and solid preacher and writer of the Catholic clergy in the State. He received his appointment as Vicar General in 1864, or at the end of the year 1863.

REV. JOSEPH DUGLUE

was born Sept. 3, 1834, at Carentoir, Morbihan, France. He studied for the priesthood in the Grand Seminary of Vannes, came to this country in September, 1855, with Bishop de Goeshbriand, and continued his theological studies in the Grand Seminary at St. Sulpice, at Baltimore, Maryland, and was ordained priest at Burlington, Feb. 4, 1857. He was first sent to Middlebury, then, in 1860, he was called to the cathedral. At the end of the year 1862, he was appointed to Fairfield, where he remained until July, 1864, when he was appointed to Montpelier. In 1877, he went to France, on account of ill health, and was absent one year. On his return, he was sent to Waterbury, where he was three months, when, in January, 1879, he was replaced at Montpelier, where he is now pastor, of whom we may say, to quote the words of a priest, Father McLaughlin, of Brandon, in his silver jubilee discourse, "Father Duglue, the Priest at the Capital, if it would not be savoring of a joke, I should say is a *capital* Priest."

THE INTERIOR OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S is very plain for a Catholic church. The building is small, and the church will only seat about 950. There are two side aisles, but no centre aisle. The windows have only a partial coloring of red glass in the top. Between the windows, in simple black wood frames, the stations of the cross run along the walls, as in every Catholic chapel—the representative *via dolorosa*—the path of dolor from Pilate's hall to

the Tomb in the Garden. The chancel, too, is poor in art—very poor—only the little side altars in the foreground at the right and left, of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph; in the main chancel, a very plain wood altar, the figure of St. Augustine in the wall-niche over behind; two Sacred Heart pictures on the wall beside. The oldest church in christendom is planted on the Capital Hill in almost as poor a state as the Cave at Bethlehem. The religion of Rome has not been long introduced in this county. There are but three other Catholic churches in the whole county, yet. One might expect to find a handsome church at the Capital—a church more suitable to the place—an edifice second to none in the State in magnitude and decoration. Feeling particularly the want thereof on this honorable and beautiful hillside, still the poor congregation go in and out, a look very well content in their faces—a respectable throng every Sunday and holiday. The motherly church adapts herself sweetly to all peoples and all conditions, in the grandeurs of the cathedral, in the poorest mission chapel, ever to the Catholic his true *Alma Mater*.

The Catholic cemetery of St. Augustine's, which is a little above Main street, in Clay Hill district, the land for which was bought of Thomas Reed and Charles Clark, Dec. 1857, was not deeded or inclosed and blessed by the Bishop until 1860. The first grave made therein was that of Edward Cadieu, a young child of Theophile Cadieu. About an acre adjoining was bought of George Jacobs, Nov. 1879, and blessed by Rev. Joseph Duglue, September 5, 1880.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL,

of which Father Druon speaks as commanding a fine view upon the hillside, is situated a little to the east of the church of St. Augustine. Outwardly, the ample white building, with a cross on its roof, attracts the eye from the street; within, it is pleasantly and comfortably furnished. Five ladies reside at the institution, and have a school of some over 170 pupils. It has been put down 200. Father Duglue



thinks "it will average 170 daily attendance and some over." The Young Ladies Sodality of B. V. M. of this congregation is always presided over by one of the ladies of St. Michael's, and is the best appearing Sodality of Catholic young ladies that we know of in the State.

We learn since the above was in print that the old Court House was bought of J. Barnard Langdon in 1850; also by a letter of Father Drolet to Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston, work was first commenced on remodeling the old Court House into a Church, July, 1850.

Moreover that Father Duglue has had the honor to say mass at Barre, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1881, supposed to be the first Catholic service ever held at that place.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MONTPELIER.

FURNISHED BY THE PASTOR.

[The first part of the following Historical Sketch of this church was written by Col. H. D. Hopkins about the time of the dedication of their house of worship, and published in a Montpelier paper Feb. 6, 1873.]

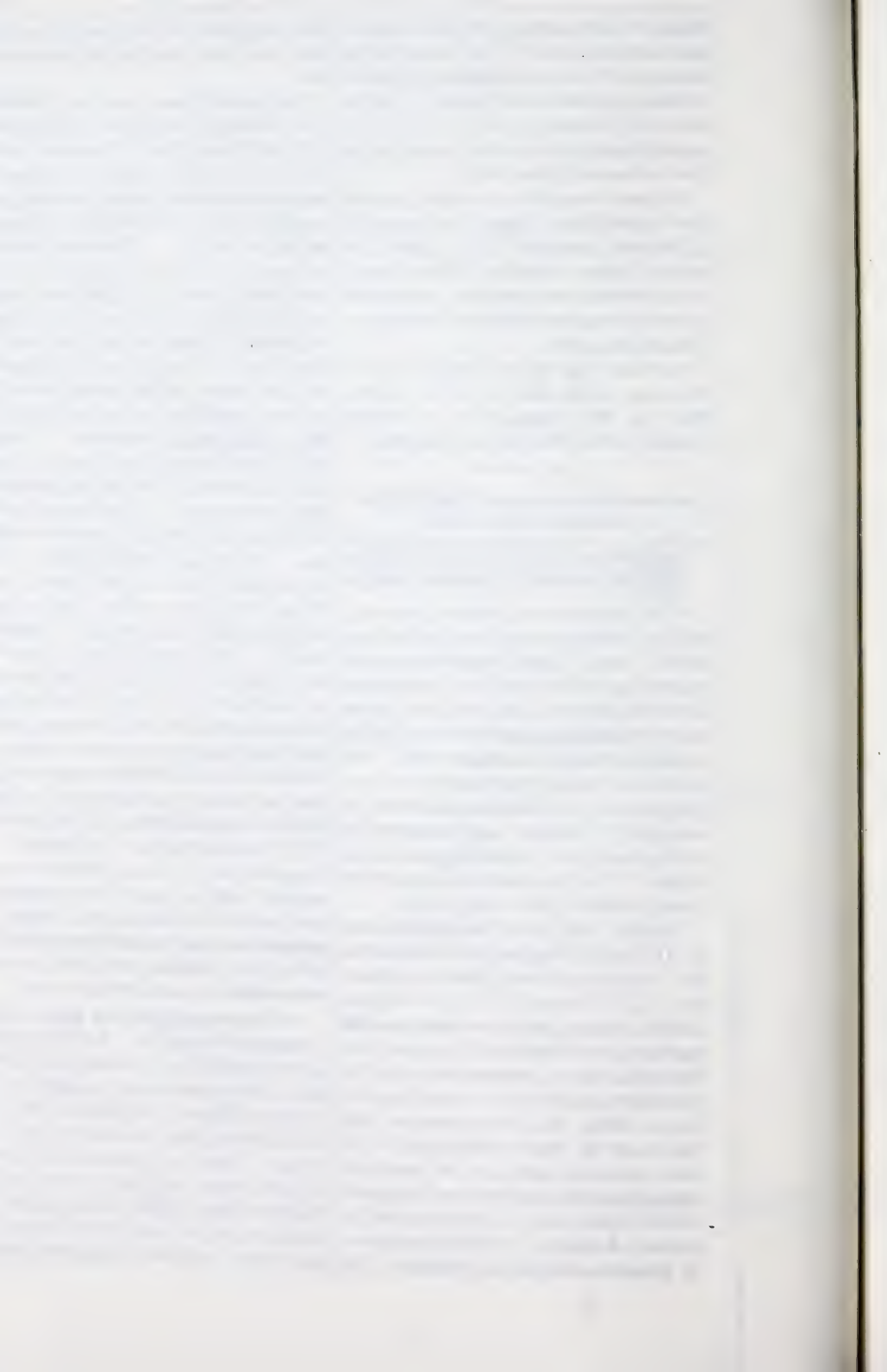
"The church was organized in June, 1865, with 14 members, only five of whom were males. Hon. Joseph Rowell—since deceased—and Philip Hill, Esq., were chosen Deacons *pro tem*, and the Rev. Rufus Smith, who was agent for the denomination within the State, was chosen Clerk. Mr. Smith also supplied the pulpit of the congregation on the Sabbath—sometimes by occupying it himself, and sometimes by arrangement with other clergymen in the vicinity. The first Sunday services of this young church were in Village Hall.

October, 1865, a call was given to Rev. H. D. Hodge to become pastor, who declined. February following a call was given to Rev. N. P. Foster, M. D., of Burlington, and he accepted, but did not enter upon the pastorate until October of the same year. Up to this time 11 persons were added to the church, four of whom entered by profession of faith. Dr. Foster remained with the church till April, 1869, during which time, as would appear by the results, he labored faithfully and well for the growth of the church and the success of the Redeemer's Kingdom. While he was pastor, 17 persons were added to the church. The

little organization of 1865 had in less than four years more than tripled its membership.

The second pastor was Rev. William Fitz, who began his labors in September, 1869, and closed them in November, 1871. He was a faithful minister, a pleasant, companionable man, an able preacher, and was highly esteemed outside the denomination, as well as in. The church received 21 members during his pastorate of a little more than 2 years. The third and present pastor, the Rev. N. Newton Glazier, began his labors in January of last year, and the friends of the Society and congregation can wish them nothing better in the line of human ministries, we are sure, than that he may long remain with them. A young man, a growing and a good man, he seems specially fitted to lead on this people in their work in the world. 9 persons were added to the church in the first year of his ministry. This brings a partial history of this organization down to the present time, (Feb., 1873,) 58 members having been added to the 14 who originally united to form it. Two persons—one of them the Hon. Joseph Rowell, one of the founders of this church, and long an ardent friend and supporter of the denomination,—have died from among its members, and by removals it has suffered further depletion, so that its present number is 57. In July, 1869, the church elected as its deacons, E. E. Andrews and E. S. Hibbard. In August of 1865, a Sunday School in connection with the church was organized, over which Mr. Hibbard was chosen Superintendent, and he still holds the office, (Feb., 1873) laboring with true christian zeal to make it successful in its work.

We have stated that this people began worship in Village Hall. Remaining there a few months, they removed to Freeman Hall—the apartment now occupied by the Temple of Honor; and then on the 12th of November, they removed to the Court House. Here they remained till January of 1868, when they were ordered by the Assistant Judges of the County, against the remonstrance of nearly all the lawyers of the County, and many prominent citizens

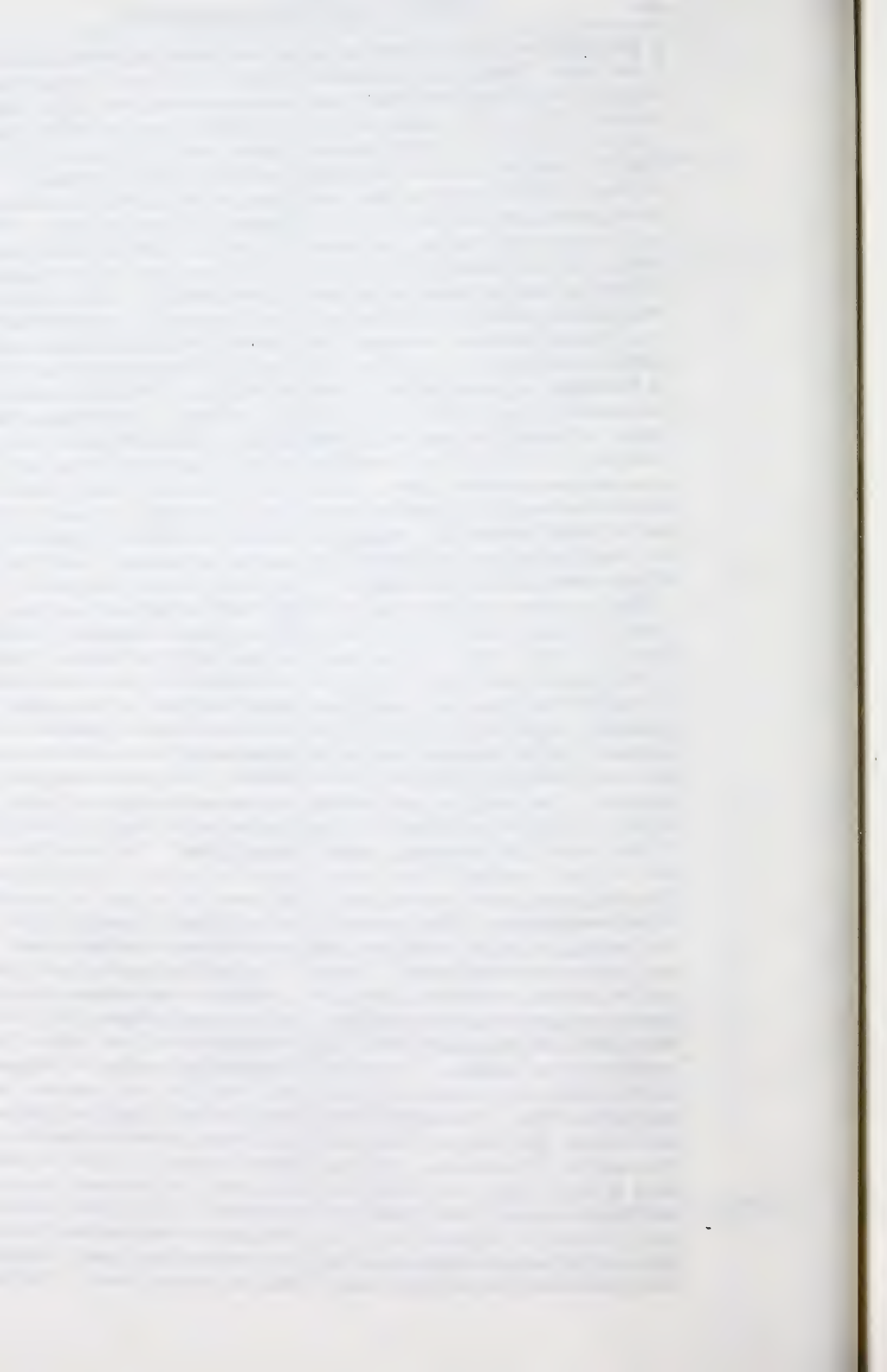


of Montpelier, to vacate the premises, and it was done. Though they had been laboring to the ultimate erection of a place of worship for their use, and were slowly gathering subscriptions for the purpose, it was the action of the court, the sending of them adrift, houseless as they were, which perhaps gave them the nerve necessary for such an undertaking; and consequently they made ready, and on the 23d of March, ground was broken for the foundation of their new and beautiful church edifice. During the summer work upon it was pushed forward with all possible vigor, and in November they were enabled to enter the basement, though at first it lacked windows. It is worthy of mention that from June, 1865, to this time they worshipped in no less than 16 different rooms. It was therefore no wonder if on entering premises they could call their own, though not the most inviting and comfortable, they felt to "thank God and take courage."

The New Church edifice stands at the corner of School and St. Paul streets, fronting on the former. It is of wood, gothic in style, and of good proportions. It was built from plans and specifications generously furnished to the society without expense by A. M. Burnham, Esq., architect, and speaks well for his good taste as a builder. The size of the main building is 46 by 75 feet, the auditorium is 44 by 61 feet, 26 feet high, with sloping ceilings, and will seat comfortably 400 persons. The choir gallery, which is only slightly elevated and standing in the front end of the building, is finished with heavy rail and balustrades of black walnut. The organ loft, and the recess for the pulpit—the latter in the opposite end of the building—are finished with triple gothic arches and scroll corbets for pendants. The chancel is 10 by 30 feet, and contains robing-room and baptismal font. It is reached both by stairs leading from the vestry below, and by steps from the auditorium. The basement is 10 feet high, and divided in a most desirable manner into vestibule, classroom, kitchen for sociables, etc. The spire and bell tower are situated in the left hand front corner, and are heavily mount-

ed with gable and offset buttresses and bracketed clock-faces. The handsome spire rises to 140 feet, and on the right hand rises another tower of smaller proportions, finished with double cornice, with buttresses ending in turrets and finials. The entrance to the church is by doors in the towers, the larger 7 by 13 feet. The vestry is reached both by a side door from St. Paul street and by stairs leading down from the vestibule. The basement is finished (externally) with rustic block-work, projecting ten inches from the main building, which forms a pedestal for buttresses to rest upon between the windows of the main auditory. The windows of the auditorium are pointed gothic, with heavy stools and corbets, and are set with figured glass of extremely pretty pattern. The pews are similar to those of Bethany Church, (of which Col. Hopkins is a loved and honored member,) heavy black walnut frames, with black ash panels. The pulpit, which is little more than a desk for the Bible, is of new design, and is constructed of black and French walnut. The chancel is supplied with three massive chairs, of a style well fitted for the purpose. The walls and ceilings are frescoed in modern Persian arches, laid in colors attractive and beautiful. The slips are cushioned, and a carpet of modern figure and colors covers the floor of the chancel, auditorium and singers' gallery. The cost of the church was about \$17,000. It is an ornament to the town, and a credit to the enterprise and self-denial of those by whose labors and calculations it has been reared.

The dedication was on Jan. 29, 1873, at 2 o'clock, in the presence of a crowded and interested audience. First, anthem, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel!" Invocation and reading of Scripture, by Rev. Wm. Fitz, the selection relating chiefly to God's House, its delights and uses; prayer, by Rev. Mr. Morrôw, of the Methodist church; "All hail the power of Jesus' name," by choir and congregation; sermon by Rev. Mr. Glazier, pastor; text, "We preach Christ crucified;" an able effort, delivered with much earnestness. After the sermon, chant, "I will lift up



mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help;" prayer of dedication, by Rev. Mr. Smith, of St. Albans, and the benediction. The services seemed to impress all persons present as appropriate and interesting, and must have been especially so to the little company of believers whose earthly temple this house henceforth is to be."

Col. Hopkins, a few weeks later, in another article wrote: "The Baptist church is the only place in town where the building and the organization occupying it bear the same name. It is characteristic of these people, we believe, that they fling their colors to the breeze. Coming to their beautiful church, you are made to feel that you are welcome. Their pastor, Rev. Mr. Glazier, will impress you as a man of character, ability and earnestness. His pulpit efforts will not suffer in comparison with those of older and more notable men. The audience is at present small, but it is the confident expectation of the few that their numbers shall yearly increase. They are well united and commendably devoted to work."

Mr. Glazier closed his pastorate on the last day of June, 1878, exactly six years and six months from its beginning. During his pastorate fifty-eight members were received into the church, two of them being baptised by Mr. Glazier on the first Sunday after his pastorate closed. He is a man of most lovable and forbearing spirit. His public discourse is rich and spiritual, and Biblical in doctrine. His private conversation is elevating and remarkably entertaining. His departure from his people was like the parting from the old home of a son or a brother. After a lapse of three years, his discourses still linger forcefully in the minds of the people to whom he ministered, and the influence of his sweet temper and godly life abides as a benediction, not only upon his devoted parishioners, but also upon the pastor who succeeds him. He is now the pastor of the strong Baptist church in South Abington, Mass.

Rev. Henry A. Rogers, at present ministering to the church, became its pastor Oct. 3, 1878, ordained by the church to

the Gospel ministry, Nov. 7, following. The efforts of the church during the first 3 years of his pastorate have been in the line of more perfect discipline and organization. Distinct departments of church work have been organized in the interest of foreign missions, home missions, the Vermont Baptist State Convention, music, education, parish gatherings, parish visiting, temperance and Sunday-schools.

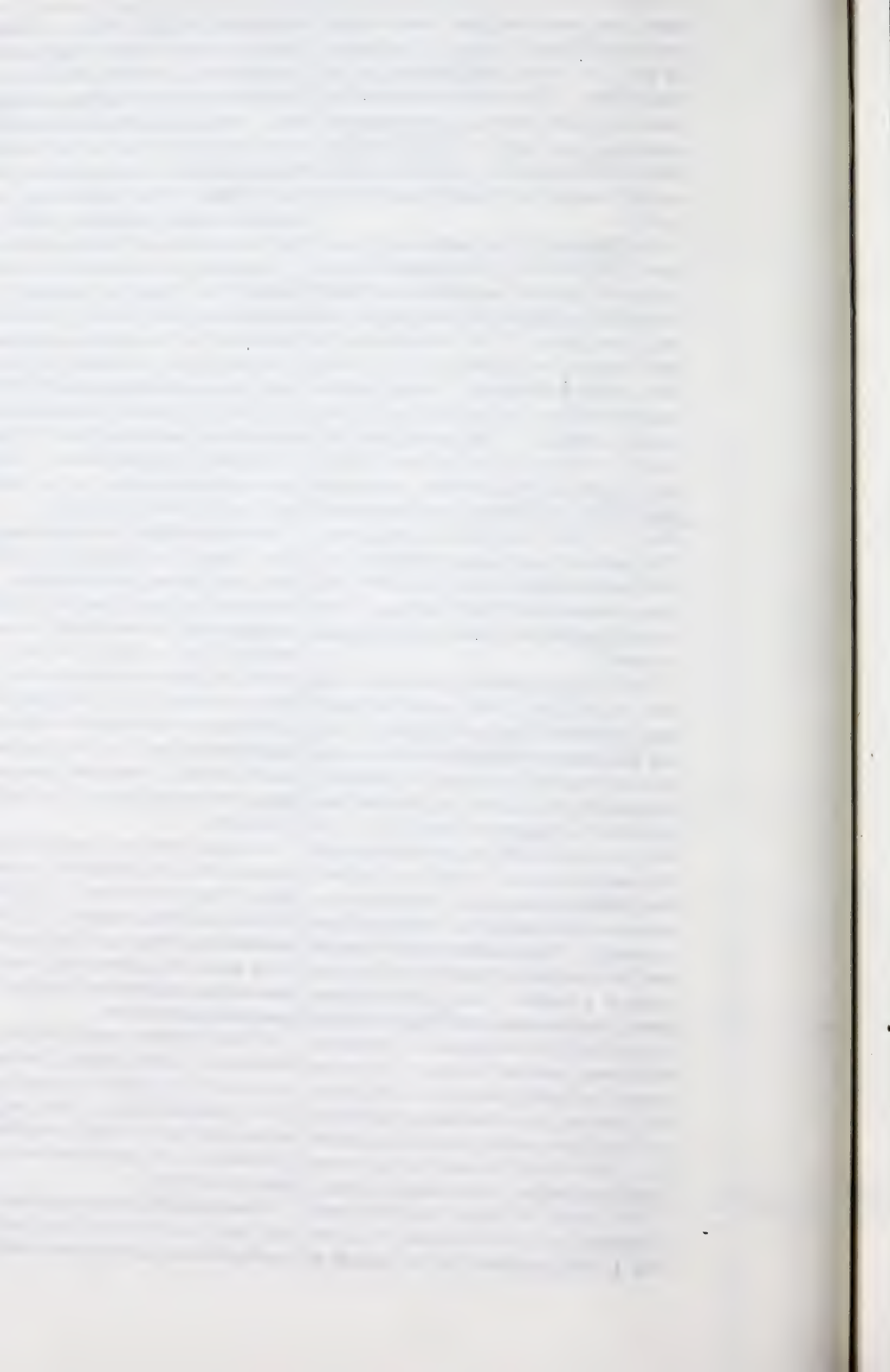
The Sunday-schools have been a marked feature in the history of the work of the church during this period. The school in the church has been making a gradual gain in numbers, and, we think, in efficiency, under the superintendency of H. B. Woodward, H. J. Andrews and Ives Batchelder, successively, and now of Jas. H. Burpee. The services of the first three of these superintendents were lost to the church by their removal from the vicinity.

A mission school was organized, three miles distant, at Wrightsville, Nov. 27, 1878, S. S. Towner, superintendent. Upon his removal to Lynn, Mass., M. C. Whitney was appointed by the church as superintendent, Sept. 4, 1879. At the annual meeting of the school district in March, 1881, on motion of P. C. Wright, the district passed a vote that their school-house should not be used for the purpose of a Sunday-school. From this time, accordingly, the school was of necessity discontinued.

A second mission Sunday-school was organized in East Montpelier, distant five miles, in the school-house of district No. 11, May 4, 1879, Samuel L. Lillie, superintendent. Sept. 4, 1879, he resigned, being about to go away, and George W. Sanders was appointed in his place, and is present superintendent.

A third mission school was begun at Montpelier Center, distant 3 miles, May 25, 1879, F. R. Spalding, superintendent. He also resigned Sept. 4, 1879, to go elsewhere, and Jno. W. Smith was elected by the church to the superintendency, which office he still fills.

It was voted at the district school meeting, Mar. 30, 1880, that the school-house in which the services had been held should



be closed against them. But a neighbor, Mr. West Ormsbee, who had not before attended the school, opened his commodious hall, and the school immediately doubled in number.

At a called meeting, July 20, 1881, of district No. 6, Montpelier, 2 miles from town, and immediately adjoining the Wrightsville district, by vote of the meeting, their house was put at the disposal of the Baptist pastor for Sunday-school service on Sunday afternoons. Accordingly, a school was organized on the following Sunday, July 24. Mr. E. K. Dexter was subsequently appointed to superintend it. None of these schools has omitted a single session, winter or summer, since they were organized. They are all supplied by the church with circulating libraries, and books from which to learn and sing sacred song.

There have been 33 added to the church during this time. The church has now 97 members, (Oct. 1881,) but only about one-half are resident members, that is, live within 4 or 5 miles of the church. But none of the non-resident members reside in the immediate vicinity of any other regular Baptist church. The whole number of members belonging to the church since its beginning is 155.

HENRY A. ROGERS, *Pastor*.

ORGANISTS AND MUSICIANS.

BY A. A. HADLEY, *Organist*.

Among the principal musicians who have been teachers and organists in Montpelier are:

S. B. WHITNEY, teacher and organist in 1862—for about 4 years here—who has since made himself famous in Boston as an organist and conductor.

About this time, or before, was Mr. H. IRVING PROCTOR, who taught successfully, and is now at Des Moines, Iowa.

I think, following Mr. Whitney, was Mr. IRVING EMERSON, who played at the old Brick Church 3 years, and also taught; now located at Hartford, Ct., organist and superintendent of music in public schools.

In 1868, the now famous H. CLARENCE EDDY, from Massachusetts, played the

organ at Bethany church for 2½ years; afterwards he studied abroad several years, and is now located in Chicago as director of the Hershey music school, and is considered one of the greatest of living organists.

Following him, at the Bethany church, as organist, was Mr. W. A. BRIGGS, who is a fine organist, and somewhat noted as a composer.

Mr. W. A. WHEATON, who teaches at "Goddard," Barre, beside being a successful teacher, is also organist at the Unitarian church, Montpelier.

Mr. HORACE H. SCRIBNER, who has also taught here several years, is present organist at the Episcopal church, and is liked by all as an accompanist on the organ and piano.

Mr. A. A. HADLEY, who has studied some time at Boston, has charge of the musical department in the "Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College," at Montpelier, and is organist at Trinity M. E. Church, this village.

Mr. ANDREW J. PHILLIPS was chorister several years, ending in 1879, at Bethany church, and teacher of vocal music. He married while here a daughter of Judge Redfield, and has a brother at present here, Mr. Wm. E. Phillips, a photograph artist with Mr. Harlow.

Mr. FRED W. BANCROFT, a resident and native of Montpelier, present chorister at Christ Church, has a good deal of local reputation as a fine tenor singer.

Among the ladies, ELLEN NYE, beside being a good teacher, is the finest pianist in this vicinity.

Mrs. BRIGGS, who sang at the time Mr. Phillips was chorister at Bethany, and for several years, is distinguished as a very fine soprano, and now sings at Boston.

Miss CHENEY, also a very fine soprano, sang several years at the Unitarian church here. She now sings at Burlington.

Among other sopranos are Josie Roleau and Mrs. Wheatley, much liked, and of the altos, Miss Mary Phinney and Miss Clara Dewey deserve special notice.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

From Thompson's History of Montpelier.

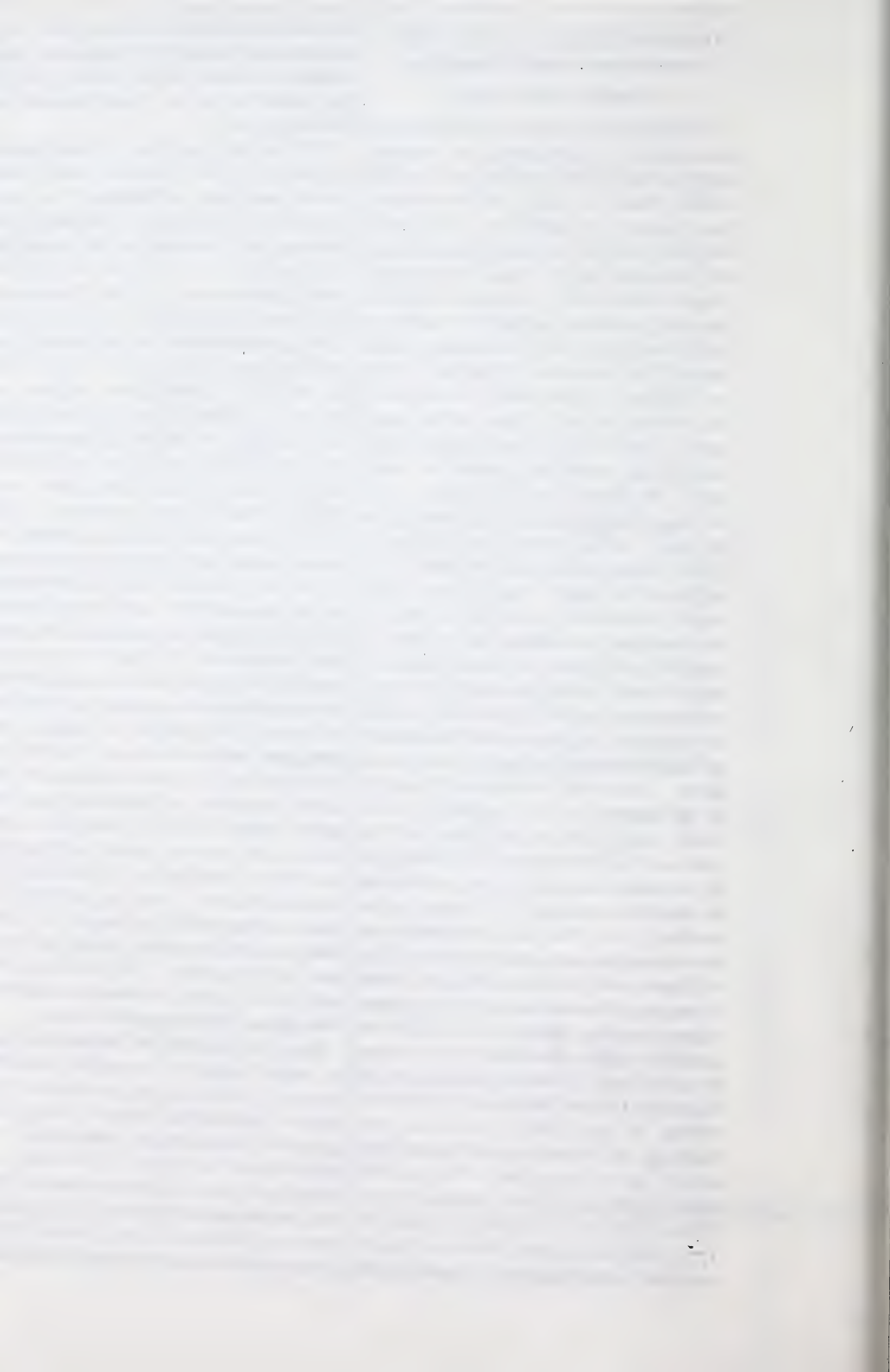
COLONEL JACOB DAVIS.

Colonel JACOB DAVIS, the first permanent settler of Montpelier, and emphatically the chief of its founders, was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1739. His descendants have preserved no memorials of his youth, and only know he received no advantages of education except from the common schools of the times. In 1754, the part of the town, in which his father's family resided, was set off from Oxford, and incorporated by the name of Charlton. Here he lived until he removed to Vermont. He married Rebecca Davis, of the same town, a second cousin, and an intelligent, amiable and every way estimable young lady. Mr. Davis must have been a man of considerable property and standing in his town; and he probably passed through all the lower grades of military office in the militia of his county, and became widely known as an active patriot in the cause of the American Revolution; for in 1776, we find him acting under a Colonel's commission of one of the regiments of the Massachusetts detached or drafted militia, subject to the call of Congress or the Commander-in-Chief, whenever the occasion might require. How much he was in active service is not known; but the traditions of his family make him to have been with his command in the little army of Washington in the memorable crossing of the Delaware to attack the Hessians at Trenton in December, 1776. He was subsequently under contract to carry, and so did, the United States mail over one of the mail routes in his part of Massachusetts for some years. A few years after there was an old Jew engaged in traffic, who owned a large house, or ware-house, in the neighboring town of Leicester; Colonel Davis, and another gentleman of the vicinity, purchased this building, had it fitted up, and a select high school put in operation. This was the small beginning of the afterwards well known Leicester Academy, founded in 1774; and that Colonel Davis was considered one of its founders is shown by the

fact, since his death, his family have received a letter asking for his portrait that it might be placed in the Academy building, with that of the other founders of that institution.

Early in the year 1780, he had turned his attention to the purchase of wild lands in the new State of Vermont; and was among the most active in procuring the granting and chartering of the township, which he caused to be named Montpelier, at the October session of the Legislature of Vermont in that year. From that time to the commencement of the meetings of the proprietors in the winter of 1786, which he attended, Colonel Davis appears to have been energetically engaged in his private business, at Charlton, or in public enterprises, like the one above mentioned. But from this year, and perhaps the year before, he was obviously employed in disposing of his quite handsome property in Massachusetts, and arranging for removal to his newly elected home in Vermont. In the winter of 1787, after having made, during the previous summer and fall, several journeys into the State to attend the meetings of the proprietors, commence the survey of the new township, in which he had secured three rights, or about 1000 acres, and make selection of pitches for the occupation of himself and sons, he removed his family to Brookfield, then the nearest settled town to Montpelier; and early in the following spring, still leaving his wife and daughters at Brookfield, till a comfortable home could be provided for them, he came with his sons and a hired man to make his opening in the dark forests of Montpelier. His career for the next 12 or 15 years, involved, to a remarkable degree, the history of the town..

Near the year 1800, he became involved in several large and vexatious lawsuits, growing out of disputed land titles or the sales of lands he had effected through his agencies under foreign landholders. In one of these, for want of his ability to make legal proof of payments that the distant proprietors had received, a large judgment was obtained in the United States Circuit Court against him, which was con-

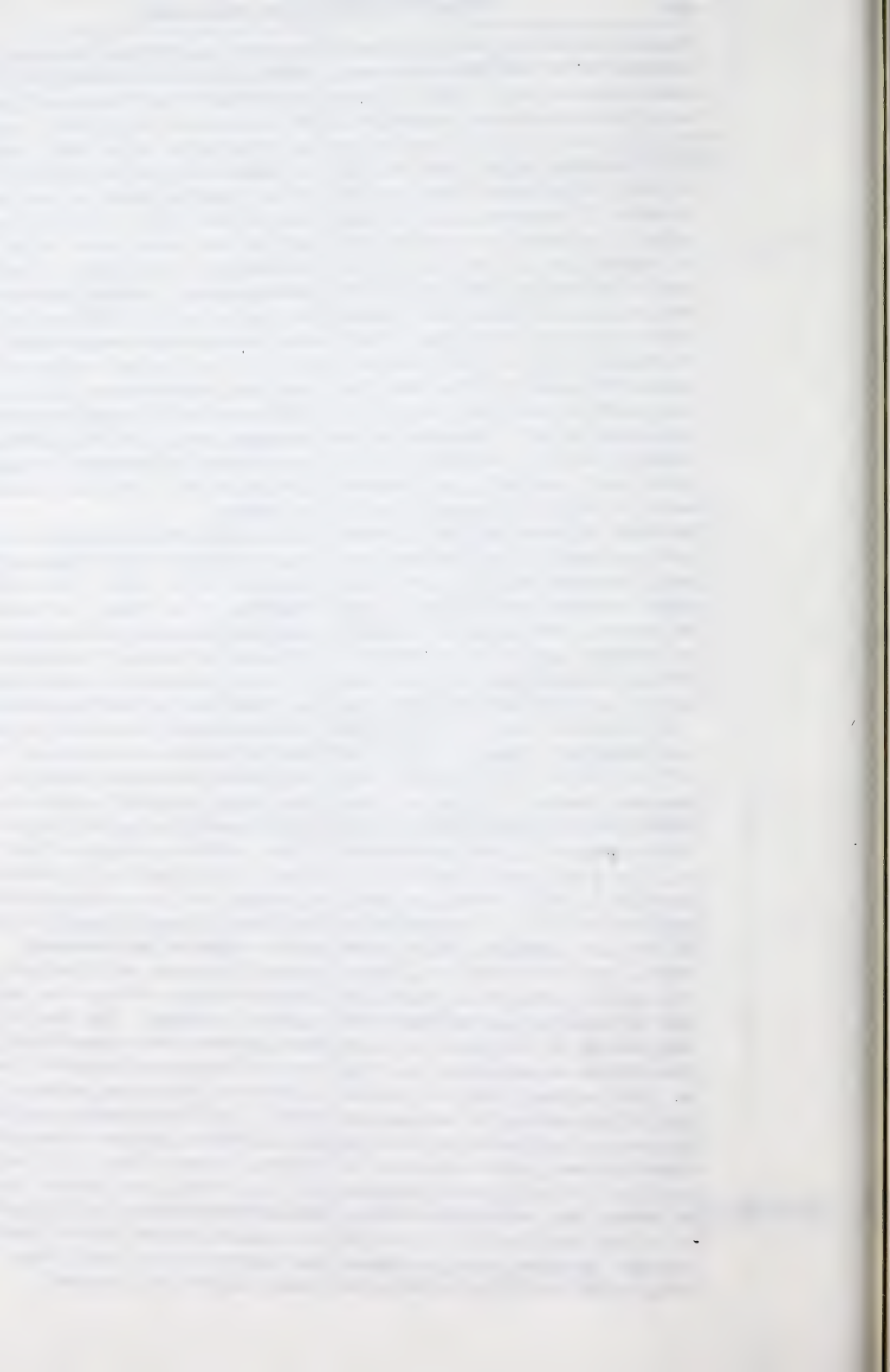


sidered by himself, his family and friends, so unjust that he, with their concurrence, resolved never to pay it. And in pursuance of this determination, he conveyed to his sons and sons-in-law the principal part of his attachable property, and, removing his family to Burlington, so as to be within the limits of Chittenden county jail-yard, invited the service of the execution taken out against him on his own person. Here in Burlington, he led a quiet life for over a dozen years, during which frequent offers of compromises were made him by the plaintiffs in the suit, which he steadily rejected till the winter of 1814, when they made an offer so nearly amounting to a relinquishment of their whole claim, and so virtually involving an admission of its injustice, that he accepted it, and the whole matter in dispute was amicably settled. But before he became prepared to remove, as he was about to do, to his beloved Montpelier, he was attacked by an acute disease which terminated his life April 9, 1814. His remains were brought to Montpelier for interment, and a broad tomb-stone marking the place where they repose may now be found in the old village grave-yard.

In person, Col. Davis was 6 feet high, broad-shouldered, compactly formed and well proportioned, with unusually large bones and muscles. His face was round favored, and handsomely featured, and his whole appearance dignified and commanding. His great physical powers are instanced in his ability to slash an acre of forest land in a day. Let one other suffice. Old Mr. Levi Humphrey, one of the first settlers, who died in this town, August, 1859, aged 93 years, told us, about a fortnight before his death, he well-remembered being one day at Col. Davis' log house, when the latter requested two of his strongest hired men to go into the yard and bring in, for a back-log for their long open fire-place, a cut of green maple 4 feet long or more and nearly 2 feet in diameter. In compliance, they each took hold of an end, but reported they were unable to bring it in, and were preparing to roll it up to the door with handspikes, when the Colonel, having noticed their failure to take up the

log, came out, motioned them aside, and grasping the ends with his long arms, lifted and marched into the house with it, and threw it on to the fire, pleasantly remarking to them as he did so, that "they did not appear to be any great things at log-lifting." But Col. Davis' physical powers were of small account in the comparison with the other strong traits of the man, his enterprise, energy, judgment and far-reaching sagacity; but even they were not all the good qualities of his character; no needy man ever went empty-handed from his door; he ever gave employment of some kind to all who asked for it; and so well he rewarded all his employees, that no reasonable man in the whole settlement was ever heard to complain of the amount of wages he paid, or any unfair conduct in his dealings.

[In addition, Mr. Gilman gives: Charlton, the birth place of Col. Davis, adjoins Leicester on the north. Hon. Emory Washburn, in his history of Leicester, states that the academy in that town, one of the oldest in the state, "owes its foundation to the generosity and public spirit of Col. Jacob Davis, and Col. Ebenezer Crafts, whose munificence was suitably acknowledged in the Act of Incorporation. They purchased the commodious dwelling house, then recently occupied by Aaron Lopez, and its appendages, together with an acre of land, which they conveyed to the Trustees of Leicester Academy, in consideration of the regard they bear to virtue and learning, which they consider greatly conducive to the welfare of the community. The value of this estate was \$1716, and was situated directly in front of the present Academy buildings. The liberality of these gentlemen, one of them (Davis) resident of Charlton, and the other (Crafts) of Sturbridge, deserves the gratitude of posterity." Col. Davis owned a valuable estate in Charlton, adjacent to that of his brother, Ebenezer Davis. Col. Nathaniel Gen. Parley, and Hezekiah Davis, three brothers, early settlers in Montpelier, were sons of Ebenezer Davis of Charlton, and nephews of Col. Jacob Davis, not cousins, as stated by Thompson.]



REBECCA DAVIS.

The efficient help-meet of the energetic man, whose life and character we have but too briefly sketched, was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1743; married about the year 1765, and died Feb. 25, 1823. She lies buried by the side of her husband in this village, where she peacefully passed the last as well as the middle portion of her useful and exemplary life. She early united with the Congregational Church after it was established in this village, and had long been considered a Christian in works, as well as faith, which would have well warranted an earlier public profession of religion. Unusually comely in person, with a sweet smile ever on her lips, kind in disposition, intelligent and discreet, she was the never failing friend of the needy and distressed, the judicious adviser of the young, and the universal object of the love and respect of all classes of the people of the settlement. Of the more than half score of her cotemporaries in this town of whom we have made inquiries respecting her, all most cordially united in affirming, in substance, what we will only quote as the warmly expressed words of one of them; "Mrs. Colonel Davis was one of the best, the very best, women in the whole world!" She was a mother in the early Montpelier Israel, and she has left behind her a name bright with blessed memories.

HON. DAVID WING, JR.,

was born in Rochester, Mass., June 24, 1766; removed with his father and family to Montpelier about 1790, and settled down with them on a farm adjoining what is now known as the old Clark Stevens place, in the east part of the town. He had doubtless received a rather superior common school education, though the educational accomplishments, which he almost at once exhibited after coming into the settlement, were probably mainly the fruits of his native taste and scholarship, which is strikingly conspicuous in all the memorials, social or civil, that he has left behind him. He taught the second school of the town, which was opened, it is believed, in the same year in which he became one of

its inhabitants. Within about 2 years after his arrival, he was elected town clerk, and during the next dozen years the offices of town agent, town representative, judge of the county court and secretary of state, seem to have been crowded upon him in regular and rapid succession. As an evidence of his great popularity among his townsmen, may be cited, that while he was holding the office of side judge, and chief judge of the county court—ten-fold the best office held by any other inhabitant of the town—he was elected the town representative 4 years previous to his election as secretary of state; and not content with that, for the several years during that time, they threw their entire vote for him as state treasurer. Considering the jealousies usually existing among the numbers found in every town who believe themselves qualified for office, and who generally raise a clamor against bestowing an office on a man who is already holding another good office, perhaps nothing could be adduced, which shows so strongly, the personal regard in which David Wing was universally held by his almost idolizing townsmen.

In 1792, he married Hannah, second daughter of Col. Jacob Davis, a young lady of many personal attractions and much moral excellence. They had eight children, whose names show the classical tastes of the father, and estimation in which the different noted personages of history were held by him: Debby Daphne, Christopher Columbus, Algernon Sidney, Marcus Tullius Cicero, Maria Theresa, David Davis, Caroline Augusta and Maximus Fabius. The two first daughters died in infancy; the other children arrived at maturity, and took highly respectable positions in society, though only one of them appears to have fully inherited the tastes and native scholarship of their father—the Rev. Marcus T. C. Wing.

In person, Judge Wing was of medium height, of a good form, fine head, shapely features and an animated countenance, all made the more attractive and winning by the dignified affability of his manners. As an instance of the quickness of his per-



ceptions, his ready business capacities and the versatile character of his talents, several of his yet surviving cotemporaries have named to us the fact, of which they were frequently cognizant, that he would correctly and rapidly draw up any kind of document, report, despatch or legal instrument in writing, and at the same time maintain a connected and lively conversation with those around him.

He was elected secretary of state in the fall of 1802, and while still holding the office, and in the midst of his usefulness and high promise, was suddenly swept away by a malignant fever, Sept. 13, 1806. Rarely has a death occurred in this section of the State which produced so profound a sensation in community, and it was mourned as a great loss, not only to the town but to the whole State.

[MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO WING, son of David Wing, Jr., born Oct. 17, 1798; graduated at Middlebury in the Class of 1820; read medicine in Montpelier, 1820-1821; was teacher in Maryland, 1821-24; studied at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Va., 6½ years; was tutor in Kenyon College, O., 1826-29; Rector of an Episcopal church in Boardman, O., 1829-31; editor of the *Gambier Observer*, and treasurer and general agent of Kenyon College, several years, since which he has been Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Ohio at Gambier. He has received the degree of D. D. (1853.)

—Pearson Catalogue.

ELDER ZIBA WOODWORTH,

a man whose character was marked by many peculiar qualities, whose life was checkered by many peculiar events, was born Apr. 1769, in Bozrah, Ct., and was a connection of the gallant Col. Ledyard, who married his aunt, and his two brothers, Joseph and Asahel Woodworth, Ziba, the younger, but 17, became soldiers in Col. Ledyard's regiment; when that revengeful devil incarnate, Benedict Arnold, led the British against New London, and utterly desolated it with fire and sword, Ziba and his brother Asahel were, with

their brave uncle in command, in Fort Griswold, on the Groton side of the Thames, Joseph being with another detachment some miles distant, but hastening on to the rescue. While the infamous Arnold was devastating New London, he sent out a detachment of several hundred British troops, under Col. Eyre, to carry Fort Griswold. The resistance of Col. Ledyard was gallant but unavailing. Part of the works were dilapidated, and the British, after being kept at bay about an hour, and suffering the temporary loss of their Colonel, who was badly wounded, and the loss of their second in command, Major Montgomery, who, with many of the soldiers, was killed, poured into the Fort in overwhelming numbers, under the lead of the third officer in rank, the vindictive and brutal Major Broomfield. Col. Ledyard surrendered the Fort, and, while presenting his sword, hilt first, to the British commander, was murderously run through the body by his own weapon. Thereupon the British commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the Americans. Among the first, Ziba and his brother Asahel were prostrated—Asahel by a bullet, shattering the bones of his knee; Ziba by a head-wound, which rendered him insensible. They had not yet done enough for the desperately wounded Ziba; one of them made a heavy lunge with a bayonet into his bowels; the wound, though, owing to the strength and thickness of the new tow shirt he had on, not proving mortal, and another struck him senseless with the butt of a musket on the head. The massacre was intended to be universal. [As this account had from the lips of Uncle Ziba in his lifetime appears to violate history, it will be contended by some that he mistook some other British officer there slain for the murderer of Ledyard.] After all had, or were supposed to have, received their death wounds, the British, in their wanton ferocity, dragged out a dozen or so of those who exhibited the most signs of life, piled them into a detached cart, and sent it rolling down a steep bank till it struck a large apple tree, by which it was stove to pieces in the shock, and made a



sudden end of its groaning victims. Most of these particulars were had from the lips of Ziba Woodworth.

After a long, distressing sickness, Ziba recovered, except in the use of his knee, and in a few years, came with his two brothers, and perhaps other members of his family, to settle in Montpelier. His first pitch was made on the lot lying about 1 mile east of the village, which he soon sold to James Hawkins, and purchased another on the Branch, about 1½ mile above the village, where he resided till his death, Nov. 27, 1826.

He married and lived some years with his wife in Connecticut, when they were divorced, and soon after coming here, he married Lucy Palmer, from Canaan, N. H. Their children, 5, all but their son John, who is still living, (1860,) died in childhood.

He came into Montpelier about 1790, was present at its organization and its first town clerk. Ever after coming here, he was accounted a religious man of the Free Will Baptist persuasion. In about 1800, he began to exhort in public meetings, and in January, 1806, was licensed and ordained at a quarterly meeting of Free Will Baptists held at Danville. He did not, however, preach stately anywhere, but mostly confining himself to his farm, divided his spare time between politics and religion, and became as ardent a partisan as he was a Christian.

Elder Woodworth was of small stature, limping in gate, but of wonderfully animated manner, and his heart seemed ever absolutely overflowing with the gushing of benevolence. Once, learning a poor man from his neighborhood, who had moved to Ohio, had fallen sick and died there, leaving two or three unprotected children, he left his business, journeyed all the way to Ohio, at his own expense, in a single wagon, and brought all the children home with him. And still Uncle Ziba had enough faults to mingle with his virtues, to make him sometime the subject of doubtful remarks among the less charitable of the community. He was quite energetic in all he did or said, and the

ardor of his temperament often led him into some extravagance of speech or action. But, take him all in all, he was a man of the kindest of impulses, a hearty friend, a charitable opponent, a good neighbor and a good citizen.

DOCTOR EDWARD LAMB,

born in Leicester, Mass., 1771, had not the advantages of a full public education, but studied at the academy, growing up in that town, in which the classics were beginning to be taught several years, and after that added a respectable knowledge of Latin and Greek, and entered as a medical student with Dr. Fiske of Sturbridge, continuing with him until he had attended a course of medical lectures in Boston and Cambridge, when, at the age of about 24, he removed to Montpelier, where his elder brother, Colonel Larned Lamb, had some years preceded him, and settled in his profession. In 1803 he married Polly Witherell of Montpelier, who died in 1822, leaving no issue. He was constable and collector of the town from 1799, two years; town representative in 1804, 14, 15; and what should be esteemed a still greater honor, was one of the Presidential electors when Gen. Harrison was run in 1836.

Although not much of a public speaker, he acquitted himself well in his public stations, for he was a man of rare good sense, unusually extensive practical information, and had a wonderful memory he had stored with a vast fund of all sorts of knowledge and learning.

We know of but two public performances of his, not connected with the above named offices—one the delivery of an original oration at the first celebration of the fourth of July ever held in Montpelier, in 1806, the other his valuable address on the "Science of Medicine," delivered before the Vermont Medical Society some 15 years later.

But it was in his profession he was best known to the public, and that more favorably and extensively than often falls to the lot of a local physician. His opinions among his professional brethren, in this section of the State, were widely sought and respected. In a knowledge of the



technicalities of medical science he scarcely had a superior. In all the ordinary diseases, his skill was equal to that of other good physicians—in fevers it was such as to place him with the very ablest practitioners of Vermont. The estimation in which his skill was held, in this respect, by his professional brethren, is sufficiently attested, that during the general and fatal prevalence of malignant fevers in 1813 and 14, he had at one time no less than 14 sick physicians under his immediate care in this part of the State.

During the run of the spotted fever, in this vicinity, Dr. Lamb had the chief care of 70 cases, and lost but three. His practice in his own town, was, at least 40 years, as full as it was successful; while for difficult cases his attendance was sought in all the surrounding country.

He had some unfortunate deficiencies. In all his own pecuniary affairs, he was singularly remiss. More than half the time, it is believed, he made no charges for his services at all. He rarely dunned any man; and if he did, it was when he happened to be hard pressed for money to keep up his unusually plain and cheap way of living. Then often he would go to some abundantly responsible customer, owing him honestly, perhaps, \$50, ask for \$15 or \$20, and on receiving it, hand back a receipt, in full of the whole account. In fact, he was one of the most unselfish men in the world, and could not be brought to care any more for money, except for supplying his absolute present wants, than so much dirt beneath his feet. And in all his extensive practice among all classes of community, it probably never once entered his head to make the least distinction between the richest and poorest, in the promptitude and faithfulness of his attendance. And the consequence, while his just and honest earnings would have made him, well managed, worth \$50,000, he died worth scarcely one hundredth of that amount. He was everybody's servant, and everybody's friend but his own; and being at last seized with one of the ten thousand fevers he had so successfully managed in others, he at once predicted its end but too cor-

rectly, and in a few days passed peacefully away, Nov. 4, 1845, aged about 74, universally regretted and respected.

Personally, he was of medium height, rather stocky, moderate in his motions, slightly limping in gait in consequence of a fever sore on one of his legs in his youth, and very neglectful in all matters of dress and outward appearance,—all which were at once forgotten, when one confronted his massive and noble head, manly features, pleasant blue eye, and thoughtful, impressive countenance; and socially, he was one of the most kindly and agreeable men, full of instructive remarks, generally aptly illustrated by the fund of piquant and amusing anecdotes which, in the course of his various reading and experience, he had treasured in his remarkable memory.

If ever a people owed a great and unequivocal debt of gratitude to any one man, the people of Montpelier and vicinity rest under such an obligation to Dr. Lamb.

COL. JAMES H. LANGDON,

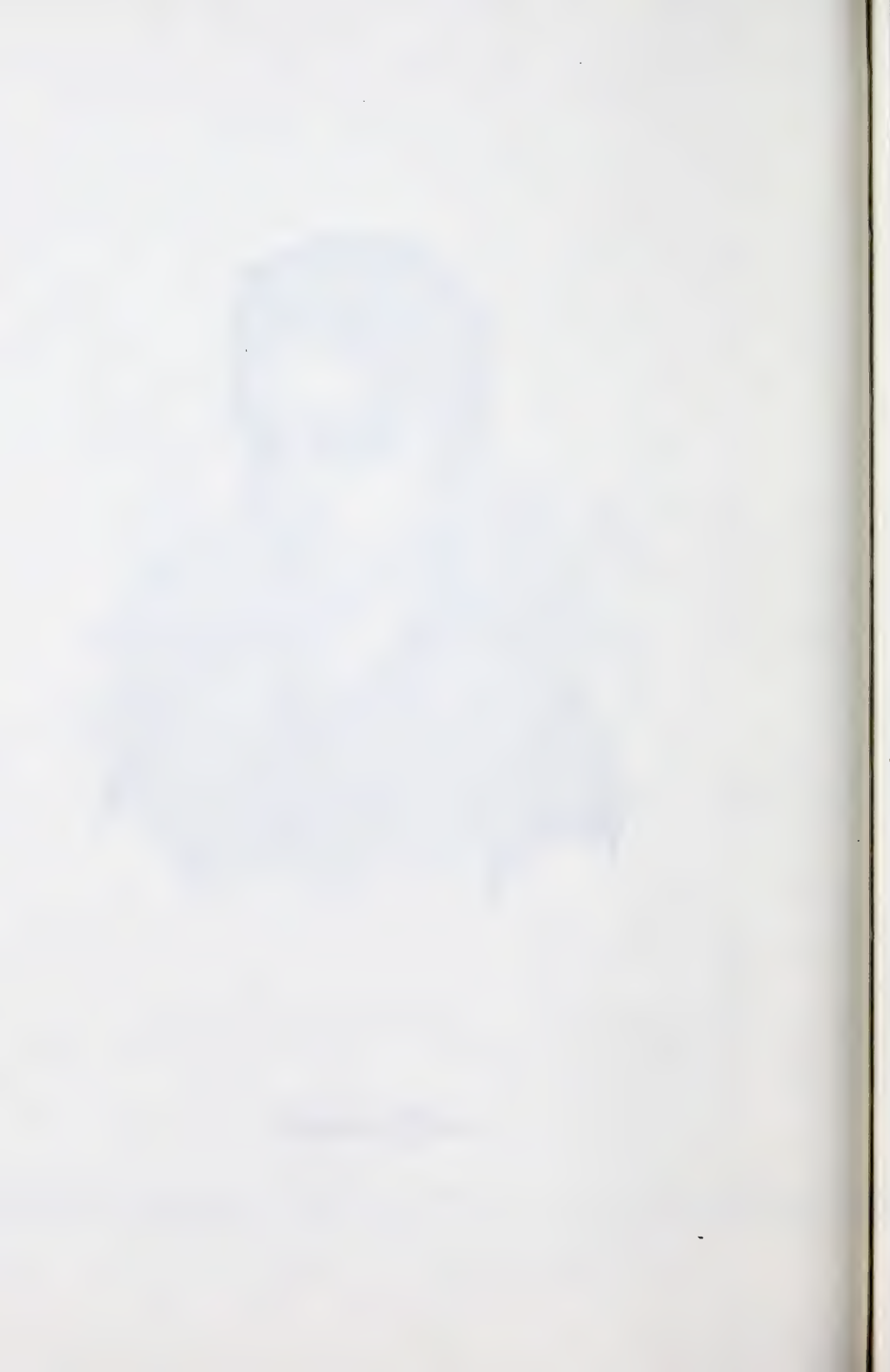
the successful merchant of Montpelier, was born in Farmington, Conn., Mar. 3, 1783. When a youth he entered the store of Gen. Abner Forbes, then the leading merchant of Windsor, Vt., to acquire a knowledge of the mercantile profession, which he had determined to make the business of his life. And such was the progress he made and the confidence he inspired, and tact and good judgment he displayed in all the details of trade, and more important transactions of business coming within the scope of his action, that his employer, Gen. Forbes, before he reached the age of 21, took him into partnership, and established him at the head of a branch store in the village of Montpelier, in 1803. For the next half dozen years he continued to do business under the firm of Langdon & Forbes; when justly believing he had accumulated capital enough and friends enough in this place to warrant the movement, he bought out Gen. Forbes' interest in the store; and thenceforward conducted the business in his own name, and entirely on his own responsibility.

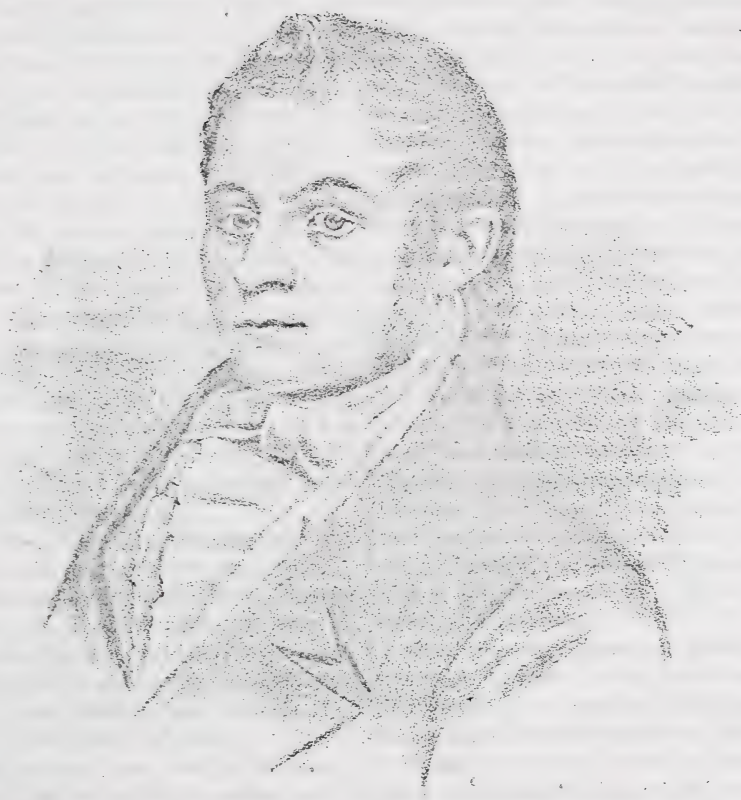
From this time, alone or in company





Nabby Langston





J. H. Langdon



with different partners, the first and longest continued being the systematic and clear-headed John Barnard, who was prematurely cut down by an acute disease in 1822; and the next, the Hon. John Spalding, still surviving, [since deceased.] From this time, for the next 20 years, Col. Langdon seemed to be wafted forward on one unvaried tide of prosperity and success, and great public benefits grew out of his commercial career, as he was instrumental in reforming the irregularities of trade, which up to his day custom had sanctioned, and in placing it on a just and honorable basis; and while thus conferring untold benefits on his town by what he did, and by the force of his salutary examples, he so conducted his dealings as well to deserve all the remarkable success which attended him. But we need not here enlarge on his noble characteristics as a merchant; we shall rather confine the remainder of our sketch to that which particularly marked him as a man and a citizen, and gave him that strong hold on public feeling, and that high place in the public estimation, which he retained through life.

In 1809, Col. Langdon married Miss Nabby Robbins, of Lexington, Mass., a union from which sprang five children, Amon, who died in childhood, John B., James R., George, and Caira R. Langdon. [John Barnard and George Langdon have died; James Robbins and Caira R., now Mrs. Nicholas, are still living.]

Col. Langdon ever manifested a proper interest, and often took an active part in the public affairs and official business of the town, having at various times filled with acceptance its most important offices. He also entered, and was rapidly promoted, in the military line, till he gained the title by which he is here designated. In the year 1828, having removed over the river to his beautiful meadows within the borders of Berlin, he was elected with unusual unanimity by the people of that town, as their representative in the Legislature; and in the following year re-elected to the office still more unanimously; and by the application of his excellent judgment and great practical knowledge in the business of

legislation, he well justified the choice of his constituents. In 1828, he was elected, on the retirement of the Hon. Elijah Paine, the first to hold the office, President of the Bank of Montpelier, which responsible office he continued to hold to the time of his death.

In person, Col. Langdon was well formed, and his features were all shapely and handsome; while his countenance was lighted up by one of the most kindly and winning smiles that ever enlivened the human face. Nor did his countenance belie his heart, inherently sincere, sympathetic and humane. And, while in all the movements and enterprises of public benevolence, his liberality was commensurate with his means, in private charities and individual assistance, he went, as he wished, far beyond what was ever generally made known to the public; for he was extremely averse to making any parade of his benefactions, and his favors were very generally conferred under injunctions of secrecy. And thus it was, that the extent of his private charities and pecuniary assistance to the distressed and those laboring under business embarrassments, were never known except through the irrepressible outpourings of gratitude from the lips of those whom he had relieved.

His lenity and forbearance towards all who were indebted to him were remarkable; and, to the credit of human nature be it said, as remarkable was the gratitude of those thus favored, and their determination that he should never be the loser by the kindness he had conferred. After he had retired from business, expecting to be much absent, he placed his demands, over \$100,000, in the charge of a confidential agent, who was an attorney, strictly enjoining him to sue nobody and distress nobody, but use all kindly, and charge him for all the expense and trouble incurred in the collections. And though this great amount of miscellaneous demands remained in the hands of that attorney for nearly three years, and though a large number of the debtors failed during that time, yet in all that period never was a single dollar lost out of the whole col-



lection. On the eve of their failures, or when they had any fears of failure, the debtors would come privately to the agent, and, with the remark, that "Col. Langdon had been too good to them to be injured," voluntarily placed in his hands the fullest securities they had in their power to offer. Within one week after such transactions, perhaps these debtors would fail; sheriffs would be scouring the country for property, and almost every creditor would suffer loss except Col. Langdon. He, to the wonder of all, was always found secure.

The last characteristic incident of his life occurred when he was on his death bed. Finding his end drawing near, he sent for his attorney, and ordered him to make a life lease to an old revolutionary soldier of the farm he occupied, but of which the Colonel held a mortgage for more than its value. This was the last business transaction of his life. He died Jan. 7, 1831. As he was the idol of the people when he lived, so at his death he was lamented by more friends in the community at large than falls to the lot of but few to have numbered among their real mourners.

HON. JEDUTHAN LOOMIS

was born in Tolland, Conn., Jan. 5, 1779. After receiving a fair academical education, he studied law with Hon. Oramel Hinckley, of Thetford, Vt.; was admitted to the bar there, and came to Montpelier and established himself about 1805.

Mar. 11, 1807, he married Hannah, daughter of Col. and Judge Oramel Hinckley, of Thetford, who died suddenly, Dec. 24, 1813, leaving no issue. Oct. 10, 1814, he married Miss Charity Scott, of Peacham, who died June 13, 1821, leaving 2 sons, Gustavus H., the late Dr. Loomis, and Chauncey. Oct. 8, 1822, he married Miss Sophia Brigham, of Salem, Mass., who died in 1855, leaving Charity,—Mrs. Dana, of Woodstock,—now deceased; Mrs. Joseph Prentiss, of Winona, Minn., and Charles Loomis, Esq., now deceased. Judge Loomis died Nov. 12, 1843.

In 1814, Mr. Loomis was appointed Register of Probate for the District of

Washington, but held the office only one year.

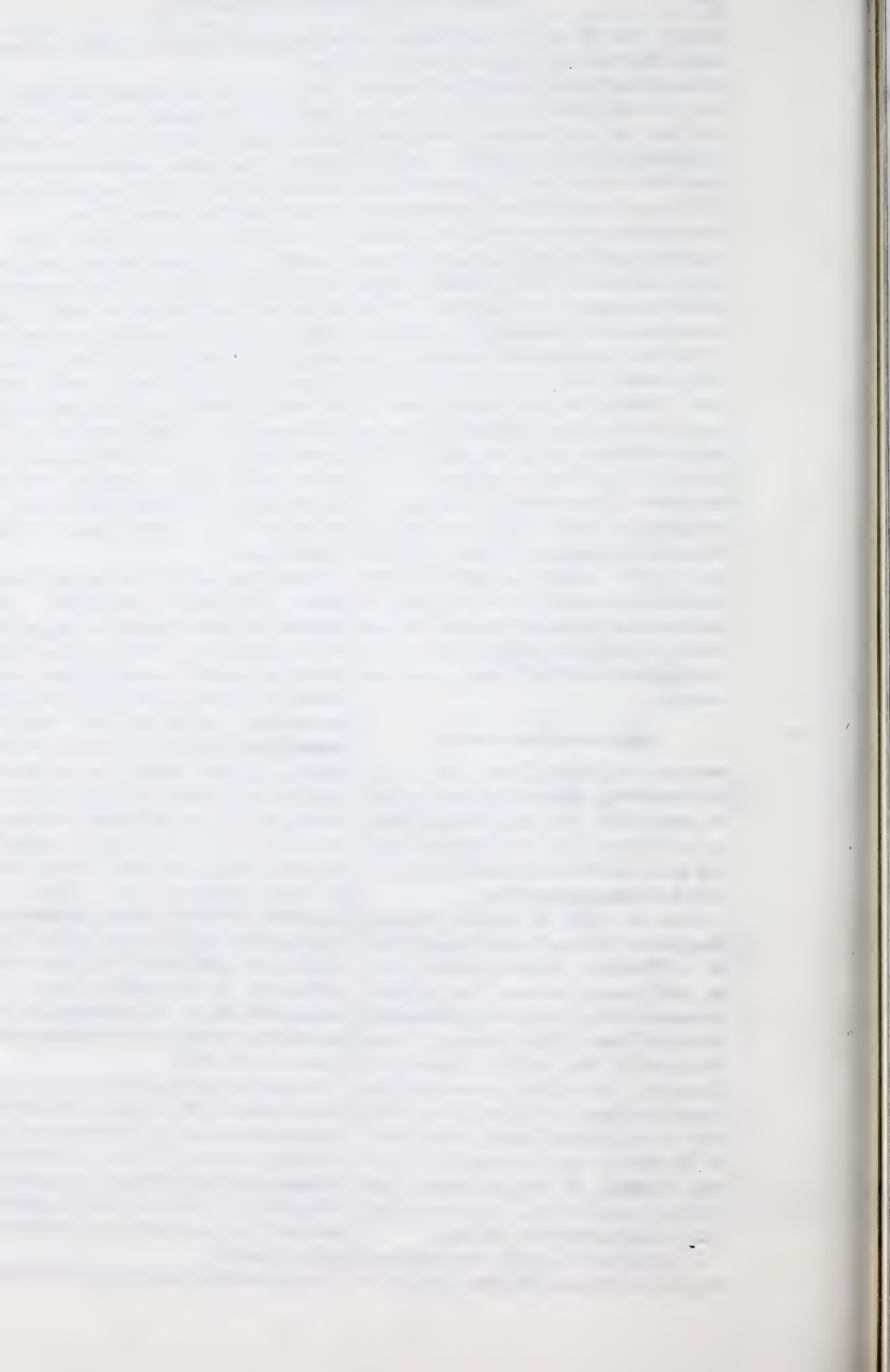
In 1820, he was elected the Judge of Probate for this district, and had the unusual honor of receiving ten successive elections, the greatest number of elections of any other man in this County being five, given to the Hon. Salvin Collins.

From 1807, up to his death, there is scarcely a year in which he did not receive, and well and faithfully execute, some one of the trusts or offices of the town. And the last 20 years of his life he was, besides being an efficient friend of the common schools, always a laboring trustee, often the head prudential committee, and always the treasurer, and chief pillar of Wash. Co. Gram. School. In the latter capacity, for which, and for being so long the admitted model Judge of Probate of all this part of the State, he was mostly known to the public abroad.

There was once extant an old book called "The Minute Philosopher." We mention the name, because so suggestive of the character of Judge Loomis. He was a very carefully reasoning man, and carried his philosophy into all the minutia of business. Any of the little trusts or commissions growing out of a town, school district, highway district, or neighborhood or family affairs, which the more ambitious or selfish would disdain to accept, or, if they did, only half execute, he would cheerfully accept, and always execute with the most scrupulous care. Indeed, he seemed to consider it his duty to do everything asked of him, if, in performing it, he thought he could benefit his fellow-men individually, or the public at large. It was so with him in his profession, so in the church of which he was an officer, and it was so everywhere.

Being a tall, dark-complexioned man, of formal manners, with a grave and rather austere countenance, he might be taken by the unacquainted for a man with few sensibilities; but break through the apparent atmosphere of repulsion, and approach him, and you would find him as affectionate as a brother.

Being extremely strict in all moral and



religious observances, and seemingly rather set in his opinions, he might sometimes be taken for a bigot; but get at his real views and feelings, and you would find him absolutely liberal, and willing to make all the allowance for errors which the largest charity might demand.

A man of legal knowledge, ordinary good judgment, and of known good motives, who is willing to perform the duties of every small needful office, as well as great one, and who is ever ready to act the part of adviser, assistant and friend, in adjusting town difficulties and neighborhood dissensions, is always a great blessing to a village community, and such was Judge Jeduthan Loomis. More than will ever be justly appreciated, probably, is Montpelier village indebted to him for his untiring and self-sacrificing exertions to advance her best interests.

HON. TIMOTHY MERRILL.

Emphatically a public man, was born in Farmington, Conn., Mar. 26, 1781, where, having received little more than a common school education, when becoming of age, he shouldered his pack, and travelled on foot to Bennington, Vt., where his older brother, Hon. Orsamus C. Merrill, had some years before established himself in the legal profession. Here he studied law; was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in partnership with the afterwards noted Robert Temple, in Rutland. But not feeling very well satisfied with his situation, dissolved with Temple in less than a year, and removed to Montpelier in 1809, and established himself alone in his profession. In 1812, he married Clara, daughter of Dr. Fassett, of Bennington. They had 5 children—a son who died in infancy; Ferrand F. Merrill, our late well-known fellow citizen; Edwin S. Merrill, of Winchendon, Mass., formerly postmaster of Montpelier; Clara Augusta, who died in 1842, and Timothy R. Merrill, our present town clerk.

In 1811-12, Mr. Merrill was the town representative of Montpelier. In 1811, was elected the first State's Attorney of the new County of Jefferson, and in 1815 to the same office, the name of the county

being now changed to that of Washington, which office he held through seven successive elections, eight in all; two more than ever received in that office by any other man in the county, Dennison Smith having received but six. In 1815, he was elected Engrossing Clerk of the General Assembly, and received seven successive elections to that office. In 1822, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and received nine successive elections to that office. In 1831, he was elected Secretary of State, which office he retained till his death, having received in it five successive elections.

In his profession, Mr. Merrill took a very fair rank, and was sustained by as fair a patronage. But his public employments required too much of his time and attention to permit him to reach the position in his profession to which his admitted talents would have otherwise doubtless raised him. He was ever considered, however, a safe legal adviser; and in his appeals to juries, as well as in his addresses to public assemblies, he often warmed up into genuine eloquence, the effect of which was heightened by one of the most clear-toned and melodious voices which it was ever the good fortune of a public man to possess; and yet with such a fair professional business to bring him money, besides his receipts from his public offices, he died worth but little property, and what added pertinency to the fact, his family ever dressed and lived, for their position, with great plainness and frugality; but he never charged anything for advice, though his office was thronged by those seeking it; being naturally a peace man and very conscientious, he would advise three men out of lawsuits where he would one into them. He never charged for his legal services much more than half what was usually charged by other lawyers of the same standing, and what he did charge he would, in any event, often remit a part from, and if his client was unsuccessful, be quite likely to give in nearly the whole of it.

In person, he was below the medium height, but had a fine head, good features



and a very intelligent and prepossessing countenance. He was one of the most affectionate of husbands and fathers, one of the most agreeable of neighbors, and one of the most correct and enlightened of citizens—honored be his memory.

HON. FERRAND F. MERRILL,

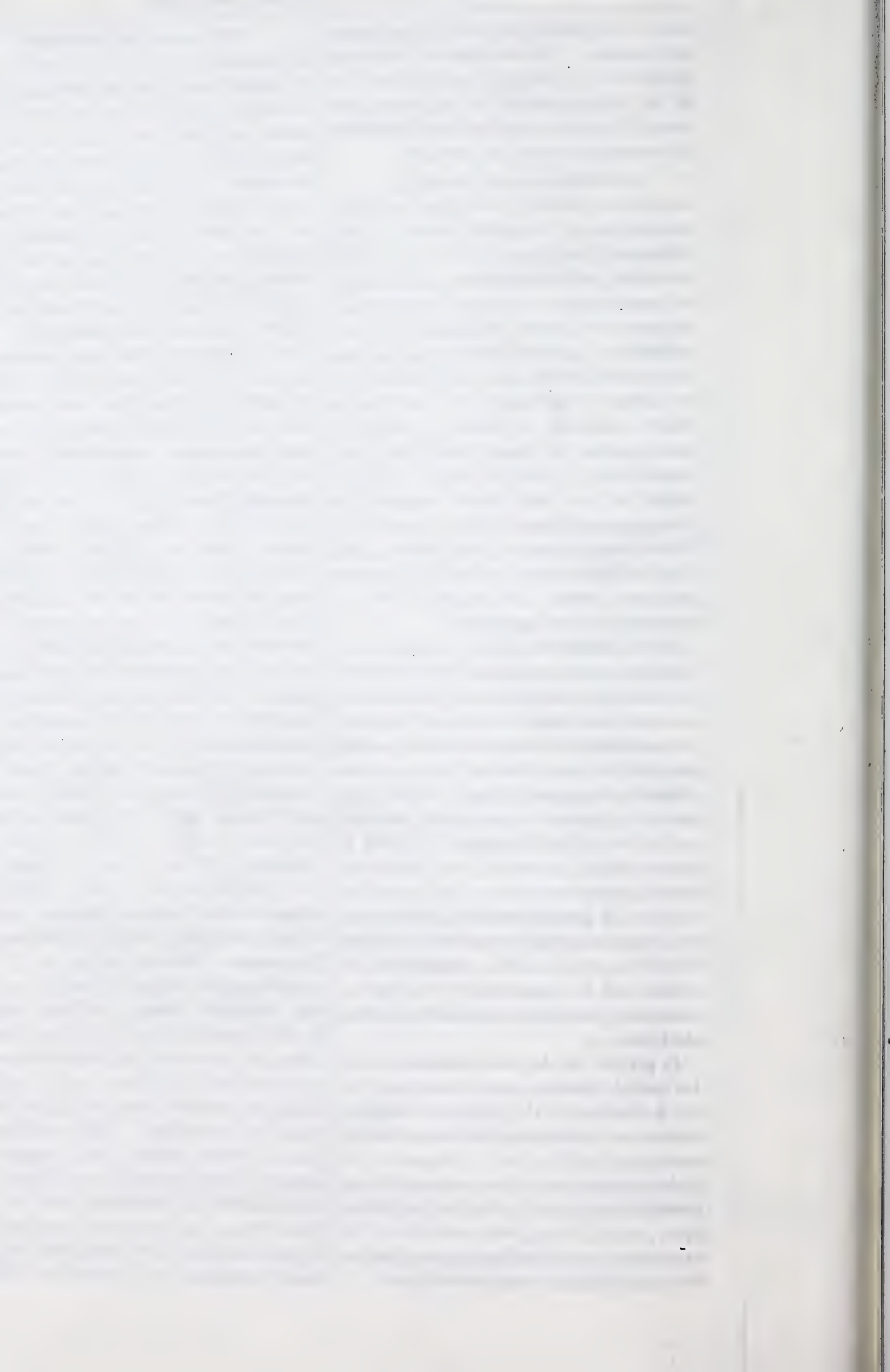
son of Hon. Timothy, of whom, to a most singular extent, the public history of the father was the history of the son. Like the father, and for about the same number of years, though at a much younger age, the son was Clerk of the House of Representatives. Like the father, was the son at once transferred from the clerkship to the office of Secretary of State, to be therein retained, we believe, exactly the same number of years during which the former lived to hold the office. Like the father, the son was State's Attorney for Washington County, though, through the altered rules of rotation, not so long; and, like the father, was the son, for the now customary term, the representative of Montpelier in the legislature.

By his education, by his readiness in all matters in form, acquired under his father's trainings, advantages of personal appearance, and great courtesy of manners, he was unusually fitted to do well and appear well in public life, and was an accomplished and popular officer. In the legislature he became a prominent member, and in the difficult position in which he found himself placed, in the keenly contested question relative to the removal of the seat of government from Montpelier, he displayed an ability and tact which met the full approval of his constituents, and which, had he consented to be again a candidate, would have ensured him further elections.

In private life he was blameless, in all his social relations much esteemed. In the furtherance of the interests of religion, morals and education, he took a conspicuous part, and, in fine, he began to be looked upon as one of the most capable and useful of our citizens, when he died of apoplexy, May 2; 1859, in the meridian of his usefulness, and when his prospects for professional eminence were the brightest.

HON. ARAUNAH WATERMAN

was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 8, 1778. He sprang from good Revolutionary stock, his father having been at first a subaltern officer, and then commissary, in the continental army, and his uncles either officers or soldiers. His advantages for education were 6 months schooling before the age of 12. At about 13, he was apprenticed to a carpenter of his town, and served till 21, working steadily by day, and studying at night by the light of pine knots, to make up the deficiencies of his education. Soon after acquiring his trade, was recommended as a master mechanic to Gen. Pinkney, of South Carolina, who was wishing to build somewhat extensively on his several large plantations, was accepted, and the first year devoted himself to the superintendency of erecting the various structures contemplated, among which was a fine summer house on Sullivan's Island, and the next year, having by his capacity and integrity gained the fullest confidence of Gen. Pinkney, who was appointed U. S. Minister to England, was made steward and chief supervisor over all the General's estates. After leaving Gen. Pinkney's employment, he returned to Connecticut, but in 1801 or 1802, came to Vermont with his brothers, the present Judges Joseph and Thomas Waterman, and other brothers and sisters, and with them settled in Johnson. In 1804, he married Rebecca, daughter of Oliver Noyes, of Hydepark, and sister of the Hon. David P. Noyes, by whom he had several children, among whom is the Hon. Vernon W. Waterman, of Morristown. His wife dying in 1812, in something over a year afterward, he married Mehitable Dodge, of New Boston, N. H., now deceased, but long known among us as a most estimable woman, by whom he had 7 children, two of whom, daughters, are still living on the old homestead in Montpelier. After residing in Johnson about a dozen years, engaged in farming, constructing the machinery required about the different mills of that brisk village, and particularly by the carding and clothing works with which he became connected, he removed to Mont-



pelier about the beginning of 1814, and purchased the farm and a portion of the water privilege, lying on the west bank of the North Branch, above and around the falls, on the borders of this village. Here, besides carrying on his farm, he soon engaged in erecting, improving and carrying on carding and clothing works, and before many years, in connection with Seth Persons, erected and put in operation the comparatively extensive woolen factory, which was burned March, 1826, and at the burning of which he came near losing his life. After this, he mainly employed himself in improving his farm, which, with his house, soon brought considerably within the village by its gradual extension in that direction, he continued to occupy until his death, coming, at the age of 80, to close his unusually varied, active and laborious life, Jan. 31, 1859.

In 1821, '22, '23, '26. Mr. Waterman was elected town representative of Montpelier. When the new State Senate was established, in 1836, Mr. Waterman was triumphantly elected as one of the two first senators of Washington County, and on the following year, as triumphantly re-elected to complete the senatorial term, which, in what is called the *Two Year Rule*, had been previously adopted. In 1840, he was elected by the legislature to the office of Judge of the County Court, which office, however, being unsought and unexpected by him, he declined to accept. As a representative and senator, he never spoke for the sake of talking, and never except to support some measure which he believed calculated for the public good, or to subserve some cherished political interest; and then his extensive practical knowledge and accurate political information enabled him to speak with effect.

We find Mr. Waterman's name on our town records often associated with the most important of our town offices. But he was not much known in these, because, doubtless, he was almost constantly in higher posts attracting a more general notice. Being esteemed the best surveyor in this section of the country, he was, after our old surveyor, Gen. Davis, began to

retire from the field, much employed on difficult surveys of land plots, disputed lines, and laying out of new public roads, and about 1830, when, on the completion of the great canal in New York, the feasibility of canals across this State began to be agitated, he was appointed, under an appropriation from the general government, to conduct a survey for a canal from Burlington up the valley of the Winooski, and over the heights to Wells River, running into the Connecticut. This he accomplished, and, in doing it, was the first man to ascertain the altitude of Montpelier above Lake Champlain, and the altitude of Kettle Pond, on the eastern border of Marshfield, the lowest summit level of the heights between Montpelier and Connecticut river. And in proof of the accuracy of his survey, as imperfect as were his instruments, may be cited the fact, that when the surveys of the Central railroad were perfected, it was found that the engineers, with their greatly more perfect instruments, and their everyway better equipments and means, had made the level of the top of the dam across the river at Montpelier to vary but between 3 and 4 feet from the altitude recorded in Mr. Waterman's survey made a dozen years before.

Mr. Waterman was active in improving our common schools, and for many years one of the most efficient of the trustees of our Academy. And in despite of the multiplicity of his cares, found time to keep himself posted in matters of general science and literature. He was probably the most reliable geologist in Montpelier. In a knowledge of the principles of mechanics and their practical applications, he had few superiors anywhere. His knowledge of history was extensive, and of our national politics singularly ample and accurate. The late Jonathan Southmayd, 12 years preceptor of our Academy, was in the habit of often conferring with Mr. Waterman in the solution of difficult problems in the higher branches of mathematics, mechanics and other sciences, and once remarked, he had never met a man, not educated in a college, who could compare



with him in the extent of his general and the accuracy of his scientific knowledge.

As a citizen, man and neighbor, his usefulness and practical benevolence were universally admitted, and the assistance he was frequently rendering others, through their bad returns for the favors conferred, kept down to a simple competence what would otherwise have been a handsome property for the inheritance of his family.

Among those of an active life, a man's capacities and character are best accurately measured by what he accomplishes. By this rule, what Mr. Waterman accomplished would place him far above the level of ordinary men. In the first place he made himself—no common achievement where such a man is made, and made under such disadvantages; and then he achieved for himself, for his family and for the public, all that we have related of him. Let all that stand as the simple record of his life. What cause have his friends to ask for a better monument to his memory?

HON. CYRUS WARE,

son of Jonathan Ware, of Wrentham, Mass., was born May 8, 1769. His father died when he was but 3 years of age, but he continued with his family and attended the common schools of the place till nearly 14, when he went to Hartford, Vt., to learn the blacksmith's trade, in the shop of a Mr. Billings, who had married his sister, and worked faithfully at the trade till 21; and then, with what knowledge he had contrived to pick up by reading during his apprenticeship, he went to studying law with Hon. Charles Marsh, of Woodstock, and after a year or two, went to Royalton and completed the prescribed course of legal studies with Jacob Smith, Esq., and was here admitted to the bar in 1799, and the same year came to Montpelier, and opened an office in this village. His capacities appear to have early attracted the attention of his townsmen; for within about one year after he came into town, we find him figuring in town offices, in some one of which he was retained until the September State election, 1805, when he represented Montpelier in the General Assembly, and did so acceptably acquit

himself, his constituents gave him five annual successive elections, a number never exceeded in the case of any Montpelier representative, and never equalled except in the case of Col. Davis. While still representative, he was in 1808 made chief Judge of Caledonia County Court, and received three successive elections, being continued in that office until the organization of the new County of Jefferson, which, on account of his residence within it, made him ineligible to any further elections to the bench of Caledonia County. In addition, he was annually appointed what is called the law and trial justice of the peace for the last forty years of his life, doing, through a large portion of that period, the greater share of the justice business of the place, and making its profits the main means of his livelihood.

There can be no doubt Judge Ware, at the time he was the Judge of the Caledonia County Court and the representative of Montpelier, and for many years afterwards, was one of the most influential men in the State. That his rulings and decisions while judge met the approbation of the bar and the people, is shown by his being annually elected to the bench as long as he was eligible, at the instance of the people of the county where his judicial ministrations were best known. As town representative, he secured to his town, by his talents and skillful management, the location of the seat of government and its untold advantages. The late Hon. John Mattocks, who was an active participant in what was called the "first State House struggle," was afterwards heard by more than one person to declare, however strongly right and policy demanded the location of the seat of government here at the centre of the State, yet so keen was the rivalry for the honor by the older villages of the State, it would never have been conferred on Montpelier, but for the unwearied exertions and exceedingly skillful management of its representative, Judge Ware.

For the last twenty years of his life, through improvidence in his affairs and the growing expenses of a large family, but



not through personal vices, he appears to have sunk into comparative poverty, and into the public neglect that too often accompanies it. But even in his lowest state of poverty, he was the philosopher.

"I hope you don't call *me* poor," he would say to those who attempted to commiserate him. "I consider it settled that a white child is worth two negro children, which are held at \$500 apiece, and as fast as I had children born, I put them down on my inventory at \$1,000 each, till my estate reached the handsome amount of \$6,000, and, thank Heaven, I have the same property yet on hand."

In structure of mind, thought, words and ways, Judge Ware was probably the most perfectly original character we ever had in Montpelier. And his shrewd observations and quaint and witty sayings were, in his day, more quoted than those of any other man in all this section of the country. Clear, discriminating and patient in investigating all important cases, which he conducted by a silent process of mind, yet the result was generally made known in terms and phrases which nobody else would think of using. His brain was singularly creative, and it seemed to be his greatest recreation to indulge in its half-serious, half-sportive frolics. We have it from a lady of this village, when a small girl, she and her mate used to resort to his house night after night, to hear him improvise an original novel, which, for their gratification, he would begin one evening, take up the next where he left it, and so carry it on, in good keeping, through a succession of hearings, till it was finished, making probably a more instructive and amusing tale than many that have been published.

Judge Ware married Patty, daughter of Gardner Wheeler, Esq., of Barre, May 26, 1803, who survived him. They had 6 children—Gardner W., deceased; Patty Militiah, wife of Samuel Caldwell, of St. Johns, Canada East; Cyrus Leonard, of the vicinity of New York; Henry, of Ohio; George, of parts unknown; Mary, wife of Joel Foster, Jr., and Louisa.

Judge Ware died at Montpelier, Feb. 17, 1849, aged nearly 80.

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY HUBBARD.

To be numbered with those who, by their business capacities and energy of character, contributed most to the wealth and prosperity of Montpelier, were three brothers, Timothy, Roger and Chester Hubbard, who came here before or about the beginning of the present century. They were all enterprising, clear headed men, and, while they remained in trade, successful merchants, especially Chester Hubbard, who confined himself exclusively to trade, and died in 1832, leaving, though then only in middle life, a very handsome property. As the elder more particularly identified himself with the public offices and institutions of the town, and more largely attracted public attention, we have selected him as their representative.

Timothy Hubbard was born near the city of Hartford, Conn., Aug. 17, 1776, lived with his father and worked on a farm till 21, getting all the education he ever had at the common school. After continuing to work on his father's farm, on stipulated wages, probably, about 4 years after he was of age, he came, in 1799, to Montpelier, established himself in trade with Wyllis I. Cadwell, Esq., a connection of the Lymans of Hartford, Conn. and Hartford, Vt. In 1801, he married Lucy, the third daughter of Colonel Jacob Davis, a very estimable woman. In 1803, he dissolved his connection with Mr. Cadwell, and went into partnership in trade with his brother-in-law, the Hon. David Wing. After the death of Judge Wing, in 1806, he associated with him his brother, Roger Hubbard, till about 1816, when he ceased to be any further engaged in mercantile affairs, and employed himself in supervising the cultivation of his different valuable farms in Berlin, and particularly the one on the borders of Montpelier Village, which he soon made his homestead for the remainder of his life.

In 1810, he was elected Captain of the fine military company, called the Governor's Guards, of which Isaac Putnam was the first captain; and though he was taken almost from the ranks, he soon showed himself to be one of the best mili.



tary officers that ever paraded a company in the streets of Montpelier; and when the news of the invasion of Plattsburgh, in September, 1814, reached Montpelier, he sallied, cane in hand, into the streets, summoned a drummer and fifer to his side, and with them marched the streets all day, beating up volunteers, to start for the scene of action, and before night, he had enlisted three-fourths of his fellow citizens, who chose him Captain by acclamation. Being now at the head of perhaps the largest and best company of all the Vermont Plattsburgh volunteers, with the staunch Joseph Howes for his second in command, he gave his orders for the next day; and at an early hour, the next morning, they were all seen pouring along, in hot haste, for the seat of war, by night were in Burlington, the next day embarking on sloops, crowding all sail for Plattsburgh, but did not arrive in season to take their place in the line of battle.

Captain Hubbard was often chosen to fill town offices, especially if there happened to be pending any financial difficulty, growing out of conflicting interests, which others were unwilling to touch, which he always straightened without fear or favor to clique or party; often at the expense of another election, though when another such difficulty occurred they were all for calling him back again; when in his singularly frank, independent way, he would give them to understand, it was all the same with him, whether they elected him or not, but if they did, they might depend on it, he should not fear to do his duty. And there can be little doubt, had he kept down this marked trait of character, or played even a little of the demagogue, we should have seen him in higher civil offices.

Captain Hubbard was sometimes harsh in rebuking the faults of others, or in defending himself, when he unexpectedly met opposition in the path of what he considered his right and duty; but he seemed to give no lasting offense; for the offended knew as soon as he found himself in the wrong, he would be the first to rectify it. He was liberal to the poor and all educational, religious and benevolent objects.

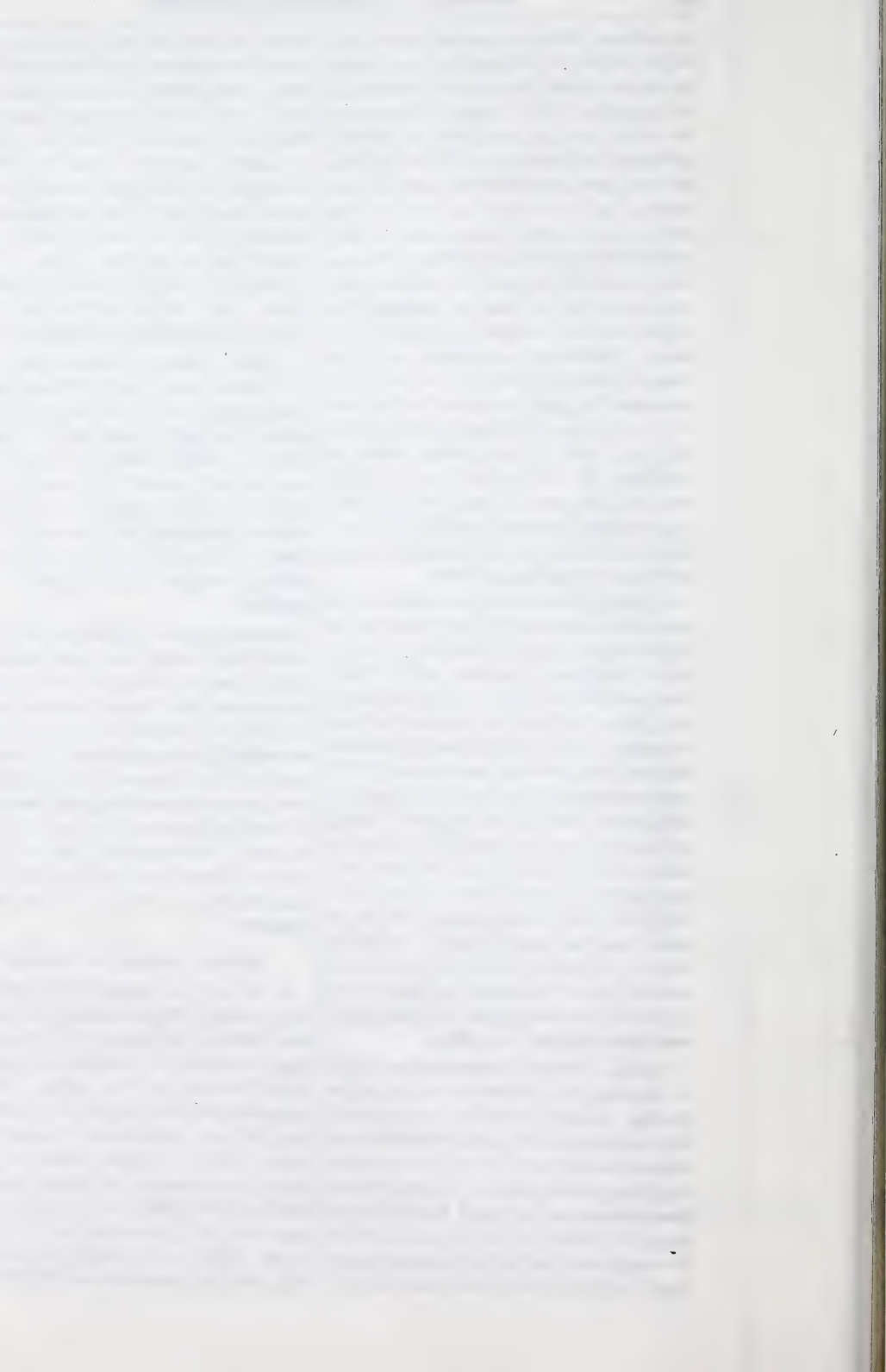
When, in what had been called the Barre street school district, was built a new school house, some twenty years ago, [now some forty,] the Captain bought and caused to be hung in the cupola of this school building, a valuable new bell. And the district thereupon, at a regular meeting, unanimously voted that their school house should thereafter be called "*Hubbard Street School House*," and the street on which it stood be changed from Barre Street to *Hubbard Street*. And this is still the only name that can be legitimately applied to it.

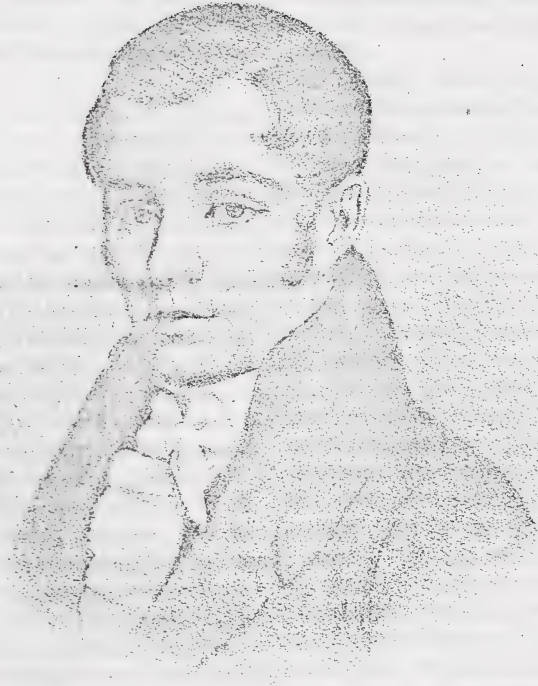
Captain Hubbard's business and financial talents, and trustworthiness for all, not excepting even the most important posts, were widely admitted in his day, and can hereafter always be made to appear on public records, the records of the numerous estates, of which he was the efficient administrator, and the records of the Bank of Montpelier which, for years, he skilfully managed in the capacity of its president.

About the age of fifty he reached a point which few wealthy men *ever reach*, the point when he thought he had property enough, and that he had better be bestowing it where it would do the most good. Accordingly he began giving it to the most needy of the numerous circle of his relatives, and continued the good work, till a full third of his estate had been bestowed on them. His first wife dying in 1839, he married Anner May, who survived him. He died Oct. 28, 1850. He has no descendants.

GENERAL EZEKIEL P. WALTON.

In the incipient stages of the growth of every country village there are nearly always two different personages who occupy the largest space in the thoughts of the people—the Minister and the Editor. And in proportion as these are faithful, intelligent and able, so, to an almost unappreciable extent, will be its moral, social and intellectual advancement. It was the good fortune of Montpelier, for the first twenty years after the place could fairly lay claim to the dignity of a village, to have the right kind of a man for her Minister, and





E. P. Walton



the right kind of a man for an Editor, in the persons of Chester Wright and Ezekiel P. Walton.

EZEKIEL PARKER WALTON was born in the year 1789, in Canterbury, N. H., in which town his father, George Walton, formerly resided, but from which he at length removed to Peacham, Vt. There was a good academy at Peacham, and young Walton, previous to reaching the age of fifteen, attended it a few terms, studying the ordinary English branches, and completing all the school education he ever received.

There was, at this time, a small newspaper, of Federal politics, published at Peacham by Mr. Samuel Goss, a practical printer and Editor of his own paper, which was called the *Green Mountain Patriot*. Into this establishment the boy Walton often found his way, and at length began to feel so much interest in the business he saw going on that he offered himself as an apprentice to the trade; and Mr. Goss, as he has recently told us, so liked the looks of the bright little fellow that he concluded to take him in that capacity, and in despite of the opinions of others, who believed that little could ever be made of him. As Mr. Goss had predicted, however, the boy turned out a well behaved, faithful apprentice, and made good proficiency in his trade. After serving three years at his trade in Peacham, he came, in 1807, to Montpelier, with Mr. Goss, who bought out the *Vermont Precursor*, a paper established here the year previous by Rev. Clark Brown, and changed the name to that of the *Vermont Watchman*. Here he served out the remainder of his apprenticeship, which expired in 1810; when, being of legal age, he, in company with Mark Goss, a fellow apprentice in the office, bought out Mr. Samuel Goss; and the paper was then, for the next half dozen years, conducted by the firm of Walton & Goss, Mr. Walton discharging the chief duties of editor. In 1816, Mr. Mark Goss went out of the establishment, and Mr. Walton became its sole proprietor and editor, and so continued nearly twenty years; when, as his sons became of age, he took them into

partnership, and the business, to which book-selling and paper-making were at length added, was conducted in the name of E. P. Walton & Sons until 1853, during which he wholly gave up the proprietorship of the newspaper to his oldest son, the present Hon. Eliakim Persons Walton. Though the editorship had been entrusted to this son for many years previous to 1853, General Walton continued to assist in editing and writing for certain departments of the paper, even into the last year of his life.

At an early period he passed rapidly along the line of military promotion till he reached the rank of Major General, when he threw these kinds of honors aside and thought no more of them. Mr. Walton was never an office seeker, nor was office, as much as was due to him as a man and a politician, nor half as much as was due to him from his party, ever bestowed on him. He was, however, several times the candidate of his party for town Representative, but never when that party happened to be in the majority. In 1827, he was elected one of the Council of Censors, and served with credit to himself and electors, among a board of the most distinguished men in the State, Judges B. Turner, D. Kellogg and S. S. Phelps being included among the number. In the Presidential election of 1852, he was elected one of the Electoral College for Vermont, when the vote of the State was thrown for General Scott. In 1854, he was nominated as candidate for the office of Governor of Vermont by a large mass State Convention, and could the people have had their way, would have been triumphantly elected.

But out of an ardent desire to consolidate the political sentiments of the people in one controlling organization, as well as out of high personal regard for the venerable Chief Justice, Stephen Royce, who had been previously named for the executive chair by a Convention of the Whig party, General Walton cheerfully yielded his place on the ticket. The name of Judge Royce was substituted by the State Committee, and he was heartily supported by



the people; and thus was organized the present Republican party of the State. For that organization a large measure of credit is due to Gen. Walton.

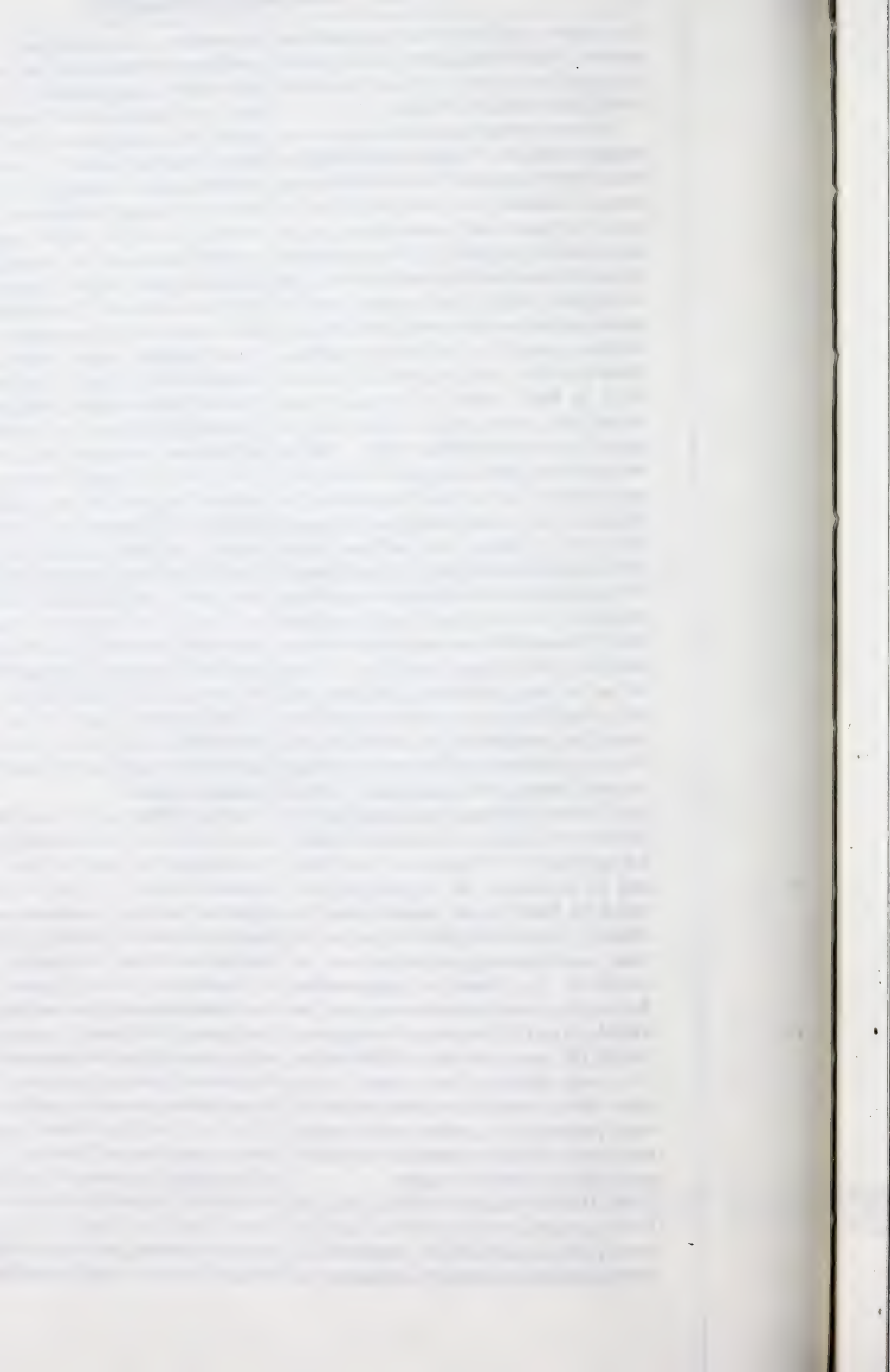
We have named the circumstances connected with Mr. Walton's nomination to the office of governor, for the double purpose of showing the remarkable lack of even well-warranted assumptions in the man, and his patriotic readiness to submit to any personal sacrifice which he was led to suppose public good required him to make, as well as of showing how his party, while so generally admitting his qualifications for office, and the merit of his services in their behalf, so strangely overlooked him, when they so often had the power to reward and honor him. That he was ever honorable and just in his treatment towards his political opponents, the writer of this sketch, who was for many years one of them, can, and here does, most cheerfully attest; and the late Araunah Waterman, who was ever a staunch political opponent, was often heard frankly to admit that "General Walton was both an honorable man and an honest politician." That he, in his long, persistent, judicious and able editorial labors, was eminently instrumental in establishing the ascendancy of his party and keeping it in power, is a fact too well known to be questioned. Probably, indeed, that man has never lived in Vermont who did so much toward building up the old Whig party of the State, and its successor, the Republican party, which he lived to see become, from the minority in which he found it, one of the most overwhelming majorities ever recorded in the history of party warfare. But while it was his lot to do so, and see all this, it was his lot also to be often compelled, like many another political editor, "to make brick without straw," or, in other words, manufacture great men out of small patterns, who, when made, carried their heads so high as generally to entirely overlook their political creator.

Mr. Walton's style of writing was, for his advantages, unusually correct, and unusually well calculated for enforcing his sentiments and enlisting the sympathy of

his readers. During the first years of his residence in Montpelier, he, in company with other young aspirants of the village, got up an association for mutual improvement in knowledge and literature, called the "Franklin Society." In this society, in which theme writing was a leading exercise, he probably made much progress in forming his style, which was evidently modelled on that of Dr. Franklin, so generally the great oracle of the printer boy. The *bon homme* of "Poor Richard," however, can never be successfully imitated by a man without a good heart. But Mr. Walton had that heart, and, through the force of finely-blended, emotional and intellectual qualities of his heart, he gradually formed a style of his own, which, with the vein of good common sense that pervaded it, gave him rank with the most pleasing and instructive of our editorial writers. As before intimated, he continued to write for his old paper to the last, and in so doing, besides his instructive articles on farming and domestic economy, he wrote and published in the *Watchman*, the year before his death, sixteen numbers on the events of the Olden Times in the Valley of the Winooski, over the signature of Oliver Old-School, which deserve to be republished in pamphlet, for public reading and preservation.

In the political world, Gen. Walton was ever a person to be consulted; among men he was always a man; in the church an influential officer; in the social circle a dignified, but a very courteous and kindly companion, and in his family an exemplary husband and father. His integrity, whether in business or politics, appears never to have been doubted, by either friend or foe; his general intellectual capacity was always conceded, and his frank and generous disposition known to the utmost limits of his extensive personal acquaintance.

Apr. 28, 1811, Mr. Walton married Miss Prussia, daughter of Eliakim D. Persons, of Montpelier, by whom he had 8 children—Eliakim P., 6 years in Congress; Harriet Newell, wife of Hon. H. R. Wing, a lawyer of standing at Glen's Falls, N. Y.; George Parker, a very promising young





Prussia Walton.



man, who died at the age of about 24 years, at New Orleans; Nathaniel Porter, for some years the accountant of the firm of E. P. Walton & Sons; Chauncey, now deceased; Samuel M., the book-binder in Montpelier; Ezekiel Dodge, who died at the age of about 25 years, at Philadelphia; and Mary, wife of George Dewey, a merchant of New York city.

In his religious character, Mr. Walton was an earnest, frank, sincere Christian, always warm and generous in the utterance and support of his principles. He combined the wisdom of the serpent, the boldness of the lion and the harmlessness of the dove, in his whole Christian course; was a devoted member and an honorable office bearer in the Congregational church for many years. His piety irradiated his household, his secular cares and his place of business. Everywhere, at all times, he was the admirable type of a Christian gentleman. In the Conference, in the Sabbath-school, in the support of charitable and religious institutions, none surpassed and few equalled him. The young men in his office felt his influence very strongly. Of the many who graduated from his office, and came to fill afterwards, with honor, public stations in the councils of the State and in the halls of Congress, and in the courts of justice, twelve have been members of churches, and two have become useful and respected ministers of the Gospel. And none could bear higher testimony to the invariable and elevated religious character of Mr. Walton than they.

Gen. Walton died Nov. 27, 1855, leaving, as might be expected from one of his liberal views, not much property, indeed, but that "good name" which is better than riches.

MRS. PRUSSIA PERSONS WALTON,

widow of the late Gen. Ezekiel P. Walton, daughter of Eliakim D. Persons, died at her home Saturday, June 22, 1878, aged 86; the oldest resident at her death in the town of Montpelier. The *Watchman* says:

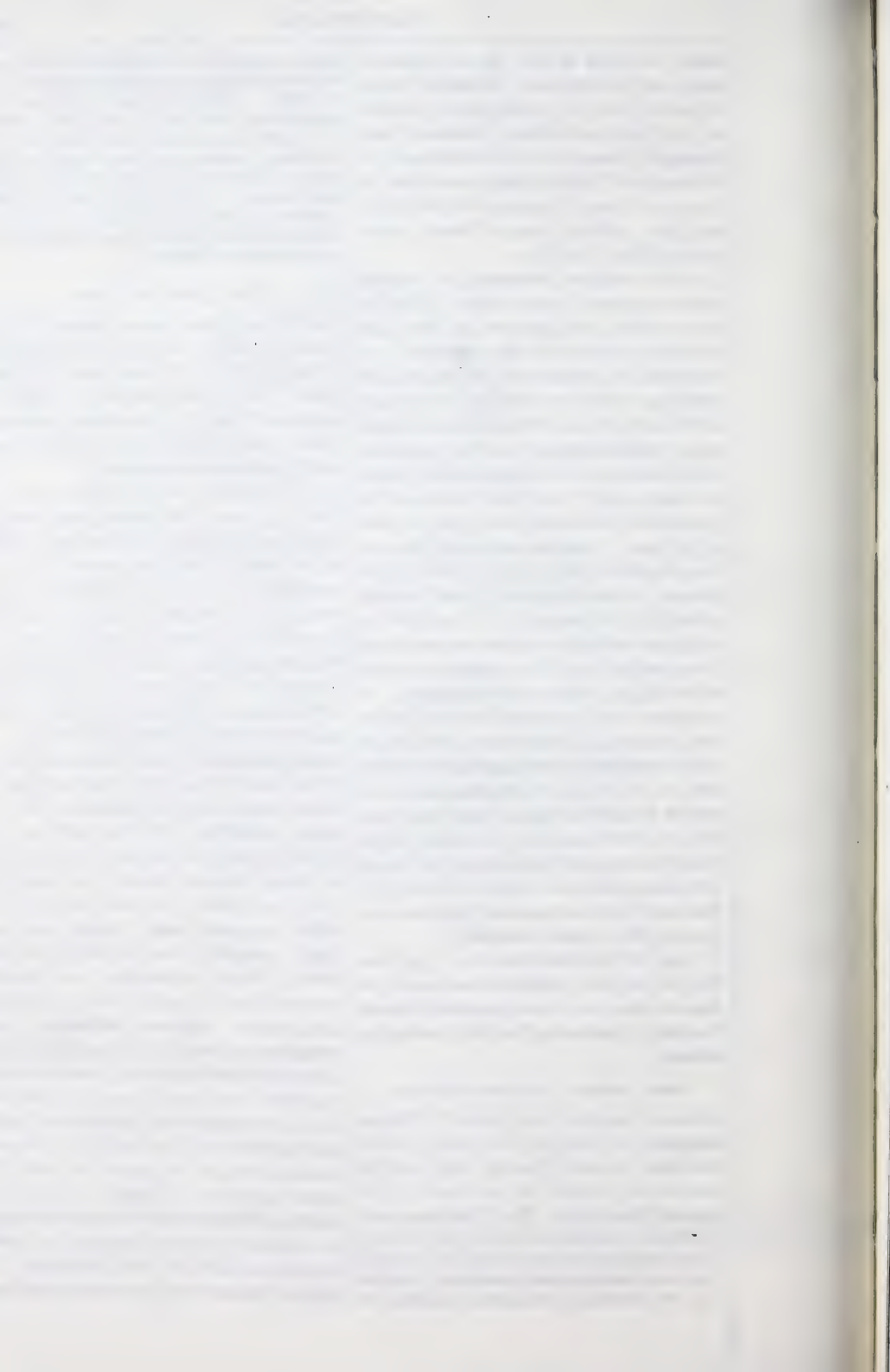
The long life of this "elect lady," though filled with unusual cares and responsibilities, was nevertheless rendered beautiful by her naturally exuberant spirits, her

tender regard for all her fellow-beings, and her unfaltering trust in Him in whom she believed. Her kindly heart and her diligent hands were busy to the last in works of charity and mercy, and few are the dwellings among us but contain some dainty token of affection wrought by her deft fingers. The blessing of the whole community rested upon her as she exchanged the imperfect joys of earth for the perfect bliss of Heaven.

DR. JAMES SPALDING,

who for 40 years was a successful practicing physician of Montpelier village and vicinity, died at his residence, October, 1866. The following accurate sketch and deserved tribute to his memory appeared in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal: [somewhat condensed.]

"Dr. Spalding was born in Sharon, Vt., Mar. 20, 1792. His father, Dea. Reuben Spalding, was one of the earliest settlers in the State, whose life was not more remarkable for his toils, privations and energy, as a pioneer in a new country, than for his unbending integrity, and for the best qualities of the Old New England Puritanism. James was the third son of 12 children, all of whom reached maturity and were settled in life with families. At the age of seven he received a small wound in the knee joint, which confined him for more than 6 months, attended with extreme suffering. By the skill of Dr. Nathan Smith, of Hanover, the limb was at length healed, leaving the knee partially ankylosed, however, to recover from which required years. While thus confined, probably from estimation of Dr. Smith, which estimation was retained through life, he decided to be a physician and surgeon. He never attended a high school or academy, but he acquired a good common school education, besides storing his mind with much general knowledge and that mental discipline which so highly distinguished him in after life. He commenced study at the age of 17 with Dr. Eber Carpenter, of Alstead, N. H., stipulating the expenses of his education should be defrayed by his practicing one year with the Doctor after he had graduated. He applied himself with uncommon assiduity



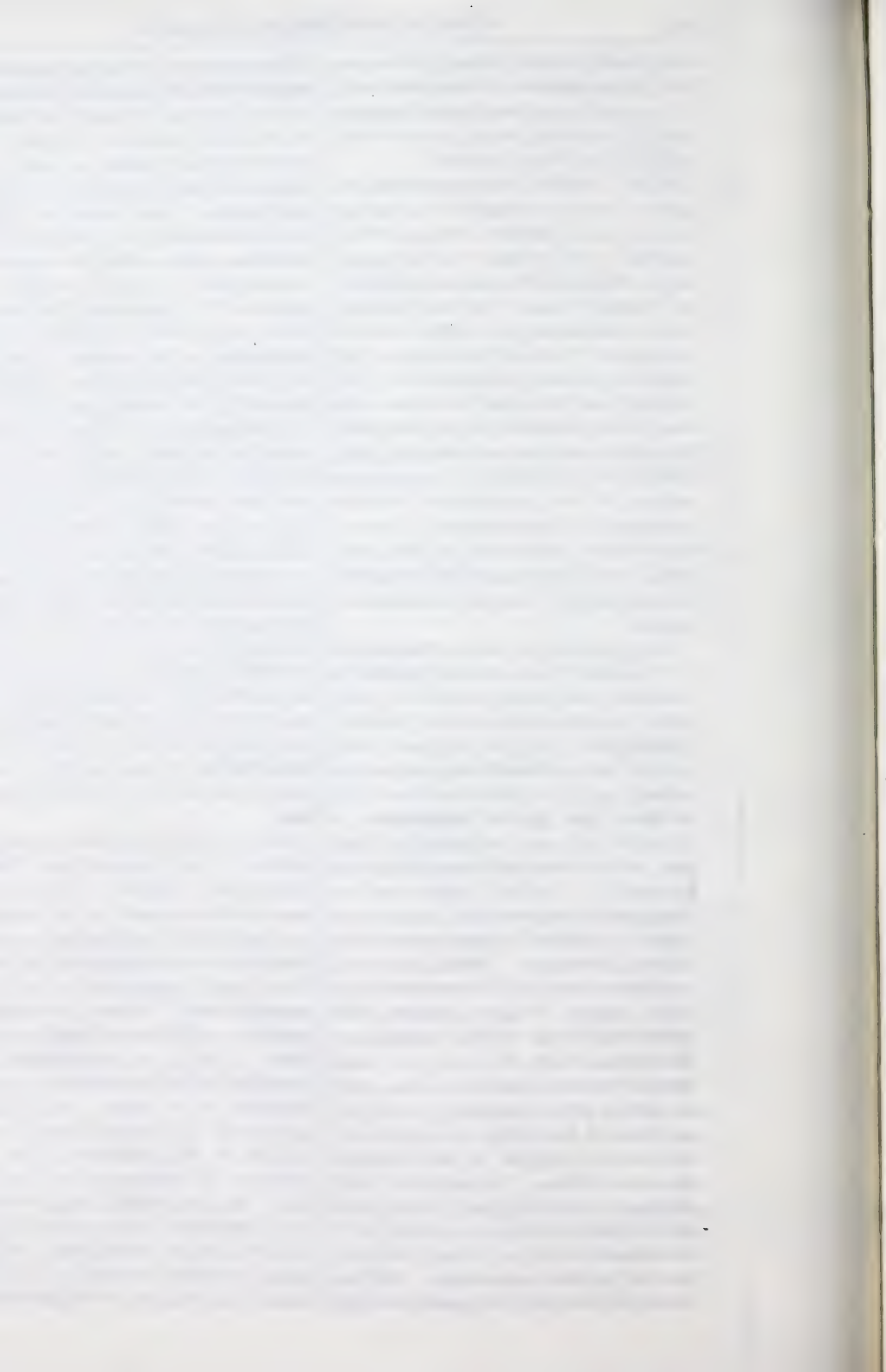
to his medical studies, taking, at the same time, private lessons in Greek and Latin. At 20 years he graduated at the Dartmouth Medical Institution, having heard the lectures from Smith and Perkins.

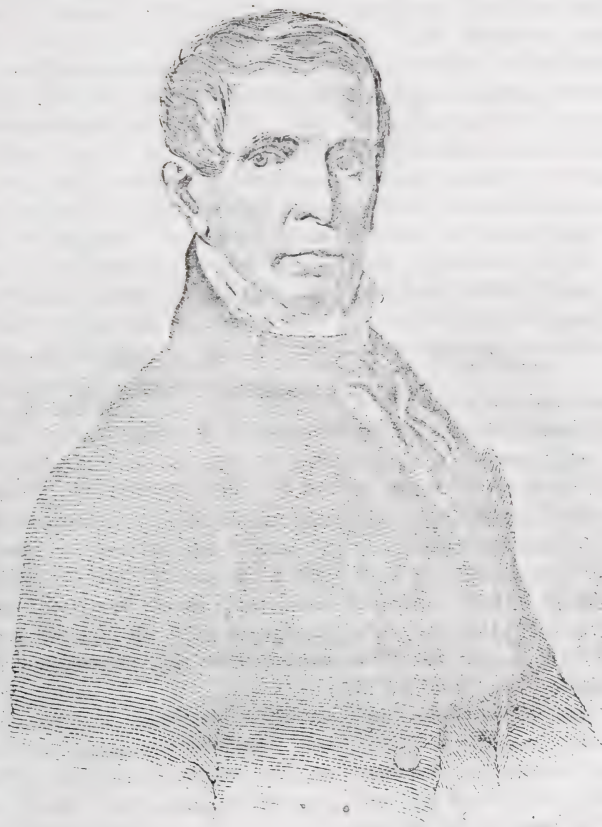
While a student, his opportunities for practice were very extensive; the spotted fever prevailed generally throughout New England. This epidemic was truly appalling in Alstead and the neighboring towns. Dr. Spalding brought his discriminating mind to the subject with all the close observation of a veteran in the science, and arrived at the same conclusions as to its pathology and treatment as others who stood the most eminent in the profession. His position was very embarrassing, being called the "boy physician," having to meet veterans in the profession for whom he entertained an exalted opinion. Modesty would hardly permit him to differ from them, yet he had so studied this epidemic, in most cases his views and treatment were adopted.

After practicing 2 years in Alstead with Dr. Carpenter, he commenced business in Claremont, but having friends in Montpelier, was induced to remove to this place. Though but a boy, he had seen much practice, and performed many surgical operations, and it required but a short time for him to gain general confidence as a physician, and more especially as a surgeon, which he retained without abatement through life. His fixed purpose was improvement in his profession; he never engaged in any other business or sought any political preferment. Others may have done more under other circumstances, yet by his example, integrity, industry, communications for the medical journals, and dissertations before the County and State Medical Societies, from time to time, it may be said, he added something to the general stock of knowledge in his profession, and that as a surgeon he was successful above most others. His particular trait of mind was a sound judgment, based upon a careful, discriminating examination of all the evidence which gave in each individual case its peculiar characteristic. Well informed in books and the general principles

of his profession, having an extensive intercourse with his medical brethren, he was well prepared to impart to others the results of his extensive experience. He was an original thinker, not only in his medical and surgical practice, but in other departments. It was a maxim with him that there should be no guess-work in his profession, more especially in surgery. In consultations, due respect was paid to the opinions of his professional brethren, but still he would suffer his judgment to be influenced only as the evidence in the case affected his own mind, never evading responsibility, and always governed by his own independent conclusions, and for this reason he was much sought for in consultations. He retained through life the confidence and respect of his professional brethren, and while differing from others in his diagnosis and treatment of disease, he succeeded in leaving the confidence of patient and friends in the attending physician unabated, discharging his duty to his patients without injury to the feelings or reputation of any one. It being the settled maxim of his life, that strict integrity is the true and only policy which should govern every man who desires his own interest or that of others, he never sought to appropriate to himself what justly belonged to them.

For more than 40 years he was an active member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and, through it, labored to advance the best interests of the profession he so much loved, and became acquainted with most of the distinguished physicians of the State, among whom he had many personal friends. In 1819, he was elected secretary, which office he held for over 20 years. In 1842, he was chairman of a committee to draft a petition for a geological survey of the State. He was vice president of the Medical Society in 1843, treasurer in 1844, chairman of the committee on the History of the Society in 1845. He read a thesis in 1846, "On Nature as manifested in Disease and Health," which was highly commended. He was elected president in 1846, '7, '8, and delivered a dissertation on "Typhus Fever"





*I am very respectfully,
Your Obedient. Serv.
Saml. Prentiss.*



in 1848, which was published by a vote of the society. He was elected a corresponding secretary in 1850, and librarian in 1854, which office he held until his death. He was also a member of the Board of Fellows of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, besides holding many offices connected with science, literature, temperance, etc. But few men in the country have seen such an amount of disease and so carefully observed the peculiarities of the various epidemics occurring for nearly half a century; and it is to be regretted that so little is left on record of his extensive observations and experience both as a physician and surgeon. In private life he was a man of much amenity of manners, of great worth and purity of character, enlarged benevolence and of high-minded purposes in all that goes to make the enlightened Christian and good citizen.

In 1820, he married Miss Eliza Reed, of Montpelier. They raised 6 children—James R., an editor in the city of New York; William C., a distinguished physician of Watertown, Wis.; Martha E., died at 18; Jane, who married Dr. Warner of Weathersfield, Conn.; George B., a clergyman and Doctor of Divinity, of Dover, N. H., and editor of the *New Hampshire Journal*; and Isabella, wife of Mr. Lounsbury, of Hartford, Ct.

Mrs. Spalding, a woman of many virtues, died in 1854, and about 2 years after, Dr. Spalding married Mrs. Dodd, a daughter of the late Wyllis Lyman, of Hartford, Vt., who died in 1857.

HON. SAMUEL PRENTISS

was born in Stonington, Ct., Mar. 31, 1782; his family, of a pure English and Puritan stock, are traceable as far back as 1318, through official records which show the reputable positions occupied by branches of the family, till they came to New England, where the lineage at once took stock among the best in the colonies. In direct descent he was the 6th from his first American, but English-born, ancestor, Capt. Thomas Prentiss, born in England about 1620, became a resident of Newton, Mass., 1752, was a noted cavalry officer in the King Philip war, and died 1710, leav-

ing Thomas Prentiss, Jr., father of Samuel Prentiss, 1st, father of Samuel, 2d, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and father of Samuel, 3d, a physician and surgeon in the army, and the father of Judge Samuel Prentiss, of Montpelier. The whole stock of the Prentiss family was good, but this branch was particularly so, both physically and intellectually. Col. Prentiss, of Revolutionary memory, 6 feet high, weighing over 200 pounds, without corpulency, was one of the best built, most muscular men of the times; and the different members of the family descending from him, for the last two or three generations, of which those now living have been cognizant, will be remembered to have been, with a rare uniformity, well-formed, shapely and good-looking, possessing an unusual intellectual capacity and power.

When Samuel was about a year old, he removed with his family from Stonington, Ct., to Worcester, Mass., and from thence in about 3 years to Northfield, Mass., where his father, Dr. Prentiss, continued the successful practice of his profession in 1818, the son being kept in his earlier boyhood at the common schools, and while yet young, put into classical studies with the Rev. Samuel C. Allen, minister of the town, and at about 19, entered as a law student in the office of Samuel Vose, Esq., of the same town. He did not complete the course of legal studies there, but with that object, passed over into the neighboring village of Brattleboro, and entered the office of John W. Blake, Esq., from whence, Dec. 1802, he was admitted to the bar several months before his majority.

In view of what Mr. Prentiss afterward became, all will understand he studied the elementary principles of the law before his admission to the Bar; but few, perhaps, are aware how close and extensive in the meantime had been his study of the great masters of English literature, how careful the cultivation of his taste, and how much his proficiency in the formation of that style, which subsequently so peculiarly stamped all his mental efforts, whether of writing or speaking, with unvarying strength

and neatness of expression. We recollect of having once met with a series of literary miscellany written by him, probably when he was a law student, published first in a newspaper in consecutive numbers, and afterwards republished by some one in pamphlet form, which were all alike marked by neatness of style and beauty of sentiment, and which, though only intended, doubtless, for mere off-hand sketches, would have favorably compared with our best magazine literature.

Early in the year 1803, he came into this part of the State, and opened an office in the new, but promising village of Montpelier, which was to be ever after his home, and the central point of the field of the splendid professional success which he was destined to achieve.

His legal attainments, the genius he displayed in developing them, the skill he manifested in the management of his cases, and his peculiarly smooth and happy manner as a speaker, appear almost immediately, after he commenced practice here, to have attracted attention, and given him a distinguished place in the estimation of all the people of the surrounding country as a young man of unusual promise. But he knew better than to repose on laurels of this kind; that not to advance in his profession, was virtually to recede; that he could make no real progress without exploring the great field of jurisprudence, within whose portals he had only just entered; in other words, not without devoting himself to study, careful, close and unremitting; and commenced a course, which, passing beyond the applications of all his own special cases, was as extended as the principles of the law itself, when regarded no less as a science than a system of technicalities, and this course for the next twenty years, while all the time in active employ as a practitioner, he pursued with an assiduity and perseverance rarely ever witnessed among lawyers who, like him, have already reached the higher ranks of their profession.

Such a course of legal research, conducted by a mind of the discrimination and power of analysis, which characterized

that of Mr. Prentiss, could not long remain unattended by fruits. We find the legislature of his State, as early as 1822, proffering him, with singular unanimity, a seat as one of the associate justices on the bench of the Supreme Court, which honor he declined, but in 1824 and '25, consented to serve his town as their representative in the General Assembly, and having been triumphantly elected, soon gave unmistakable earnest of those abilities as a legislator and a statesman, which were afterwards so conspicuously displayed in the broader field of the council chamber of the nation. At the session of the legislature of 1825, he was elected first associate justice of the Supreme Court so unanimously, and with so many private solicitations for his acceptance, he did not longer decline a membership in our State tribunal, and went upon the bench, where so scrupulously and ably he executed the duties of his post the next 4 years, that by almost common consent he was elected in 1829, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and in 1830, a member of the United States' Senate, and was re-elected in 1836 a second term to the Senate, and before his term of service had quite expired was nominated by the President, and without the usual reference of his case to a committee, unanimously confirmed, as the Judge of United States' District Court of this State, in place of Hon. Elijah Paine, then just deceased. This quiet, though highly responsible office, whose duties were to be discharged so near home, he, in his declining health, preferred to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, which it was more than intimated from high quarters he might soon obtain. He therefore accepted the post, which he continued to hold till his death, Jan. 15, 1857.

Such was the brilliant official career of the Hon. Samuel Prentiss for the last 34 years of his life; he never passed an hour without bearing the responsibilities of some important public trust, and was never removed from one except to be promoted to a higher one, till he had reached the highest but one within the gift of the American



people; and as a senator, he won an enviable and enduring reputation in a body embracing almost all the intellectual giants in that highest period of American statesmanship. Among the beneficent measures, of which he was the originator and successful advocate, was the law, still in force, for the suppression of duelling in the District of Columbia. His speeches in support of that measure have taken rank among the best specimens of senatorial eloquence. His speech against the bankrupt law of 1840 was pronounced by John C. Calhoun to have been the clearest and most unanswerable of any, on a debatable question, which he had heard for years. His stand on this occasion attracted the more public notice, from the fact that he had the independence to contest the passage of the bill, in opposition, with only one exception, to the whole body of his party. And there can be but little doubt that his argument, which was felt to stand still unanswered, had much to do with the repeal of that unfortunate law, a few years afterwards.

Judge Prentiss was obviously held in the highest estimation in the Senate, alike for the purity and worth of his private, and the rare ability of his senatorial character. His equal and confidential relations with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were at that day well known; while his sterling talents and civic virtues were admitted and admired by all, who, as we were often told at the time, cheerfully joined his more particular associates in conceding him to be the best lawyer in the Senate.

It is in his character as a jurist, however, that Mr. Prentiss will be longest remembered. It is, perhaps, sufficient praise for him to say, that not one of that series of able and lucid decisions, which he had made while on the bench of our Supreme Court, has ever been overruled by any succeeding tribunal in this State, nor, as far as we are apprized, by that of any other, though those decisions are, to this time, being frequently quoted in the courts of probably nearly every State in the Union. With the legal profession, facts of this kind involve probably the best evidence of high

judicial accomplishment which could possibly be adduced. With those out of that profession, the opinions of other great and learned men respecting the one in question, might be, perhaps, more palpably conclusive. And to meet the understandings of both these classes, therefore, we will close our remarks on this part of our subject by mentioning a curious legal coincidence, which, while it involved an important decision, was the means of drawing forth a high compliment from the lips of one of the most distinguished of all our American jurists:

Some time during Judge Prentiss' Chief Justiceship of this State, Sir Charles Bell, of the Common Bench of England, made, in an important case, a decision which was wholly new law in that country; and it was afterwards discovered, when the reports of the year, on both sides of the water, were published, that Judge Prentiss had, not only in the same year, but in the same week or fortnight, made, in one of *our* important suits, precisely the same decision, which was also then new law here, arriving at his conclusion by a process strikingly similar to that of the English justice. This remarkable coincidence, involving the origin of then new, but now well-established points of law, and involving, at the same time, an inference so flattering to our Chief Justice, at once attracted the notice of the celebrated Chancellor Kent, of New York, who, soon after, falling in company with several of our most noted Vermonters, cited this singular instance in compliment to the Vermont Chief Justice, and after remarking that there was no possibility that either the American or English justice could be apprised of the other's views on the point in question, wound up by the voluntary tribute:

"Judge Story, the only man to be thought of in the comparison, is certainly a very learned and able man; but I cannot help regarding Judge Prentiss as the best jurist in New England."

Perhaps there is nothing about which there is more misconception among men generally than in what constitutes a really great intellect. Most people are prone to

be looking for some bold and startling thoughts, or some brilliant or learned display of language, in a man, to make good in him their preconceived notions of intellectual greatness. And should they see him take up a subject in a simple, natural manner, analyze it, reject all the fictitious, retain all the real, arrange the elements, and, thus clearly proceeding, at length reach the only just and safe conclusion of which the case admits, they would, perhaps, feel a sort of disappointment in not having seen any of the imposing mental machinery brought into play, which they supposed would be required to produce the result. Demagogues might indeed make use of such machinery, but a truly great man, never. For it is that very simplicity and clearness of mental operations which can only make an intellect efficient, safe and great. Grasp of thought, penetration and power of analysis, are the expressions generally used in describing a mind of the character of that of Judge Prentiss. But they hardly bring us to a realization of the extremely simple and natural intellectual process, through which he moved on, self-poised, step by step, with so much ease and certainty to the impregnable legal positions where he was content only to rest. And to have fully realized this, we should have listened to one of his plain but luminous decisions, on a case before supposed to be involved in almost insuperable doubts and perplexities—perceived how, at first, he carefully gathered up all that could have any bearing on the subject in hand; how he then began to scatter light upon the seemingly dark and tangled mass; and then, how, segregating all the irrelevant and extraneous, and assorting the rest, he conducted our minds to what at length we could not fail to see to be the truth and reality of the case. That Judge Prentiss possessed, besides his profound knowledge of the law as a science, a finely-balanced and superior intellect is unquestionable; and that it became so, in the exercise of those peculiar traits we have been attempting to describe, need, it appears to us, to be scarcely less doubted.

In person, Judge Prentiss was nearly 6 feet high, well-formed, with an unusually expansive forehead, shapely features and a clear and pleasant countenance, all made the more imposing and agreeable by the affable and courtly bearing of the old school gentleman.

In his domestic system, he was a rigid economist, but ever gave liberally whenever the object commanded his approbation. Let a single instance suffice for illustration: Some years before his death, his minister lost an only cow; and the fact coming to his ears, he ordered his man to drive, the next morning, one of the cows he then possessed, to the stable of the minister. But strangely enough, the cow selected for the gift died that night. He was not thus to be defeated, however, in his kind purpose; for hearing that the minister had engaged a new cow, at a given price, he at once sent him the amount in money required to pay for it.

Judge Prentiss has gone; but the people of the town, which had the honor to be his home, will cherish his memory as long as they are capable of appreciating true excellence, and be but too proud to tell the stranger that he was one of their townsmen.

At the October session of the United States District Court, following the death of Judge Prentiss, after a suitable announcement by the district attorney, and the delivery in court of eloquent tributes to the character of the deceased, by the Hon. Solomon Foot, and the Hon. David A. Smalley, the new judge, the following preamble and resolutions were entertained, and ordered to be placed upon the records of the court, as "an enduring evidence of the high veneration in which his memory was held by the Bar":

WHEREAS, the Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, late Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, having departed this life within the present year, and the members of this Bar and the officers of this Court entertaining the highest veneration for his memory, the most profound respect for his great ability, learning, experience and uprightness as a Judge, and cherishing for his many public

and private virtues the most lively and affectionate recollection, therefore,

Resolved, That his uniformly unostentatious and gentlemanly deportment, his assiduous discharge of his official duties, his high sense of justice, his unbending integrity, and the exalted dignity and purity of his public and private character, furnish the highest evidence of his intrinsic worth, and of his great personal merit.

Resolved, That the District Attorney, as Chairman of this meeting of the Bar, communicate to the family of the deceased a copy of these proceedings, with an assurance of the sincere condolence of the members of the Bar and the officers of this Court, on account of this great and irreparable bereavement.

Resolved, That in behalf of the Bar and the officers of this Court, the Honorable the Presiding Judge thereof be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to order the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be entered on the minutes of the Court.

MRS. LUCRETIA PRENTISS,

daughter of the late Edward Houghton, Esq., of Northfield, Mass., was born Mar. 6, 1786, and received a good English education for the times. She married Samuel Prentiss, Esq., in 1804, and settled down with him for life in the village of Montpelier. Here she became the mother of 12 children, George Houghton, Samuel Blake, Edward Houghton, John Holmes, Charles Williams, Henry Francis, Frederick James, Theodore, Joseph Addison, Augustus, Lucretia and James Prentiss.

George H. Prentiss died soon after arriving at maturity and settling down in his profession, which, like that of all the rest of the brothers who reached manhood, was that of the law. Augustus, and Lucretia, the only daughter, died in infancy.

The cares, labors and responsibilities of the wife are generally, to a great extent, mingled with those of the husband. Much less than usual, however, were they so in the case of Mrs. Prentiss. In consequence of the close occupation of the time of her husband in his crowding legal engagements when at home, and his frequent and long-continued absences from home in the discharge of his professional or official duties, almost the whole care and management of his young and numerous family devolved

on her. And those who know what unceasing care and vigilance, and what blending of kindness, discretion and firmness, are required to restrain and check, without loss of influence, and train up with the rightful moral guidance, a family of boys of active temperaments, of fertile intellects and ambitious dispositions, so that they all be brought safely into manhood, will appreciate the delicacy and magnitude of her trust, and be ready to award her the just meed of praise for discharging it, as she confessedly did, with such unusual faithfulness and with such unusual success. Mrs. Prentiss died at Montpelier, June 15, 1855, in her 70th year.

It would be difficult to say too much in praise of the character of this rare woman. She was one of earth's angels. In her domestic and social virtues; in the industry that caused her "to work willingly with her hands;" in "the law of kindness" that prompted her benevolence, and the wisdom that so judiciously and impartially dispensed it; together with all the other of those clustered excellencies that went to constitute the character of the model woman of the wise man—in all these Mrs. Prentiss had scarce a peer among us, scarce a superior anywhere. She did everything for her family, and lived to see her husband become known as he "sat among the Elders of the land," and her nine surviving sons, all of established characters, and presenting an aggregate of capacity and good repute unequalled, perhaps, by that of any other family in the State, and all praising her in their lives. These were her works, but not all her works. The heart-works of the good neighbor, of the good and lowly Christian, and the hand-works that looked to the benefit and elevation of society at large, were by her all done, and all the better done for being performed so unobtrusively, so cheerfully and so unselfishly.

D. P. T.

Oh, many a spirit walks the world unheeded,
That, when its veil of sadness is laid down,
Shall soar aloft with pinions unimpeded,
Wearing its glory like a starry crown.

—Julia Wallace.

THE HON. JOSEPH REED,

Born in Westford, Mass. Mar. 13, 1766, when about 12 years of age left Westford, to live with his uncle in Plymouth, N. H., for about 6 years, receiving only the advantages of a common school education, and at 18 commenced and served a 3 years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, with James Sargeant, of Plymouth, after which he worked one year for his master for \$150, and then continued at his trade nearly 5 years in the vicinity, when he relinquished for good his trade and entered the store of Mr. Mower Russell in Plymouth, but soon removed to Thetford, Vt., where in 1803 he opened a store. In June 1804, he married first. He had no children by this marriage. In 1812, he married second, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Jacob Burnap D. D. of Merimac, N. H., by whom he had 2 sons, Charles and George W. In 1814, 15, 16, Mr. Reed was elected town representative of Thetford and received 5 more elections in the next 7 years. In 1818, 19, he was elected one of the Judges of Orange County Court. Having been very successful in trade in Thetford and closed up business there, he removed to Montpelier in 1827. In 1830, 31, 32, he was elected Judge of probate for the district of Washington County, and in 1834, was chosen one of the Council of Censors to revise the constitution of the State, and in 1840, one of the presidential electors who threw the vote of Vermont for General Harrison, and he was county treasurer for almost the last 30 years of his life. His second wife, who shared his cares and his fortunes through nearly the most active period of his life, and who was the mother of his children, died and he married her sister, Miss Lucy Burnap, for his third wife, who dying soon after, he married his fourth wife, Miss Frances M. Cotton, daughter of the Hon. John H. Cotton of Windsor, who, with a daughter, still survives him.

Judge Reed at his death, Feb. 6, 1859, left a handsome fortune, and, what is far better, a character which his descendants may be proud to contemplate. Of him, his personal peculiarities and general char-

acter, it was said, in a tribute from a discriminate source, which appeared in one of our public journals at the time of his death,—"He was a gentleman of the Old School, precise and methodical in his habits; of noble presence and demeanor; honest and sincere in all his dealings; reserved and prudent in his speech, sagacious and comprehensive in his views, of resolute and unflinching perseverance, and wise and ample generosity."

This single sentence finely embodies the whole of his general character, yet some of its peculiar traits may be more definitely told. Among which was beside his unbending integrity his particular and nice conscientiousness. But the way in which Judge Reed effected the most good, and for which, doubtless, he will be the longest, and by the largest number remembered, was assisting indigent, but promising young men in obtaining an education. When, in about middle life, he found he had accumulated a property which afforded a yearly surplus over the economical support of his family, and the probable expense of educating his children, he, as he once told a friend, began to feel it his duty to bestow at least a good portion of that surplus on objects calculated for public good. And distrusting the wisdom of many of the schemes of benevolence in vogue, on which others were bestowing their charities, he for some time cast about him for a system by which to bestow his money so that it might conduce to the most benefit to individuals, and through them to society at large. And he soon settled on loaning to any poor young man, showing promise of usefulness, such sums of money as he should need to carry him through College, without requiring any security for the payment of the amounts advanced, and leaving the payment a wholly voluntary matter with the beneficiary. And having made known his intentions, and finding no lack of applications, he at once put his system in practice, and nobly persevered in keeping it up to the last year of his life, and till the number of young men educated through his means amounted to more than twenty, among whom are



to be found some of the most eminent men of the country, ornamenting the learned professions, or adding dignity to the official positions to which their merits have raised them.

Other wealthy men may have been as benevolent, others as patriotic, in bestowing money for temporary purposes, but few can boast of having originated, and so persistently maintained, for so long a period, a system of benevolence so wise and noble, of such wide spread, happy influences which have flowed from the one which stands associated with the memory of the late Joseph Reed.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS REED,

was born at Hamstead, N. H., May 26, 1795, and came with his father, Captain Thomas Reed, and family to Montpelier in 1804. From 1804 to about 1812, he for the greater part of the time, attended the academy in Montpelier, and made such proficiency, and exhibited promise of so much executive talent, at 16, he successfully taught one of the largest and most forward winter schools in his town, and soon after went to Fort Atkinson, N. Y., and became a clerk in the store of Mr. Gove, while the American Army was wintering there in 1813. When the army retreated southward, he followed it to Plattsburgh, where it took its final stand, and remained with it in the capacity of sutler till the battle of Plattsburgh, September, 1814, at which he was present. The following winter he taught school in Grand Isle County; after which he commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Dan Carpenter of Waterbury; the spring of 1819, was admitted to the Bar, and, during the following summer, went West and settled for practice in Troy, Ohio; remained about 5 years, collected in his earnings, and invested them in flour, which he put on board one of the *flat boats of the Ohio*, and sailed down to Natches, sold it, and with the proceeds in his pocket, returned on horse-back through Tennessee, Kentucky and Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, and then by other conveyance to his old home in Montpelier,

where he went into partnership with his brother, Thomas Reed, Esq., who had already opened a law office in the village. This partnership lasted about 20 years, and was attended throughout with unusual pecuniary success. The Messrs. Reed did a very large business, mostly in collecting and in honorable speculations, acting as advocates in the courts but little more than in the management of their own cases. They invested largely in the stock of the first and second Bank of Montpelier, and bought out nearly all the stock of the old Winooski Turnpike, which they eventually sold out at a good bargain to the Vermont Central Railroad Company. They also became extensive land owners in this and several of the Western States, and their purchases of this character all turned out, in the aggregate, very profitable investments.

Mr. Reed was elected, by general ticket, a member of our Council of Censors in 1841; was one of the delegates of Vermont to the National Convention which nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for President, and was for many years considered one of the most influential politicians in the State. In 1851, '52, he was by a large majority elected representative of Montpelier in the legislature, and on the establishment of the Vermont Bank, in 1849, was chosen its first president and retained in the office till his death.

Mr. Reed was an unusually energetic, stirring business man; but business and money-making were evidently not the only objects of his life. He was ever public spirited, entering into, and often leading in, all enterprises designed for the public good and the social, religious and educational interests of his town, with his usual zeal and energy; and was always quite ready to help on all such movements by liberal subscriptions. He perhaps should be considered the foremost in bringing about our present Union School. He gave \$1000 towards the building to be erected on its establishment. He died suddenly, and almost in the prime of his life, of inflammation of the lungs, while on a journey to the West, June 15, 1856, and now



sleeps in our new Green Mount Cemetery, which he took so much pride in planning and ornamenting.

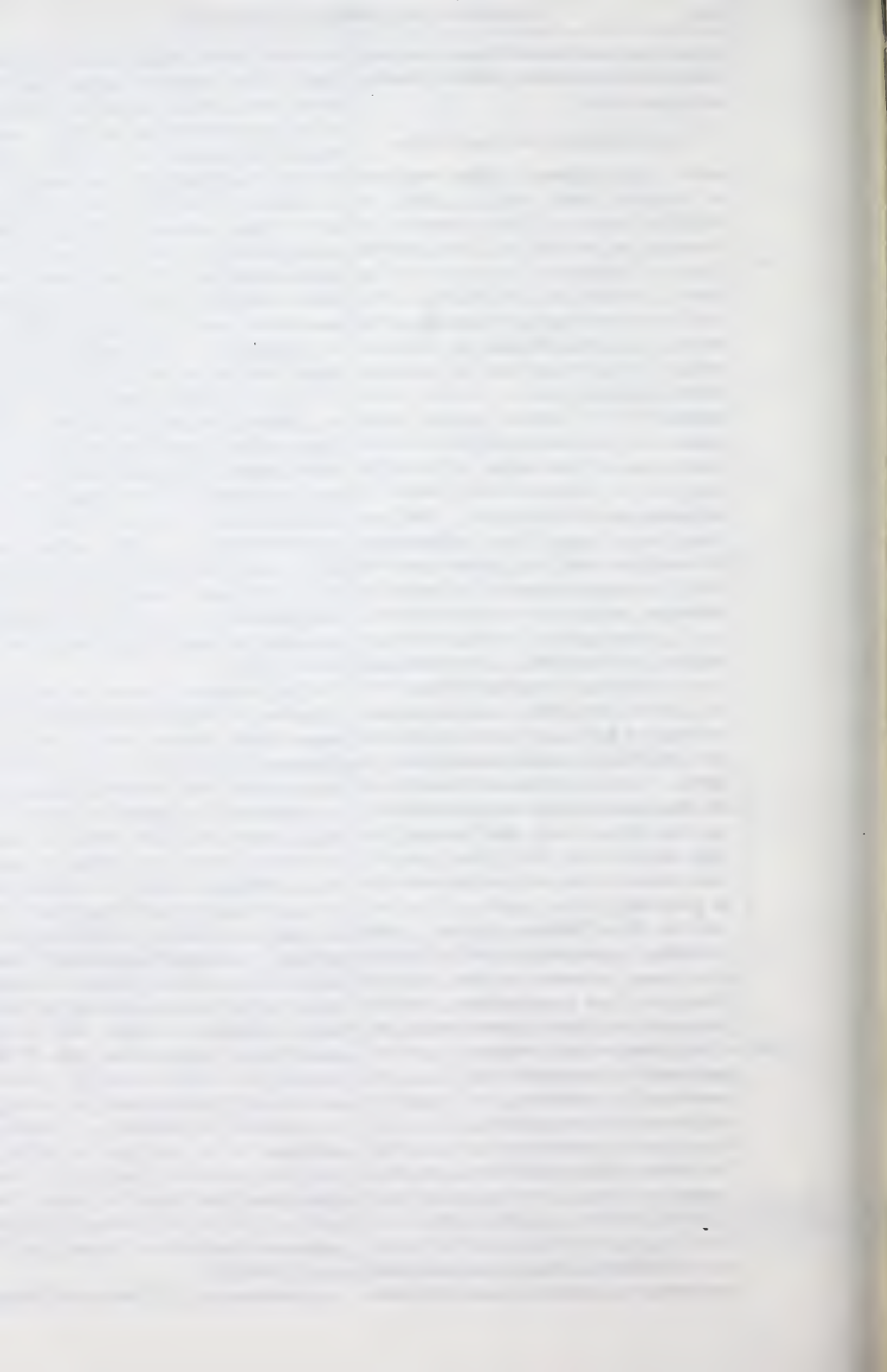
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM UPHAM,

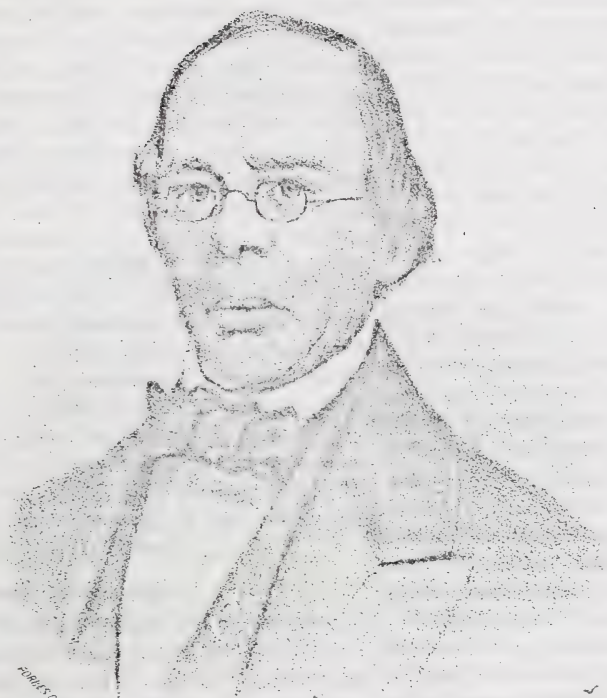
son of Captain Samuel Upham, was born in Leicester, Mass., Aug. 5, 1792. In 1802, his father and family removed to Vermont, and settled on a farm near the Centre of Montpelier, where, from 10 to about 15 years of age, he worked on the farm, only attending the winter schools of the common school district in which he resided; when he met with an accident, which apparently gave a new turn to his destinies for life:—while engaged about a cider mill, his hand so caught in the machinery, and all the fingers of the right hand, were so crushed that they had to be amputated even with the palm. This, unfitness for manual labor, led his father to consent to what had before been his wish, the commencement of a course of education, preparatory to the study of the law. Accordingly he attended the old academy, at Montpelier, a few terms, and then, with the late Reverend William Perrin of Berlin for a fellow student, pursued the study of Latin and Greek, about one year, with the Reverend James Hobart of Berlin. In 1808, he entered the office of the Hon. Samuel Prentiss, in Montpelier, as a law student; and, after pursuing his legal studies there about three years, he was admitted to the bar, and soon went into partnership in the practice of the law with the Hon. Nicholas Baylies. After continuing in partnership with Mr. Baylies a few years, he opened an office alone in Montpelier; and from that time, until his election to the United States Senate, he, either alone or with temporary partners, continued in the constant and successful practice of his profession, the business of which was always more than ample enough to require his whole time and attention. For the first thirty years of his professional career, Mr. Upham, with the exception of only one instance, steadily declined the many proffers of his friends for his promotion to civil office, though his opportunities for holding such offices included the chance

for a seat on the bench of our Supreme Court. The excepted instance was involved in his consent to run as candidate for town representative, in 1827; when, though the majority of his party was a matter of much doubt, he was triumphantly elected. In 1828, he was re-elected, and in 1830, received a third election, serving through all the three terms to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and therein exhibiting talents as a public debator which gave him a high position in the Legislature. In the presidential campaign, 1840, he, for the first time, took an active part in politics, and, to use a modern phrase, stumped nearly the whole State, making himself everywhere known to the people by the peculiar traits of his popular eloquence, and by doing efficient political service in favor of the election of General Harrison. In 1841, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate; and in 1847, was re-elected to the same distinguished office, and died, at Washington, before the completion of his last term, Jan. 14, 1853.

In his professional career, to which the main energies of his life were devoted, he became widely known as one of the best advocates in the State. He was, indeed, what might be called a natural lawyer, and the practice of his profession seemed to amount to almost a passion with him; and, even in his youth, even before he commenced his legal studies, he would often, it was said, leap up from his dream in his bed, and go to pleading some imaginary law case. And, what he determined to be, that, he became, one of the most successful jury lawyers to be found in any country. Never hesitating for word, and fluent almost beyond example, the style of his speaking was rapid, thoroughly earnest, and often highly impassioned, and so magnetic was that earnestness and seeming confidence in his case, and so skilfully wrought up were his arguments, that had indeed must have been his side of the question, if he did not command the sympathies and convictions of a good part, if not all, of the jury.

As a statesman it ill befits us to judge





William Upham



him, while those, who spoke by more authority, and from better opportunities, have so well and fully done so. At the time the customary resolutions, on the occasion of his death, were introduced in Congress, Senator Foot, in his obituary address, said of him:

"His impaired health, for some years past, has restrained him from participating so generally and so actively in the discussions of this body, as his inclination might otherwise have induced him to do, or his ability as a public debator might perhaps have demanded of him. Nevertheless his speeches on several important and exciting public questions, have the peculiar impress of his earnestness, his research, his ability and his patriotic devotion to the best interests of his country. A striking example is furnished of his fidelity to the trust committed to him, and his constant and patient attention to his public duties here, in the fact, which I had from his own mouth, that during the ten years of his service in this body, he never absented himself from the City of Washington for a single day, while Congress was in session, and never failed, while the condition of his health would permit, of daily occupying his seat in the Senate."

Senator Seward said:

"WILLIAM UPHAM was of Vermont: a consistent exponent of her institutions. He was a man of strong and vigorous judgment, which acted always by a process of sound, inductive reasoning, and his compeers here will bear witness that he was equal to the varied and vast responsibilities of the Senatorial trust. He was a plain, unassuming, unostentatious man. He never spoke for display, but always for conviction. He was an honest and just man. He had gotten nothing by fraud or guile; and so he lived without any fear of losing whatever of fortune or position he had attained. No gate was so strong, no lock so fast and firm, as the watch he kept against the approach of corruption, or even undue influence or persuasion. His national policy was the increase of industry, the cultivation of peace, and the patronage

of improvement. He adopted his opinions without regard to their popularity, and never stifled his convictions of truth, nor suppressed their utterance, through any fear or favor, or of faction; but he was, on the contrary, consistent and constant

As pilot well expert in perilous wave,
That to a steadfast starre his course hath bent."

Mr. Upham's best known speeches in the Senate are his speech on *Three Million Bill*, delivered March 1, 1847; on *The Ten Regiment Bill*, and the *Mexican War*, delivered Feb. 15, 1848; on the *Bill to establish Territorial Governments of Oregon, New Mexico and California*, delivered July 28, 1848; on the *Compromise Bill*, delivered July 1 and 2, 1850.

These were all published in pamphlet form, as well as in all the leading political papers of the day, and at once received the stamp of public approbation as elaborate and able efforts. But besides these, and besides also the numerous written and published reports he made during his Congressional career, as chairman of committee on *Revolutionary Claims*, on the *Post Office* and *Post Roads*, and of other committees, Mr. Upham made many other speeches on various subjects, which, though less extensively circulated perhaps, than those above enumerated, yet received almost equal praise from high quarters.

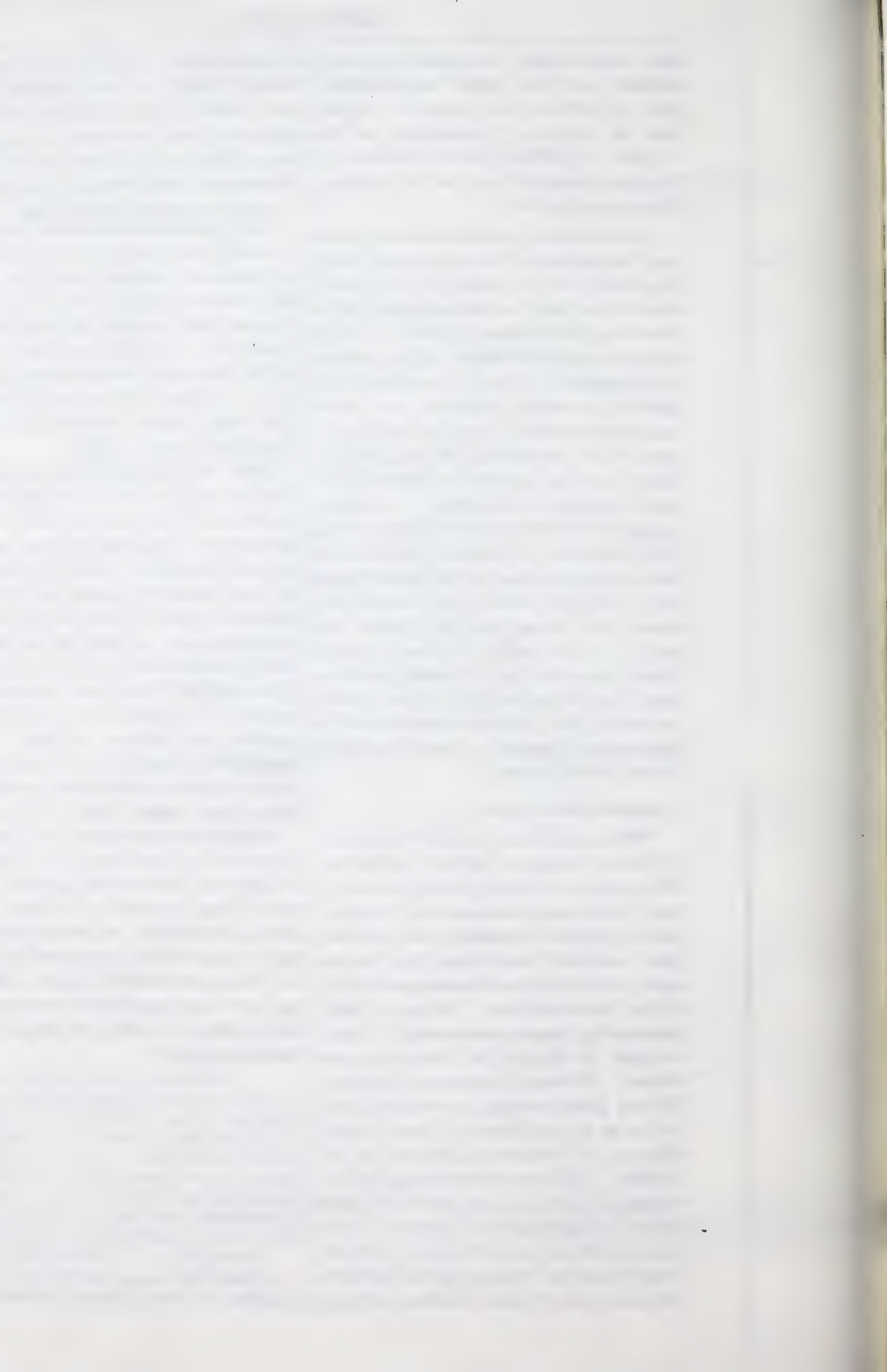
Of the latter may be cited, as an instance, his speech in opposition to the Tariff bill of 1846; and to show the approbation with which it was received, at the time, among distinguished men, we are permitted to copy a characteristic note from Mr. Webster, which was sent Mr. Upham, the evening after the speech was delivered, and which, after his death, was found among his private papers:

THURSDAY EVE., July 26, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—If you could conveniently call at my house, at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, I should be glad to see you for five minutes. I wish to take down some of your statements respecting the market abroad, for our wool. Following in your track, my work is to compare the value of the foreign and home markets.

Yours truly, DANIEL WEBSTER.

If I had the honor of being a correspondent of Mrs. Upham, I should write



to her to say, that you had made an excellent speech. The point, of the duty of government to fulfil its pledges, so frequently and solemnly made, was exhibited in a very strong light.

D. W.

A friend wrote that the Senator "was keenly sensible of the dignity of his office, and careful in the discharge of its duties, and from his constancy, industry, and integrity, he was one of the most useful members of the senate."

MRS. SARAH UPHAM.

Sarah Keyes, wife of the Hon. Senator, was born in Ashford, Conn. She was a sister of Mrs. Thomas Brooks of Montpelier, the grandmother of Gen. W. T. Brooks, the distinguished commander of the Vermont Brigade through part of the war of the Rebellion, and while with her sister here, became acquainted with Mr. Upham, with whom, at the early age of 19, she united her destinies for life. Many a public man has been left to regret that he had not a partner who, by her personal attractions, wit and conversational powers, was fitted to sustain herself in the social circles into which his high position brought him. Not so Mr. Upham; his wife, who usually attended him to Washington, readily and gracefully sustained herself among the best society congregated at the National Capital, and was ever, at home or abroad, the cordial, sparkling, intelligent woman, and eminently popular. Each successive season for years, and after her own family had grown up, the young people of Montpelier were indebted to her, more than to any other lady at the Capital, for her inexclusive hospitalities, and efforts that never wearied, to promote their happiness and culture; for the numerous pleasant parties at which, with the approbation of her liberal, warm-souled and congenial husband, she delighted to gather them at her house, within her beautiful home, under her charming influence. Her very presence was refining and a delight. A lady so charitable, magnetic and influential is a great gift to society. Such was Mrs. Upham, as still remembered by numerous friends, and what to her surviving daughters is more precious, and for the example of women more beautiful, she was no less marked and ex-

cellent in her every-day life of family duties and cares and affections—the wise and able woman in her own house. The richest fruit must ripen and fall. After her husband died, though of a buoyant disposition, and striving hard to bear her loss with Christian resignation, she soon began to droop, and on the 8th of May, after, 1856, followed him to the grave, mourned by her children and many friends. The portrait of Mrs. Upham in this volume was copied from a painting done shortly after her marriage, while that of the Senator was taken many years later. E. P. W.

WILLIAM KEYES UPHAM,

oldest son of Senator Upham, was born in Montpelier, April 3, 1817, admitted to the bar there, and soon thereafter removed to Ohio, where he gained a large and lucrative practice, and ultimately rose to the head of his profession in that State, ranking, wrote a biographer, "with Chase, Stanton, Corwin, Vinton, John A. Bingham, and others." This statement has been confirmed to the writer of this note by a judge of an Ohio court, in which Mr. Upham practiced. He died Mar. 22, 1865, and a handsome monument was erected to him by the bar of Stark Co., O. E. P. W.

MAJ. CHARLES C. UPHAM,

the second son of Senator Upham, was born in Montpelier, April 3, 1819, and was educated there. In 1852, he entered the U. S. Navy as Paymaster, and by his conduct so far won the confidence of the department that he was assigned to duties of a confidential character. He died suddenly at Montpelier, June 10, 1868. His wife, Mrs. Abbie E. Upham, did not long survive him. E. P. W.

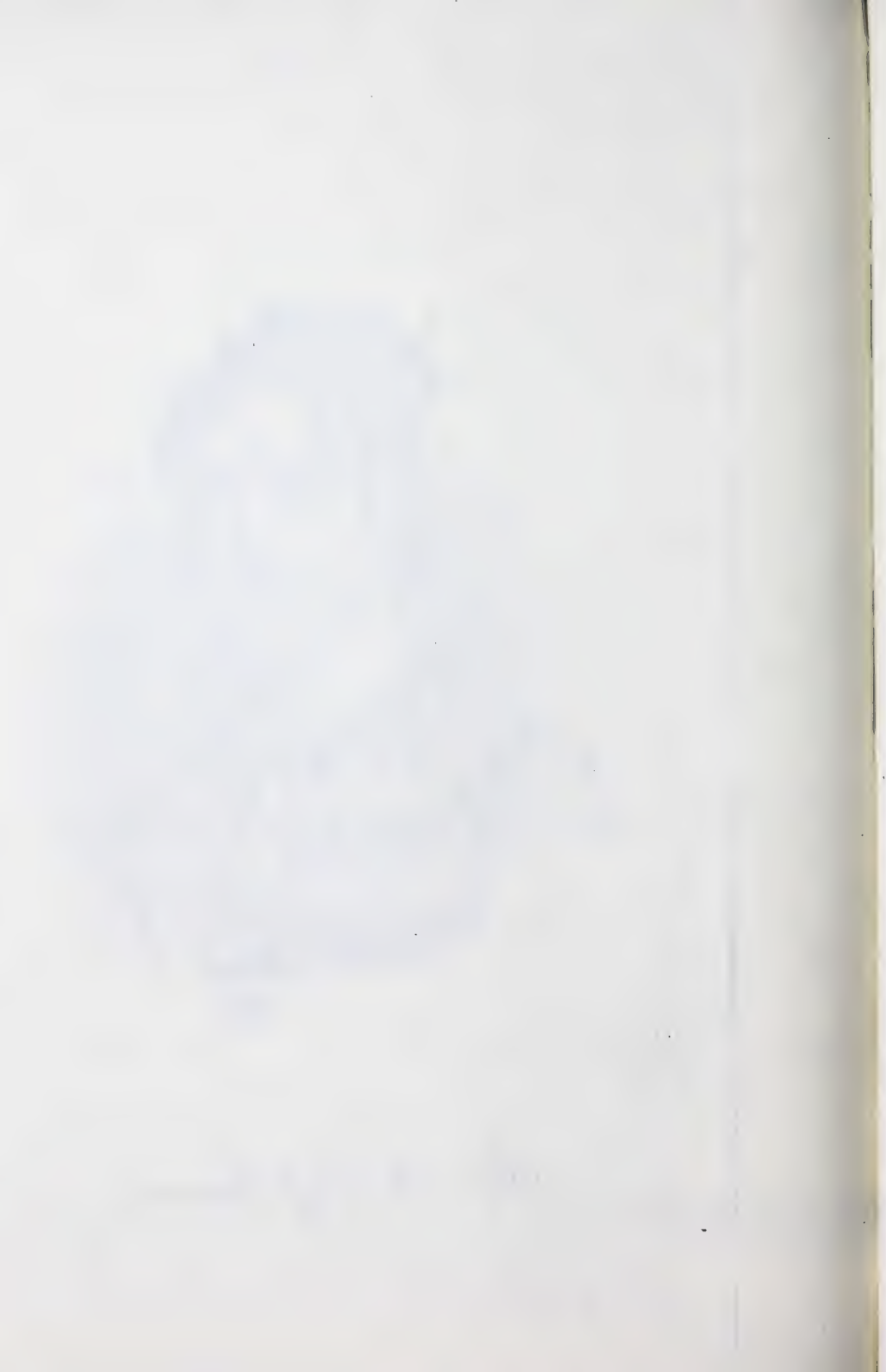
MRS. GEORGE LANGDON,

who was Sarah Sumner, oldest daughter of Senator Upham, was born in Montpelier, and MARY ANNETTE, youngest daughter of Senator Upham, resides with her. Both of these ladies have inherited all the beautiful graces and the remarkable characteristics of their mother, and are favorites as well in the Capitals of Vermont and the Nation, as elsewhere. They are both still living, [1881.] E. P. W.





Sarah W. Ham



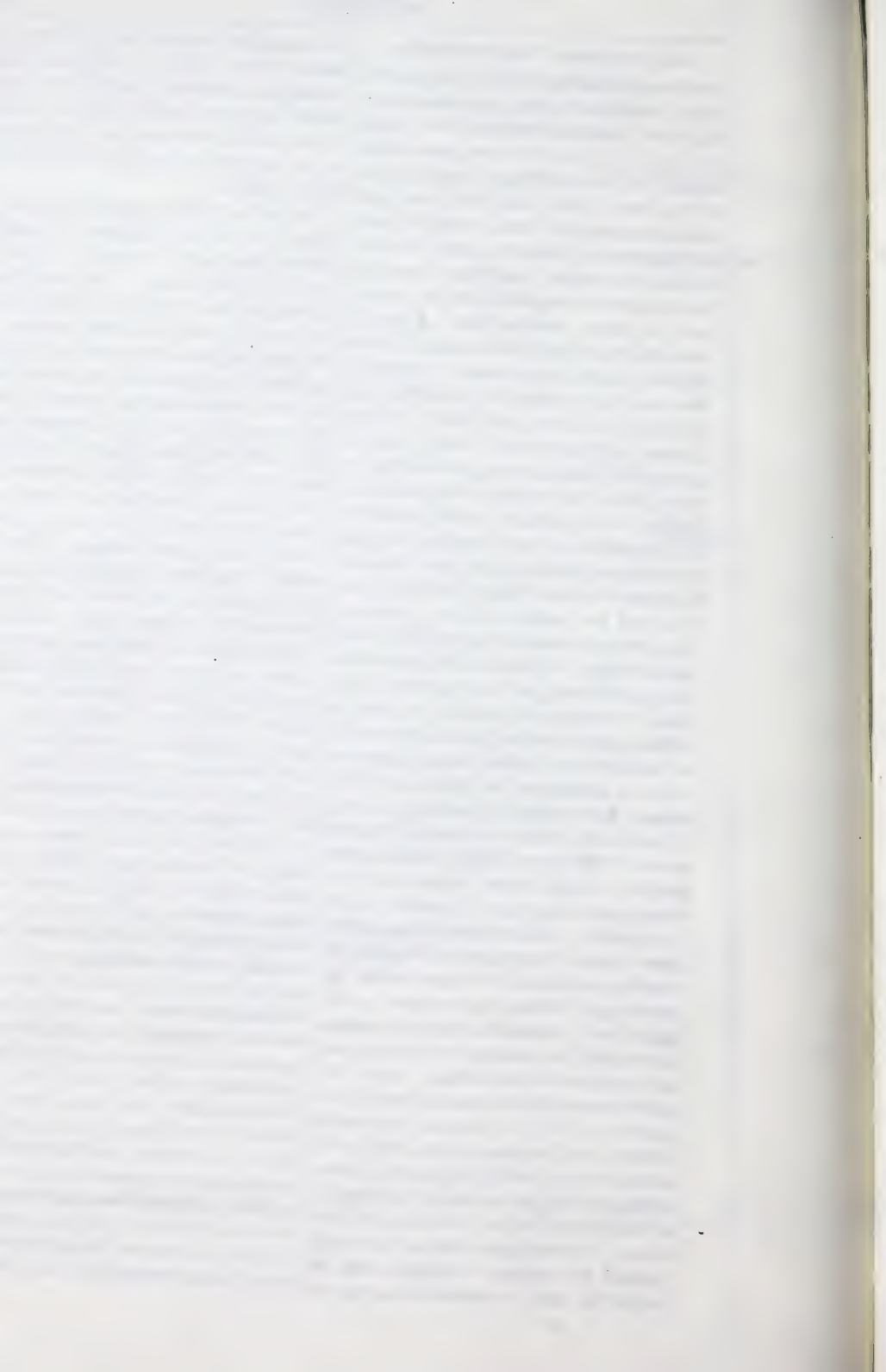
COL. JONATHAN PECKHAM MILLER

was born in Randolph, Feb. 24, 1797. His father, who died in 1799, had given him to his uncle, Jonathan Peckham, who, dying in 1805, appears to have commended the boy to the care of Capt. John Granger, of the same town, and with that gentleman he resided till 1813, when he went to Woodstock to learn the tanner's trade. He did not remain long there, however, before sickness compelled him to return; and his illness settling into protracted feeble health, he made Mr. Granger's house his home for the next 4 years. But during this time the invasion of Plattsburgh by the British occurring, and Capt. Lebbeus Egerton, of that town, having raised a company of volunteers to go to the rescue, young Miller, sick or well, determined on joining the expedition, which, nevertheless, turned out to be a bloodless one; for the company had not quite time to reach the scene of action before the battle was over, and the enemy had beat a retreat; when they all returned to Randolph, with no other glory than that which arose from this good showing of their patriotic intentions. Whether this incident started in Miller a taste for military affairs, or whether he began to feel farming would prove too tame an occupation for him, is not fully known; but certain it is, as early as 1817, he resolved to change his mode of life, and went to Marblehead, Mass., where a company of United States troops were stationed, and enlisted as a common soldier in the army. He continued in the service about 2 years, being a part of the time stationed on our northern frontier, when, his health again failing, he procured a discharge, and returned to Randolph, where he attended the academy of that town, and soon began to fit for college. After diligently prosecuting his studies here till the summer of 1821, he entered Dartmouth College; but, for some reason, left in the course of a few weeks, and joined a class, of like standing as the one he had been in at Dartmouth, in the University of Vermont. At Burlington College, he steadily pursued his studies, advancing with the rest of his class, to almost the last year of

the prescribed course of collegiate requirements, when, May 24, 1824, the college buildings accidentally caught fire and were totally consumed, and with them a portion of the public library and the private books of the students, among which were those of Mr. Miller.

He was now afloat again; but does not appear to have long hesitated in making up his mind upon a course of action for his immediate future. The struggles of Greece for liberty had by this time become the theme of every American fireside, and the appalling woes her people were suffering from the remorseless cruelties of their turbaned oppressors, had already enlisted the sympathies of every American heart that could feel for anything. As might be expected of one of Miller's warm and patriotic nature, his feelings had been among those of the first to be aroused at the recital of these tales of outrage. But heretofore he had been engaged in the accomplishment of the task before him—the completion of his college course. He thought it hardly worth his while now, however, at his age, to enter a new college for this purpose, and, if not, his time was on his own hands. Why, then, should he not go to succor the oppressed, as well as other patriotic Americans who had already sailed for Greece, or were intending shortly to do so? With the question, came the decision.

He knew there was in Boston an association of wealthy and influential gentlemen, styled the Greek Committee, who had been selected to receive and appropriate contributions for the Greek cause, by purchasing needed munitions, or by furnishing the means of transit to those who, without such means, were willing to volunteer their personal services in behalf of the oppressed. But he must first obtain an introduction to them; and for this purpose he went to Gov. Van Ness, at the destruction of whose house by fire, a short time before, he knew he had performed an important and dangerous service in rescuing valuable property from the flames. The Governor, who never forgot a benefit, wrote a letter, not only of introduction, but of warm recommendation of Mr. Miller, to



the Hon. Thomas L. Wintthrop, and the Hon. Edward Everett, the President and Secretary of the Greek Association, who, in their turn, gave him letters to the President and leading members of the Greek Government, at Missolonghi, and furnished him withal, with over \$300, to enable him to pay his passage, equip himself with a good personal outfit, and have money left for exigencies that might arise after he had reached his destination; when he, with other American volunteers, sailed for Malta, Aug. 21, 1824. After reaching that place, and spending a few weeks, and at some other of the neighboring islands, he proceeded to the fated Missolonghi, and enquired out the house which Lord Byron, then very late deceased, had made his headquarters, and which had been retained for the ordinary meetings of the members of the government of Western Greece. Here he encountered Dr. Mayer, who was a root of the fighting stock of William Tell, of Switzerland, and had, for several of the last years, been one of the bravest and most useful of the European volunteers in Greece. Mr. Miller presented his credentials to the Doctor, and was promised an early presentation to members of the government. He was also invited to take up his quarters in that house, and having been shown a room where he might take a little of the repose he so much needed, he wrapped his cloak around him, threw himself down on the floor, and was soon asleep. Before long, however, he was awakened by the entrance of a man already widely known through Europe and America. This was Gen. George Jarvis, a son of Benjamin Jarvis, of New York, who held a situation under the U. S. Government in Germany, where the son was born, educated and reared to manhood. He entered the Greek service in 1821, and continued in it through the whole of that memorable struggle, passing through every grade of military office to the rank of brigadier general of Lord Byron's brigade, and seeing, probably, more fighting, and undergoing more suffering and hardship than any one of all the heroes of Greece. He and Mr. Miller appear to have almost at once made the

discovery that they were congenial spirits, and a mutual friendship and respect sprang up between them, which soon resulted in Mr. Miller's appointment as one of the General's staff officers, with the rank of colonel in the Greek service.

It is not our purpose to follow Colonel Miller through the various hardships he endured through the next 2 years of that wild and bloody conflict, nor enumerate those feats of arms which seem so to have awakened the admiration of the Greeks, and caused him to be known among them by the peculiar name of *The American Dare Devil*. Let an instance or two, which we have had from his own lips, serve as a specimen of his many personal risks and escapes, as well as of his individual daring.

On one occasion, when he was stationed in command of a small band of soldiers in a walled garden, a few miles from Napoli, he suddenly discovered the place to be surrounded by a force of some thousand Turkish troops. Knowing that the instant the weakness of his band was discovered they would all be sacrificed on the spot, Col. Miller at once resolved on the desperate expedient of a sally right into the mouth of the lion, and calling on his band to follow at his heels, he dashed out into the midst of the closely investing foe, firing his girdle full of pistols, and slashing about him with his sword as he went, with such fury as to astonish the Turks, who supposing, of course, the garden to be full of Greeks, about to scatter death among them from behind the walls, instantly became panic struck and fled.

Another instance of a similar character occurred in a different part of the peninsula, when Gen. Jarvis and Col. Miller, with a small force, being unexpectedly beset by a large body of Turkish cavalry, were wholly cut off from their companions, and, as their only chance of escaping with life, were compelled to run for a piece of woods at the top of a hill a fourth of a mile distant. But this only resort came near proving a fatal one. A large squad of the mounted fiends pursued them, and were all within pistol shot, while the woods were yet too far distant to be reached by them.

They supposed there was but a moment more for them in this world; but they resolved that that moment should not be passed unimproved. They suddenly wheeled round, drew up their pieces, and fired directly into the faces of their pursuers, who, in surprise at the strange act, came to a dead halt, and the next instant turned and fled, doubtless believing that they would not take such a stand unless there lay concealed in the borders of the woods a force of their foes, from whom it was their wisdom to escape while they could.

The first of these instances we find in substance related in *Post's Visits to Greece and Constantinople* in 1827, and also in *Dr. Howe's History of Greece*, and the latter, not before named in history, is doubtless an equally veritable incident.

Besides the many personal encounters and skirmishes with the foes of Greece, of the character of those just described, Col. Miller was an active participant in several important engagements, in which his gallantry appears to have attracted favorable notice. Among these we find one handsomely alluded to in the lately published volume of "*Travels in Greece and Russia*," by Bayard Taylor:

At the end of the Argive plain is the little village of Miles, where Ypsilanti gained a splendid victory over the troops of Ibrahim Pacha, and Col. Miller greatly distinguished himself.

But the most continuous, the hardest and most important of Col. Miller's military services in Greece were in the terrible twelve months' siege of the ill-fated Missolonghi, one of the most wealthy and populous towns of the Grecian peninsula. We have space only to give a general idea of the character of this siege; and this idea will perhaps be the best given by a letter from Dr. Mayer, of whom we have before spoken, and who was one of the 130 persons perishing in the last defense of the place, written within three days before his death; and in another letter from Colonel Miller himself to Edward Everett, after Missolonghi had fallen, and he had escaped with the remnant of the besieged, as he has described, out of the city, but not out of danger:

DR. MAYER'S LETTER.

The labors which we have undergone, and a wound I have received in the shoulder, which I am in expectation is one which will be my passport to eternity, have prevented me till now from bidding you my last adieu. We are reduced to feed on the most disgusting animals; we are suffering horribly from hunger and thirst. Sickness adds much to the calamities that overwhelm us. More than 1740 of our brothers are dead. More than 100,000 bombs and balls, thrown by the enemy, have destroyed our bastions and our houses. We have been terribly distressed by cold, and we have suffered great want of food. Notwithstanding so many privations, it is a great and noble spectacle to witness the ardor and devotedness of the garrison. A few days more, and these brave men will be angelic spirits, who will accuse before God the indifference of christendom for a cause which is that of religion. All the Albanians who deserted from the standard of Reschid Pacha have now rallied under that of Ibrahim. In the name of all our brave men, among whom are Noto Botzaris, Travellas, Papodia Mautopolas, and myself, whom the government has appointed generals to a body of its troops, I announce to you the resolution, sworn to before Heaven, to defend, foot by foot, the land of Missolonghi, and bury ourselves, without listening to any capitulation, under the ruins of this city. History will render us justice; posterity will weep over our misfortunes. I am proud to think that the blood of a Swiss, of a child of William Tell, is about to mingle with that of the heroes of Greece. May the relation of the siege of Missolonghi, which I have written, survive me. I have made several copies of it. Cause this letter, dear S—, to be inserted in some public journal.

This beautiful and touching letter to a friend has been preserved in the History of Greece. Col. Miller's letter, which was also embodied in the same history, is as follows:

NAPOLI DE ROMANIA, }
May 3, 1826. }

EDWARD EVERETT:

Honored and Dear Friend.—It is with emotions not to be expressed, that I now attempt to give an account of the fall of Missolonghi, and the heart-rending situation of ill-fated Greece. Missolonghi fell into the hands of the Turks, eight days since, after a gallant defense of eleven months and a half. When we take into consideration the means of its defense, and the



overwhelming numbers that approached it by sea and land, there cannot be a doubt but that its resistance rivals anything of the kind either in ancient or modern times. The particulars of its fall are enough to draw tears from the most obdurate and unfeeling heart, and will bring into action the energies of the Christian world, if, indeed, such a world can be said to exist. Pardon me, my dear sir; the agonies of my mind cause the expression; for who can believe, that, in an age like this, if there are Christians, infidels should be allowed to butcher an entire population?

Missolonghi contained over 8,000 inhabitants at the time of its surrender, or rather of its destruction. There were no more than 3,000 capable of bearing arms; the rest were women and children. We were reduced to the last extremity for provisions, having eaten all the mules and horses which were in the place, when the gloomy inhabitants were cheered by the arrival of the Greek fleet; but alas! the gallant Miaulis found the Turkish force too strong for his little squadron. After sustaining considerable loss in three attempts to break through the Turkish fleet, he retired. The inhabitants of Missolonghi were now driven to desperation. They knew of the unhappy fate of those who had been taken at Aurtolico, and of the outrages the Arabs would commit if the place should capitulate. They took a horrid but glorious resolution of blowing into the air their wives, daughters and sons. I call it glorious, because the women desired it; and there was no possible way of preventing the Arabs from committing outrages upon the women and boys, if they once should get them into their power. They all assembled at the old Turkish Seraglio. Their husbands and brothers, after laying a train of powder, embraced them for the last time, then giving them matches, left them to set fire to the train. The men then prepared themselves for cutting their way through the Turkish camp, sword in hand. And out of the 3,000, only 1,000 are said to have escaped.

There is the greatest sorrow here, women beating their breasts, and asking every Frank they meet, "if all the Christian world has forsaken them?" I must close this hasty scrawl, for my heart is too full to write more. I lost all my articles of European clothing at Missolonghi. But this is nothing. If I am happy enough to escape, I shall go to Smyrna.

My regards to Mrs. Everett. I am thankful it is not for her to endure the distress of the fair, but ill-fated daughters of Greece.

I am, dear sir, with due respect, your humble servant,
J. P. MILLER.

This was the last of all systematic resistance the poor Greeks were able to make; and they remained in their desolated country, a subdued, but not conquered people, till the Christian nations having been aroused, the naval victory at Navarino secured the independence of their country. But the people, in the meanwhile, were in a starving condition; and Col. Miller, after lingering there till fall, came here to the United States to arouse his countrymen to the work of contributing for supplying of their wants. Arriving here in November, he lectured through most of the Northern and Middle States with that object; but in Feb. 1827, while thus engaged, he was appointed by the N. Y. Greek Committee to the agency of going to Greece and superintending the distribution among the suffering inhabitants of that country of a cargo of provisions that had been already collected for them. He went, was gone about a year, and discharged his duty to the full satisfaction of the friends of Greece here, as the proofs, published with his journal by the Harpers of New York, after his return, abundantly make manifest. The aggregate value of the provisions and clothing distributed by him in Greece was over \$75,000. Yet it was found to be well for the beneficiaries that he could act both in the character of almoner and soldier with equal efficiency. For, when he arrived in Greece, he was beset by sharpers and mercenary villains of all kinds, who insolently demanded portions of his cargo in despite all his judicious rules for distribution; and in one instance a scheme was laid to get possession of his whole store, and it would probably have been successful, as well as the less bold attempts of the kind, but for the decisive stand and personal intrepidity of Col. Miller, who, on such occasions, would throw off the character of the almoner as quick as the Quaker did his coat, draw sword and pistols, and drive the lying knaves from his presence.

Among the things which were destined to become permanent remembrancers of Col. Miller's expedition to Greece, was the adoption and education of a Greek



orphan boy, Lucas Miltiades, who, after having received through his childhood and youth from the Colonel all the privileges and affectionate care and kindness which a father could have bestowed, removed West soon after reaching his majority. And Lucas Miltiades Miller has now become, through the advantages thus received, and his own capacity, energy and enterprise, one of the most respected, wealthy and influential citizens of Wisconsin.

Lucas M. was the younger of two brothers brought to this country by Col. Miller and Dr. Russ, the intimate friend of the former, and one of the most cultivated, noble and efficient of all his compatriots in the Greek Revolution.

Another momento was what now should be considered an antiquarian relic of great interest—nothing less than the veritable sword which Lord Byron wore in his Greek campaign. Lord Byron gave this sword to a young Greek named Loukas, a Captain in his legion, who afterwards was shot dead in a sortie from the Acropolis at Athens; and being found with his sword knotted to his wrist, was carried into the fortress. When the sword and his clothing were sold for the benefit of his sisters by the English Consul of Poros, who was requested to take charge of the effects of the deceased, Col. Miller, being present at the sale, purchased the sword and brought it home on his second return. He loaned it to a Mr. Castanis, a native Greek lecturer, by whom it was carried back to Greece, and for a long time was supposed to be lost. But when, a few years since, Col. Miller's daughter, who in the meantime had grown to womanhood and married Mr. Abijah Keith, of Montpelier, visited Greece with her husband, and while there receiving the flattering attentions of the many who called on her in manifestation of their gratitude for what her father had once done for them, for their relatives and for their country, she learned the whereabouts of Mr. Castanis and this sword, and soon recovered it. And being at the house of the now celebrated George Finlay, of Athens, known not only as Lord Byron's early British associate in Greece, but as

the learned antiquarian, and historian of the different eras of Greece, he at once identified the sword, and gave Mr. and Mrs. Keith the following certificate, which we copy from the original in their possession:

Mr. and Mrs. Keith have just shown me the sword which Col. Miller purchased at Poros, at the sale of the effects of Captain Loukas:—This sword I have seen in Lord Byron's possession, before he gave it to Loukas; and I was present at Poros when it was sold. GEORGE FINLAY.

Athens, 17 January, 1853.

Dr. Russ, who has already been mentioned, and who is still living in New York, will also attest to all the material facts above presented.

The identity of this sword, which has an Asiatic inscription on the blade, with Byron's initial and a crown engraved on the hilt, is thus placed beyond a cavil.

Soon after his second return from Greece, Col. Miller came to Montpelier, and took up his permanent residence, passed through a regular course of legal studies, was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in the place in company with Nicholas Baylies, Esq.

In June, 1828, he married the daughter of Capt. Jonathan Arms, a capitalist. In 1830, '31 and '33, he was elected the representative of Berlin, within whose borders he was then residing with his father-in-law, Capt. Arms. During the session of the legislature of 1833, Col. Miller introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, slavery and the slave trade, as existing in the District of Columbia, are contrary to the broad declaration of our Bill of Rights, which declares that liberty is the inalienable right of all men; and whereas they are a national evil, disgrace and crime, which ought to be abolished; and whereas the power of legislation for that District is with the Congress of these United States, therefore,

Resolved, the Governor and Council concurring herein, that our Senators in Congress be directed, and representatives in Congress be requested, to use their endeavors to effect the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

This preamble and resolution, which we have copied at large, not only because



Col. Miller was the mover, but because they constituted the first anti-slavery movement in the legislature of Vermont, were, after lying on the table some weeks, called up by Mr. Miller, earnestly supported by him, and,—that being long before it was good policy for leading politicians to support anti-slavery resolutions,—opposed by Mr. Foot, of Rutland, who moved to dismiss the resolution. The House, however, refused to dismiss it, by 20 majority, but consented to refer it to the next session, when it was finally dismissed by 15 majority.

From about this time, however, Colonel Miller gave his almost undivided attentions and sympathies to the cause of anti-slavery, lecturing in all parts of the State, and not only bestowing his time and labors, but a large amount of money for its advancement. And it probably is not too much to say that no man ever did as much as Col. Miller, in building up the anti-slavery party of Vermont, and putting it on that onward march and steady increase, which raised it to a power that made it necessary for the dominant party, as a matter of self-preservation, to adopt its principles and take all its members into political fellowship.

In 1840, Col. Miller, one of the two Vermont delegates, attended the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, in London, where he appears to have been much noticed by Daniel O'Connell, Lord Brougham, and other leading men of the kingdom, to whom he had formerly become known by his championship of oppressed Greece. He took a prominent part in the debates of this celebrated convention. And, in glancing over the volume of its proceedings, published the next year in London, we are unable to perceive why his speeches do not honorably compare with the majority of those of the many very able men of whom that body was composed.

As a public speaker, Col. Miller was off-hand, bold and earnest, appearing more solicitous of bringing out his principles with effect, than of draping his thoughts with the graces of oratory. And in his manners in private life, he exhibited the

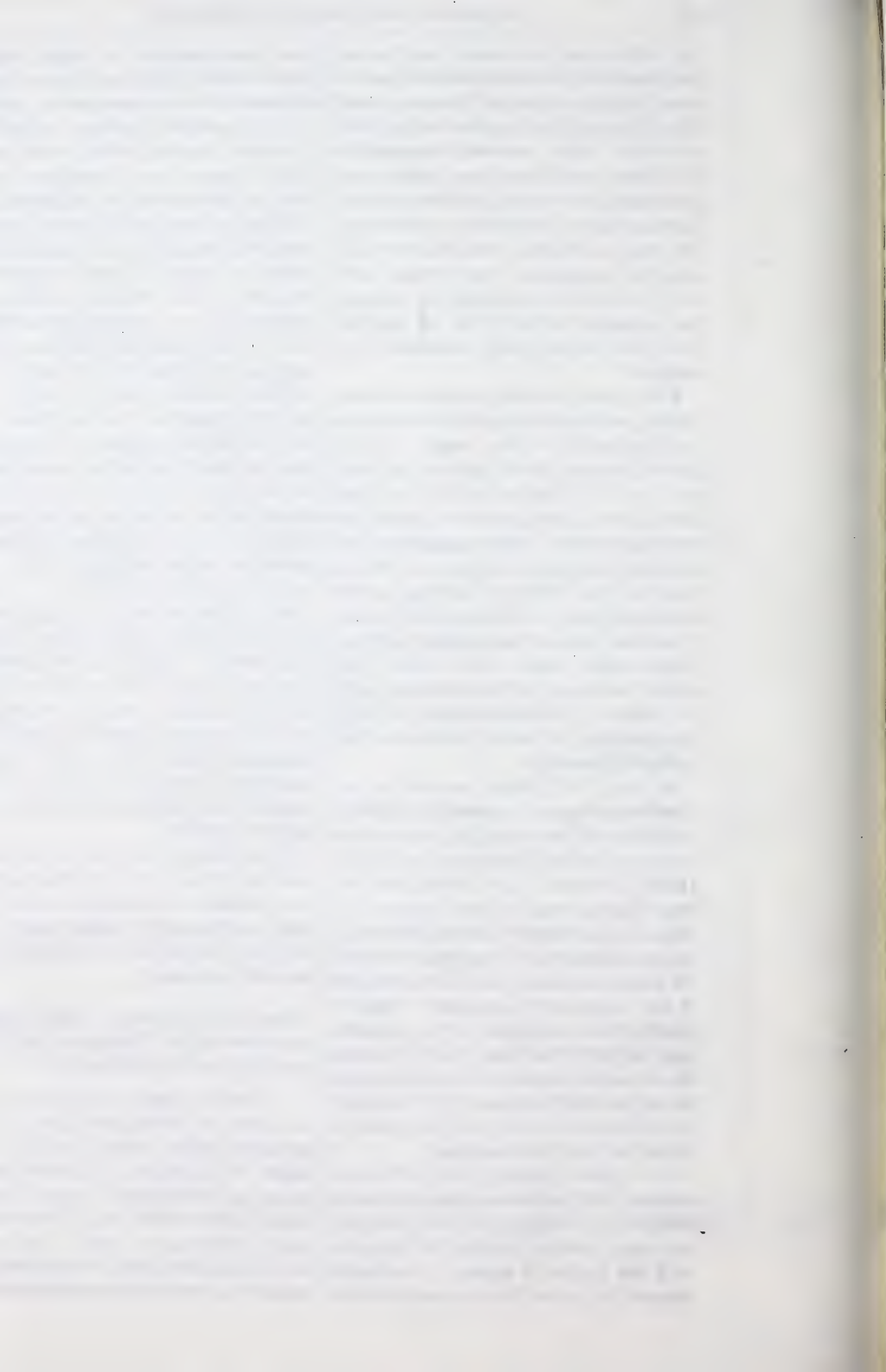
same characteristics by which he was known in all his public actions—a fearless utterance of his opinions, and a straightforward, unstudied frankness, united with a soldierly bearing, which, with the affectedly refined, was considered as approaching the borders of roughness. As a citizen, he was public-spirited, without vices, and benevolent to a proverb. He always had around him half a regiment of the poor, or poor tenants, who came not to pay him rents, but to obtain additional favors; and the fact that both these classes continued to throng him through life is sufficient evidence that they never went away empty-handed. He must have given away, during his residence in Montpelier, in private charities, in the furtherance of the anti-slavery cause, and in aidance of educational or benevolent institutions, the largest part of a handsome fortune, receiving in return nothing but the good name he carried to his grave.

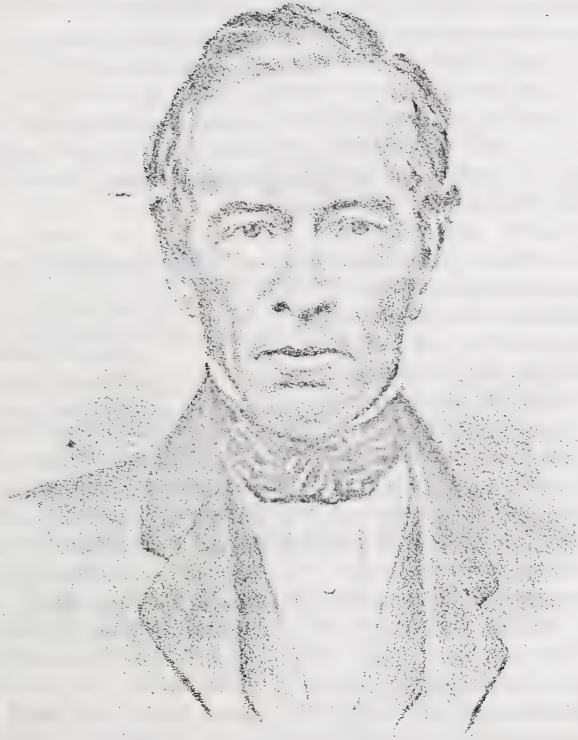
He died prematurely, in consequence of an accidental injury to his spine, Feb. 17, 1847, leaving a wife and one child, the daughter to whom we have before alluded, Mrs. Abijah Keith; and he now sleeps on the boldest point of yonder Green Mount Cemetery, beneath the massive, square, rough granite obelisk, so typical, in many respects, of his Roman virtues and strong traits of character.

[Sarah Arms, the widow of Col. Miller, died in Chicago, Dec. 22, 1864, aged 76. Her remains were brought back to Montpelier, and interred in Green Mount Cemetery, by the side of her renowned and honorable husband.]

HON. D. P. THOMPSON.—[For biographical sketch of Mr. Thompson, see Berlin, page 69 of vol. iv, this work.]

GEORGE ROBINSON THOMPSON, was born at Montpelier, Jan. 3, 1834. He was the oldest son of the late Hon. Daniel P. Thompson. He fitted for college at the Washington County Grammar School, and entered the University in 1849; graduating in 1853. He studied law at Montpelier, and was for two years clerk of the House of Representatives, and





Lucius B. Peck



removed in 1856 to New York to practice his profession, where he acquired a good position. Mr. Thompson was a man of fine literary attainments and very social tastes. On the night of Feb. 6, 1871, on his way to Albany to argue a case before the Court of Appeals, he was instantly killed by a disaster to the train at New Hamburg, N. Y. Mr. Thompson married a daughter of the late Dr. T. C. Taplin, of Montpelier, and left two children.

DANIEL G. THOMPSON, youngest son of the late Hon. D. P. Thompson, is now practising law in New York city, being the junior member of the legal firm of Jordan, Stiles & Thompson, the senior of which is Hon. Edward Jordan, late Solicitor of the Treasury.

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIES.

HON. LUCIUS B. PECK,

Lawyer and Member of Congress, and forty years a resident of Montpelier.

ADDRESS OF B. F. FIFIELD, Esq.,

By request of the Bar, read before the assembled Court,—His Honor, Asahel Peck, presiding.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

On the 28th day of December last, in a neighboring state, amid the friendless associations of a strange city, Hon. LUCIUS B. PECK died of paralysis, in the 65th year of his age. On the 29th his remains were brought to his old home in Montpelier, and on the 30th, at the Pavillon Hotel, they were viewed with sorrow and regret by his old friends and fellow townsmen. On the 31st, at 4 o'clock, P. M., we attended his funeral in a body; we heard pronounced the touching and impressive words of the Episcopal burial service; we listened to the solemn chant of anthems breathing forth in melodious numbers consolation to the living and blessings upon the dead, and as the lingering twilight of the departing year faded away in the west, we silently and mournfully followed the remains of him whom we respected and loved, and deposited them within the cold walls of the tomb.

To-night, in pursuance of a time-honored custom, we meet to testify our respect for our eminent friend, and upon me has

been imposed the grateful duty, not to pronounce his eulogy, but to speak of those qualities of mind and heart which rendered him so popular with the Court, so respected by the public, so dear to us all.

Lucius B. Peck was the son of General John Peck, and was born in October, 1802, at Waterbury, in this county. He lived there until he was nineteen years of age, when, having finished a preparatory course, he was admitted as a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1822, where he stayed one year. Although he was studious and scholarly, and took a high rank in his class, he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. His resignation was accepted Aug. 15, 1823. The following year, having regained his health, he entered the office of Hon. Samuel Prentiss as a student-at-law.

From those who were his fellow students, I learn that here he first began to develop those powers of clear discrimination and accurate judgment for which he was afterwards so much distinguished.

After about one year spent in laborious toil under the guiding hand of Judge Prentiss, he went into the office of Hon. Denison Smith of Barre, where he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in this county at the September term, 1825.

He immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Smith, who, at this time, was advanced in years, and with a large practice. The duties that this connection imposed upon Mr. Peck were arduous, but exceedingly beneficial. He felt these responsibilities and labored like a Hercules to be equal to them. His modesty of manner excited sympathy, and his clearness of mind challenged attention. While the old clients of Mr. Smith at first naturally doubted his untried hand, acquaintance soon begot familiarity, and familiarity confidence, and in a few years, we find Mr. Peck in the full tide of successful practice in Orange and Washington counties.

So great was the confidence of the public, that at this early age, soon after he commenced practice, he was sent to the Legislature as the representative of Barre.

Though he talked little, he always talked well. His deference to the opinions of others was always marked, and generally he found greater pleasure in being an attentive listener than a noisy debator.

About 1827, Mr. Smith died, and soon afterwards Mr. Peck removed to Montpelier, and continued the practice of law here from that time till the time of his death. From the time Mr. Peck removed to Montpelier his practice was constantly increasing. He began to be generally known over the State; in Orange county, he was engaged in almost every case.

Dillingham, Upham and Collamer also practiced there,—all men of superior ability. Pitted against each other their wits were sharpened and the traces always kept tight. The sharp retort, the fiery sarcasm, the nervous energy of Mr. Upham found their match in the cool, deliberate, mental power of Mr. Peck; they were generally matched against each other.

It should be remembered that courts are not now what they were then. There were no railroads then; local attachments and feelings were stronger than now. The county seat was to the county a center to which all eyes were turned on court day. The hotels were filled, the court-house jammed with an interested and partisan audience, who were keen to sympathize with and applaud any happy hit which came from the lawyer who vindicated the cause in which they happened to believe. Thus emulation was created; each lawyer knew what was expected of him. He stood not in representation of his client alone, but he stood to vindicate a just cause and hurl back all anathemas that trenched upon the rectitude of the intentions of his client, his witnesses and friends. The opposing counsel stood as gladiators, determined to win or die.

Mr. Upham was the senior of Mr. Peck, but he had for him a profound respect; after the battle was over they were the best of friends. They were wholly dissimilar. Mr. Upham was fiery, impetuous and headstrong. Mr. Peck was slow, deliberate and argumentative, but as he proceeded the hearers felt that a strong mental pow-

er was operating to instruct the understanding and convince the mind.

Mr. Upham's power lay in his extreme earnestness, his biting denunciations, and often his eloquent appeals to the passions or prejudices of his hearers.

Mr. Peck's lay in the candor and fairness of his statement, and the matchless elimination of truth from falsehood.

These very dissimilarities in their characters contributed to make them friends, and the more that each recognized in the other what was wanting in himself.

There was Dillingham, too, the last of them now living, whose emotional countenance and musical voice, notwithstanding the fire of Mr. Upham and the candor of Mr. Peck, were very apt to snatch the verdict from both if he could only get the close of the case.

It was with such men, and amid such surroundings, that Mr. Peck practiced from the time he came to Montpelier down to about 1845. To hold any position of equality with such men, he was obliged to labor incessantly. But this he always did cheerfully, for he loved his profession.

About 1830, he married the daughter of Ira Day, Esq., of Barre, who was then one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the State. For a few years they boarded, and then he went into the house which he continued to occupy up to the time of his wife's death, in 1854. After his marriage, the charms of domestic life added to his happiness, and the years flew swiftly by.

I have it from his own lips that these years from 1830 to 1845 were the pleasantest of his life. And his old friends remember with great pleasure the generous hospitalities which were so gracefully dispensed by him and his accomplished wife during these years. Happy in his home, and successful in his profession, Mr. Peck was content, though still aspiring.

About this time he was retained as general counsel for the Vermont Central Railroad through the influence of Gov. Paine, who had a thorough appreciation of his safe and reliable legal advice, and from that time to the time of his death, he continued their counsel. But though overwhelmed

with professional business, Mr. Peck, after 1845, mingled to some extent in politics. From 1847 to 1851, he represented this district in Congress. While there he formed many valuable acquaintances, and among those of whom he was most accustomed to speak, were Daniel S. Dickinson and Gov. Marcy, for with them in particular, he was on intimate and familiar terms.

His congressional career was satisfactory to his constituents. He was respected and honored by all who knew him, and in all the speeches which he made there is the same precision and accuracy for which he was noted at home. But I think political life was distasteful to him.

He was essentially a man of habit. His profession was the profession of law. He had become habituated to the routine of that kind of labor, and when he stepped into a new arena he felt that he had strayed from home, and I think his mind ever turned from the dissipations of the fashionable life of Washington with fond regret to his quiet home among his friends and the green hills of Vermont. Indeed, he has told me this in substance, many times, and that the greatest mistake of his life was in going to Washington at all. Probably, however, when he resumed the practice of law on his return from Washington in 1852, his reputation received additional lustre by reason of his congressional life. Since 1852, there have been few large suits in the State in which he has not been retained.

Mr. Peck was United States District Attorney under President Pierce, and was once or twice nominated by his party as Governor of this State. From 1859 to his death, he was president of the Vermont & Canada Railroad.

But his fame rests in his professional life. And here it was that he desired to have it rest. It was to this that he bent his energies; here was his ambition, and it cannot be doubted that at last he stood without his peer, *princeps inter principes*.

Quintilian tells us that a successful lawyer must be a good man. By this I suppose is meant that he must have a character for integrity which will inspire con-

fidence. Mr. Peck had this in a remarkable degree. Everybody believed not only in his ability, but also in his honesty. His word was law. Hence his opinion was sought from far and near. Every client he ever had was sure to return in new emergencies, and, when he again departed, it was with renewed and enlarged confidence.

His kindness and patience in listening to the tedious and almost senseless recital of imaginary wrongs by moneyless clients is also worthy of remark. In the very height of his professional reputation, I doubt if he ever refused to counsel a client, however poor he might be, or however small the controversy, and I need hardly say in this presence that such controversies are sometimes as intricate and difficult of solution as they are petty and insignificant in magnitude.

He was seldom if ever angry—never abusive. I can safely say that I never knew him to speak ill of any person. I do not doubt he had his dislikes, but if he had he kept them to himself. He had no petty jealousy of his brethren at the bar. He never believed it necessary to success that it should be built upon the ruins of his fellows. "With malice toward none and charity for all," his ambition was to rise by his own merit, and give others the same opportunity.

His courtesy, too, to the younger members of the bar has become proverbial. For many years his position has been commanding; his opinion was therefore sought by those younger than himself. Who of us does not remember his forbearance and patience?

Mr. Peck was slow in forming his opinions. Every loop-hole in a question was revolved over and over in his mind before any definite conclusion was announced. A leading though homely maxim with him was, "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead!" He believed in the advice of Polonius to his son:

Beware

Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee.

He was peaceful in his habits, and for many years past has been more inclined to



advise settlements than to bring suits. His friends were few, but as a general rule very select. These he bound to his heart with hooks of steel. In this connection I cannot refrain from speaking of his reticence. By those who did not know him well, this has been taken for coldness. But it was very far from that.

Mr. Peck was one of the most sensitive men I ever knew; hence he was never obtrusive. His sensibilities were delicate, and his apparent reserve was the result of a retiring modesty, rather than coldness of heart. He was, on the contrary, I confidently affirm, one of the kindest-hearted men I ever knew. If he did a favor, it was quite as apt to be behind your back as to your face. If he bestowed charity it was with no ostentation. If done at all, it was because it was proper and right; not because it might or might not be talked about.

I have already alluded to the force of habit upon him. When once the wheels were in the groove, it was difficult to get him out of it. I remember well when we moved into our new office, about 1860. Many a time have I known him to pass by to the old office, and never discover his error until he had got to the stairway or the door. It was many months before he felt at home in our new quarters, and I believe his old sign never came down from over the old office until within two years.

Mr. Peck never pressed a debtor; I never knew him to dun one, even. But, while he never troubled others, he was always prompt in his engagements, and they were fulfilled with no quibbling, no misunderstandings. In short, he had a homely, old-fashioned honesty, and he was particularly attracted towards one who had the same. His dealings with other members of the bar were of the same character; he was open, frank, straightforward, and he was never found in any different position to-day from what he was yesterday. Hence his word was a bond.

He delighted in the practice of the law, not so much in the contentions of the forum, as in the law as a science. His mind, whether in or out of court, was ever

dwelling upon it; he thought of nothing else, cared for nothing else. Here was his heart, and here was he also. He had a mind and temperament peculiarly adapted to the scientific investigation of legal principles. For his mind, being active and strong, gave him great power of analysis, and his temperament being slow and cautious, no conclusion was announced until the analysis was complete. His chief excellence consisted in his power to separate and distinguish things essential from things of circumstance, and here he himself could only be his parallel. His clear discrimination easily penetrated the small clap-trap with which some lawyers attempt to conceal, rather than elucidate the truth, and having a clear understanding himself, he could make it clear to others also.

Mr. Peck was not a man of great general learning, or high scholarly culture; his reading was generally, though not always, confined to the leather-bound volumes of our office; there he revelled in perfect contentment. And as each new volume was issued, he drank from the clear fountains of the law, and renewed again his acquaintance with old and familiar principles as applied to new cases.

He never indulged in satire or sarcasm; at most, it could only be called a pleasantry. His kindness of heart forbid that he should wound the feelings of others.

He never ventured upon flights of imagination or sketches of fancy. He considered them as but small aids in the elucidation of truth, and when these arts were opposed to him, they faded away into the thin air of nothingness as he exposed their worthlessness. For want of these arts it has sometimes been said that he was not a great jury advocate. If by this is meant he was not brilliant in his conceptions, and swift and rapid in that kind of imagery which captivates the fancy and pushes the mind momentarily from its true balance, I agree to it, but if the art of good advocacy consists in convincing the understanding and riveting the mind upon the vital and centralizing points of a case, then, I think, he was a great jury advocate, and his great success in this regard is the best proof of

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